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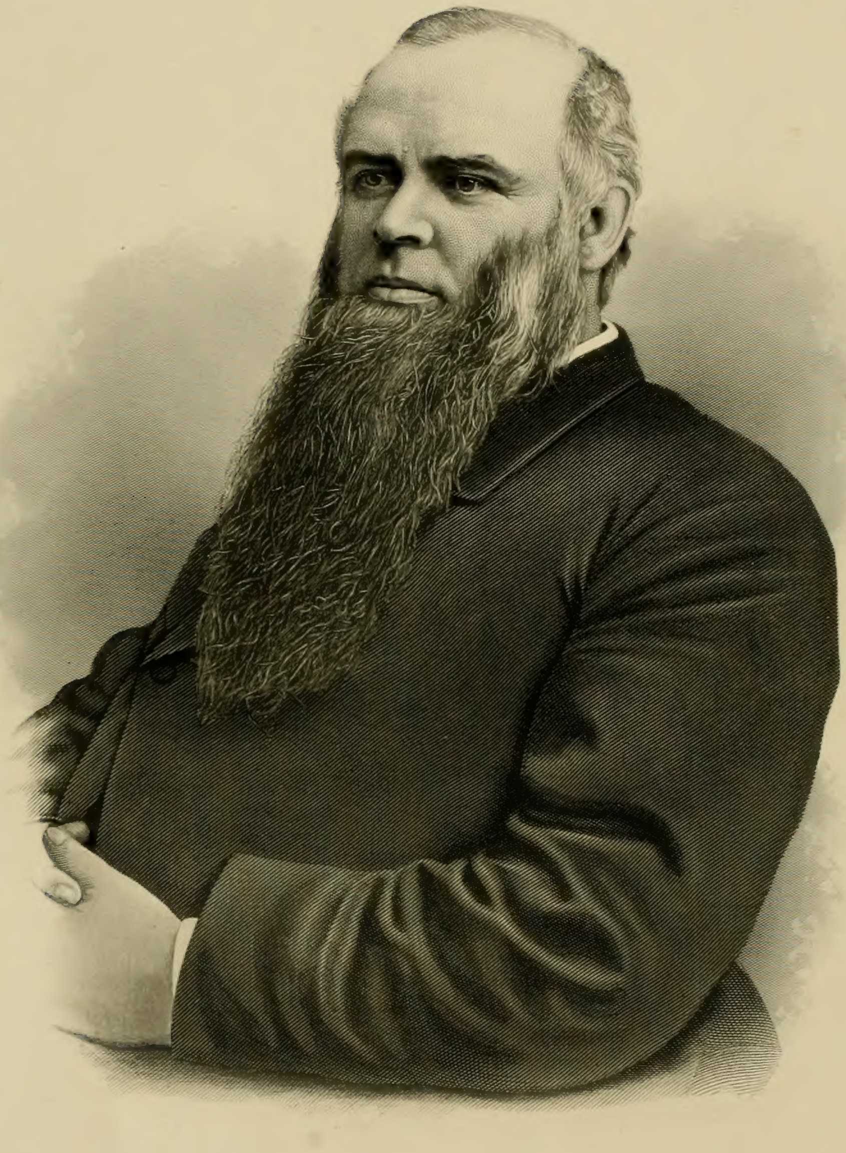

Jno. J. Bagley

Western Publishing & Engraving Co.

11

CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN:

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL,

COMPRISING A

SYNOPSIS OF GENERAL HISTORY OF THE STATE,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MEN

WHO HAVE, IN THEIR VARIOUS SPHERES, CONTRIBUTED TOWARD ITS DEVELOPMENT.

Illustrated with Steel-plate Portraits.

BY THE
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PREFACE.

THERE is one thing which, in our age of progress and advancement, has certainly not been improved. It is the art of writing history. The best historical writers of our time have not produced such delightfully-interesting narratives as those which have been handed down by old Greek and Roman authors.

The cause of this lies not so much in the superior literary merits of these early masters of historical narrative as in their better understanding of what is necessary to make known in order to impart a comprehensive knowledge of history.

Men make history; and a full knowledge of these men is indispensable to him who would understand it. The ancients realized this, and neglected nothing which might throw light on the personality of their heroes. Before showing them to us acting the great episodes of the world's drama, they introduce them off the scene, reveal their previous career, their education, their appearance, and by a few well-chosen anecdotes give a clear idea of their character. Thus we are enabled to judge of the motives that actuated them, and understand the events in which they participated.

But if Plutarch and his contemporaries are the superiors of modern writers in this respect, they share with them the weakness of honoring none but warriors, statesmen, and philosophers, and leaving in the shade citizens who took no part in the stirring events which they delight to chronicle, but nevertheless contributed their share to the advancement of humanity. They are great, no doubt, the men who, in the ambition of obtaining fame and power, faced storms of battle, and made of their bodies a living wall for the protection of their country; greater still the sublime martyrs who have laid down their lives on the altar of liberty; but we fail to see wherein they deserve more of their country or of humanity than the peaceful and honorable men who have, by their marked industry, their skill and perseverance, laid the indispensable basis of a great Nation—wealth and commercial prosperity. The advanced condition of art, industry, and commerce is the chief cause of a nation's influence among nations; even the triumphs of its soldiers are greatly due to the genius of its inventors and manufacturers, who have furnished the means of winning victory.

If these deductions are true and logical, then such a work as we present to the public must be recognized as the most complete history of a people—one in which every man, no matter what his vocation, receives his due share of credit.

"The genius of our national life
beckons to usefulness and honor those in every sphere, and offers the highest
preferment to manly hopes, and sturdy, honest effort."

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CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN.

HISTORICAL.

WE have strong grounds for affirming that the descendants of Noah came over from Asia at a very early period. They have not, it is true, left after them any written history; but the ruins which are scattered throughout the two Americas testify as eloquently as any written evidence could, to the grandeur of these vanished races, while their diversified character shows that many people of different civilizations have succeeded each other on this continent, or inhabited it at the same time.

It does not enter into the scope of this work to investigate the origin of these primitive Americans. The problem can be solved in many different manners with the aid of imagination, the information which has come down to us on the early migration of the human species being so scanty. It seems certain, however, that the territory comprised within the limits of the State of Michigan was never inhabited by these people. They have, at least, left no such traces as in other States of their permanent stay. But they have left unmistakable marks of their industry and patience in the Northern Peninsula; and it is to-day proved that, as early as the beginning of the Christian era, if not prior, the native copper of that region was being used in the manufacture of the utensils and ornaments of the Mound-builders, who were then in possession of the entire Mississippi Valley.

These ancient miners worked on no small scale. In the entire copper district of Northern Michigan, from Keweenaw Point to the Porcupine Mountains, were to be found a few years ago—before they disappeared through the action of the present generation of miners—the traces of their work. In the above-described region no less than one hundred "diggings" have been discovered. Some of these excavations were traced to a depth of fifty or sixty feet. They had become filled up during the lapse of centuries, by the slow accumulation of earth and leaves, almost to the level of the surrounding ground, and over them were growing trees in no wise different from the giants of the neighboring forests. In clearing out these pits, there were found an almost incredible amount of stone hammers of different sizes, wooden bowls, wooden shovels, props and levers, the wood being, in many instances, in a good state of preservation. Masses of copper of enormous size, detached from the main veins, were also found—one of these being still on the props upon which the miners had raised it.

From the exploration of these pits, which have been made since the first discovery of the excavations, in 1848, we may form an idea of the mode of operation of these rude workmen. The removal of the rock from around the copper was their first care. To do this, they heated it to a high degree, and then caused it to crumble by throwing water on it. When the vein was sufficiently exposed, they proceeded to select the thinnest and narrowest part; and then, by constant and patient hammering, severed the smallest portions. After placing the severed mass in a convenient position, they set to work to break it into transportable pieces by the same laborious process. Finally the ore was conveyed to the terraced villages scattered from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico, there to be converted into their various tools, utensils, and ornaments. Perhaps the miners, who left at the approach of the hyperborean winter, to return with the milder seasons, themselves did the transporting.

The Mound-builders were a peaceful people, addicted to the pursuits of agriculture and commerce. They probably wished nothing more than to enjoy in peace the fruits of their industry, when, about the twelfth century, hordes of barbarous warriors—kindred, perhaps, of the Tartar conquerors of Asia, and fresh from that continent—fell on them from the north, and forced them to seek refuge in more southern countries. The invaders, it seems, were the ancestors of the Indians who inhabited the country at the time of the arrival of the Europeans.

Michigan does not seem to have been inhabited by any large number of Indians until they were attracted thither by the French. Those that did inhabit this region were of the Algonquin family. They had absolutely no knowledge of the mining which had been carried on at a prior epoch, and were loath to reveal the places where copper was to be found, regarding it as specially reserved to their manitous, or gods.

Early in the month of June, 1603, a small vessel—the size of the fishing-crafts of the present day—entered the broad mouth of the St. Lawrence, and it held its course up the majestic river, until, above the island of Montreal, the rapids imposed an impassable barrier to its further progress. The commander was Samuel de Champlain, and his object was to choose a site for a French post. He tells us in the narrative of his voyage, that, having questioned the Indians as to the country lying to the westward, they told him, among other things, that at the western extremity of Lake Erie, there was a river which flowed into it from a sea of unknown extent, whose waters were salty. Such were the notions which the natives of Montreal Island had of Detroit River and Lake Huron. Judging from what they had told him, he concluded that the sea in question must be the Pacific; but he cautiously adds: "One must not put much faith in it." Champlain lived to see and navigate the lake, of which he was the first European to hear; but he never set his foot within the limits of the present State of Michigan. It was left for one of his young companions, on his subsequent expeditions—Jean Nicolet—to be the first to touch the shores of the Wolverine State. The explorer passed through Mackinac Strait in 1634, on his way to Green Bay, where he met a large number of Indians, assembled to smoke the calumet of peace with him.

Seven years later, in 1641, the Jesuit missionary fathers, Jogues and Raymbault, visited Sault Ste. Marie, where they preached to nearly two thousand Ojibwas. Before departing, they erected a cross on the south side of the river. But it was not until 1656 that the French turned their attention towards the West with any degree of ardor. Two years before, a couple of adventurous traders had followed a party of Indians to the Lake Superior region. After wintering there twice, they set out to return to Canada, accompanied by nearly three hundred Indians and a convoy of fifty canoes, loaded with furs. Their arrival at Quebec caused a great deal of joy. The merchant saw with pleasure that the beaver, which had well-nigh disappeared from Canada, was still to be found in abundance in this western country, while the missionary learned, with no less pleasure, the immense number of the tribes where he might find a field for his apostolic zeal. These two classes resolved to take an immediate footing in the West, and arrangements were made to establish a French post there. Thirty Frenchmen, and the Jesuit fathers Druillettes and Garreau started from Quebec with the returning convoy. Great were the hopes which commerce and religion founded on the result of their mission. But, alas for these new-born hopes! in a few days the news arrived at Quebec that the traders, discouraged by the brutality of the Indians, had given up the enterprise at Trois Rivières; and soon after came the still more sorrowful intelligence that the flotilla had been attacked by the Iroquois, and that Father Garreau had been killed by them, and Druillettes left behind by the fleeing Algonquins.

In spite of this, the West was not forgotten. In 1660 another flotilla of Algonquins came down to Quebec, the result of the enterprise of two French traders who had wintered on the shores of Lake

Superior. Again the Jesuits resolved to send one of theirs to teach the Word of God to the benighted savages of the West. The man selected for the enterprise—Father Réné Menard—was a survivor of the old Huron Missions, long years before the comrade and fellow-laborer of Jogues, Bressani, Brebœuf, Garnier, Garreau, and others, who had already won a martyr's crown amid their apostolic toil. His head was whitened with years, his face scarred with wounds received in the streets of Cayuga, for he had been one of the first to bear the faith into Central New York. Thoroughly inured to Indian life, with many a dialect of Huron and Algonquin at his command, Réné Menard sought to die as his earlier friends and comrades had long since done. He went destitute and alone, broken with age and toil, with a life which he saw could last but a few months; yet he had not thought of recoiling. It was the work of Providence, and, in utter want of all the necessaries of life, he exclaims: "He who feeds the young ravens, and clothes the lily of the field, will take care of his servants; and should we at last die of misery, how great our happiness would be!"

His zeal was to be put to the test. Hardly had he and his companions lost sight of Quebec than they were compelled to paddle, and to bear all the weight of savage brutality. When at last he was nearing the end of his journey, the poor father was abandoned by the party, and during six days roamed on the shores of Lake Superior with no other sustenance than what he found in the forest. Finally he arrived at the camping ground of the tribe towards the middle of October. This was on the southern shore, probably at Keweenaw Bay. He gave to it the name of Saint Theresa. He at once began his work of evangelization. He won over a few, for the most part victims of misfortune; but the majority, proud and brutal, refused to listen to him. The chief, to whose wigwam he had resorted, abused him, and finally compelled him to seek shelter against snow and frost under a cabin erected by himself with the boughs of the surrounding trees, and to live on the scanty supplies furnished by Indian charity.

Nothing daunted, Menard was thinking of pushing even farther to the Dakotahs, of which he had heard, when a party of fugitive Hurons, settled on Black River, sent for him. He readily accepted their invitation, and set out for their village, accompanied by a Frenchman. After a painful journey of several weeks, he was within one day of the end of his journey, when at a portage he was separated from his companion, whose efforts to find him afterwards proved fruitless. This occurred on the 10th of August, 1661, on the shore of the Black River, a tributary of the Wisconsin. It is probable that Menard was murdered by some Indian anxious for plunder. Such was the end of the first minister of God who settled in Michigan. Seven of the French companions of Menard returned to Quebec in 1663. With them went the usual flotilla of canoes, loaded with the skins of Michigan beaver.

The next missionary to follow on the tracks of Menard was Claude Allouez, who reached the shores of Lake Superior in 1665, and who for the next thirty years devoted himself with unflinching ardor to the moral and mental elevation of the Indians of the West. On the first of September, 1665, he was at Sault Ste. Marie, and spent that month coasting the northern shore of the Upper Peninsula. He finally settled at Chegoimegon Bay, where he became acquainted with many of the Western tribes, and began to obtain from them the information which afterward led to the discovery of the Mississippi. He occasionally visited Sault Ste. Marie and other localities. In 1667 he went down to Quebec to lay before his superior the result of his work. This was approved, and he was given an assistant, whose stay on the mission was, however, only temporary. But assistance was now coming. In 1668, Father James Marquette, the discoverer of the Mississippi, and Brother Le Boësme reached the West, and the next year Father Claude Dablon was sent to assume the superiorship of the Upper Missions. Dablon established his head-quarters at Sault Ste. Marie among the Chippeways, where he had a small fort erected, inclosing a chapel and a residence for the priests. Marquette was at Sault Ste. Marie in 1669.

At this time it seemed as if the Jesuits were soon to have rivals in their good work among the Western tribes. The Order of St. Sulpice, which was solidly established on Montreal Island, sent out, in 1669, the Abbés Dollier de Casson and Gallinée on a tour of exploration. Starting from Montreal, they took the route of the Lakes, and at the head of Lake Ontario met Louis Joliet, who had been sent by Talon, the intendant of New France, to investigate the copper-mines of Lake Superior. Joliet showed them a map of the country he had visited, telling them at the same time of the Pottawatamis, who were sadly in want of missionaries. Their apostolic zeal was aroused, and they pushed their way with renewed vigor over land and river to Lake Erie. When they reached it, the season was nevertheless too far advanced, and they wintered on its shores at the mouth of Grand River. Resuming their journey in the spring of 1670, they soon entered Detroit River, whose beautiful shores they greatly admired. Landing on Belle Isle, opposite the eastern end of the present metropolis of Michigan, they took possession of the country "in the name of the Most Christian King of France," and then continued up St. Clair Lake and River to Lake Huron, and on to Sault Ste. Marie. After a stay of three days at this post, they started to return to Montreal by way of the Ottawa River. After this the Sulpiceans seem to have completely forgotten the West.

But the Jesuits persevered. The Ottawas and Hurons, established at Chegoimegon, having provoked the Sioux, had to fly to escape ruin. The latter remembered their old rendezvous, Michilimackinac, and went thither. Father Marquette followed them, and, during the winter of 1670–71, laid the foundation of the mission of St. Ignace. This mission was soon increased by the arrival of the Ottawas, who required that another missionary be appointed to administer to their wants. Father Nouvel took charge of them, and when Marquette started on his expedition to the Mississippi, Father Pierson succeeded him in the Huron Mission.

For many years henceforth Michilimackinac remains the center around which clusters the history of Michigan—nay, of the West. This history, too, assumes a new character. Heretofore religious enterprises have occupied the foreground of the tableau; but now the efforts to develop the resources and the commerce of the territory take a more prominent place. From now on we see traders, intendant, governor, minister, and king striving together to turn the natural advantages of the country to the profit and glory of France.

In 1665 there arrived at Quebec a man who was to do much to make known the great West, and to extend the power of France in America. This was the new intendant, Talon. A firm believer in the importance and future of the country he had to rule, his first care was to throw more light on the wealth and natural resources of the colony. Under his protection Joliet, Dollier de Casson, and La Salle had made their preliminary voyages to the West.

He now directed Simon François Daumont, sieur de Saint-Lusson, to proceed to the Lake Superior Region to explore the copper-mines, after which he was to give his attention to the discovery of some passage to the South Sea.

Having spent the winter of 1670 on the shores of Lake Huron, Saint-Lusson repaired in May, 1671, to Sault Ste. Marie, where a large number of Indians had, by his care, gathered from every side. The representatives of fourteen different tribes were there assembled to witness, with awe and admiration, the ceremony of the taking of possession of the West in the name of the king of France. On the 14th of June, a great council having been called, a large cross was erected, while a score of French *voyageurs* sang the *Vexilla* and the *Exaudiat*, under the direction of the Jesuits. The moment after, Saint-Lusson proclaimed Louis XIV king of all the surrounding countries, giving notice to the assembled Indians that henceforth they were "dependent upon His Majesty, subject to submit to his laws and to follow his customs, promising them, on his part, all the protection and succor against the incursions and invasions of their enemies,—all under penalty of incurring his wrath and the efforts of his arms." Then Allouez, upon whom devolved the task of making known to the Indians their new master, made what was, to the listening savages, a most eloquent eulogy of the "Most Christian King." Says the author of the *Relation* of 1672: "He knew so well how to come down to their level, that he gave them an idea of the greatness of our incomparable monarch, such that they admit they have not words to express what they think of it."

Rejoicing at the idea that henceforth they were to live under the protection of this powerful potentate, the Indians heartily joined with the French in singing the *Te Deum laudamus*, and the crowd dispersed.

Talon, too, rejoiced. In a few hours thousands of miles of territory, the importance of which he clearly foresaw, had been added to the kingdom of France. On the morrow of the return of Saint-Lusson, he wrote to the king: "I am not a courtier, and I do not say, for the simple pleasure of pleasing the king and without a just cause, that this part of the French monarchy will become something great. What I discover from near makes me foresee it, and those parties of foreign nations who line the sea-coast, so well established, already tremble with fear at the sight of what His Majesty has done in the interior since seven years."

With the traditional narrow-mindedness of the rulers of France, the king replied that he approved of the steps already taken, but that "it would be better to be confined to a space of land which the colony itself could guard, than to embrace too large a quantity, of which it might one day become necessary to relinquish a part, with some diminution of the reputation of His Majesty and this crown." He finally recommended that the main attention should be given to the discovery of mines.

Talon knew better than the king the actual value of the mines. The superstitions of the Indians made their discovery difficult, while the labor of extracting and transporting the ore at that early day, rendered it impossible to draw any benefit from this source. For a long time yet, the only attractions which the territory, which is now the State of Michigan, held out, were, to the missionary, its native tribes groping in the darkness of heathendom; and to the trader, the beaver which resorted to its forests.

At Mackinaw the Jesuits, Pierson and Nouvel, were still striving to convert the Indians over to the faith. They had erected new chapels and gathered a number of Huron and Algonquins around them. In 1675, Father Nouvel, leaving his post to Father Bailloquet, who had come from Quebec, went in search of distant tribes. He passed the winter somewhere at the head of the Chippewa River. He was the first white man to winter in the Southern Peninsula of Michigan. In the spring he returned to the Sault with a new worker, Father Bonneault, making their journey a continuous mission. In the spring of 1680, La Salle also crossed the Southern Peninsula of Michigan from a point near the mouth of the St. Joseph to the Detroit River, on his way back to Canada.

These are explorers who have left a written record of their voyages. But besides them there were hundreds of young, adventurous men, who, defying the edicts and ordinances of the king and the fury of the savages, rushed to the woods to engage in the fur-trade. These were the first inhabitants of Michigan, against the wish of the French Government, who forbade all settlements above Montreal, in its desire to bring the trade to the home of the colonists. "The bush-rangers, or *coureurs-de-bois*," says Parkman, "were to the king an object of horror. They defeated his plans for the increase of the population, and shocked his native instinct of discipline and order. Edict after edict was directed against them, and more than once the colony presented the extraordinary spectacle of the greater part of the young men turned into forest outlaws. But severity was dangerous. The offenders might be driven over to the English, or converted into a lawless banditti, renegades of civilization and the faith. Therefore clemency alternated with rigor, and declarations of amnesty with edicts of proscription. Neither threats nor blandishments were of much avail." In fact, what could a government do to restrain a few hundred men dispersed over a boundless wilderness? Occasionally parties of them gathered at Michilimackinac to trade or spend the winter. At the burial of Marquette in 1677, some of them were present; and Hennepin enrolled forty-two traders, who were wintering there in 1680–81, into a religious confraternity. Finding it impossible to restrain the exodus of these adventurers, the king sought to restrain them by establishing a representative of his authority in their midst. About 1681, De Villeraye was appointed commandant at Michilimackinac.

Among the leaders of the *coureurs-de-bois*, the name of Grezsolon Du Luth stands foremost. At an early age he had made two voyages to New France. Then, in 1674, he served the king in Franche Comté and at the battle of Senef, after which he returned to Quebec, and resumed his project of penetrating to the land of the Sioux. In this he succeeded, and he was soon recognized as the leader of his freedom-loving, independent companions. La Salle says that he was the first to cause the traders to lift the mask, and to defy openly the authority of the king. This is the assertion of an enemy. Du Luth denies that he ever traded for his benefit. However that may be, it is certain that he did much to foil the rival English traders, and to keep the Northwestern tribes in the French interest.

Du Luth usually wintered in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac. There he learned, in the spring of 1681, that serious charges had been made against him. He immediately set out for Quebec to plead his cause. The intendant refused to listen to him, and he might have been brought to grief in spite of the protection of his friend the governor, had not a royal amnesty, pardoning all the *coureurs-de-bois*, been received at that moment. Du Luth took advantage of it to return to the woods. There he was the roving chief of a half-savage crew, trading, exploring and fighting, and attracting everybody by his persistent hardihood, when Frontenac was recalled, and La Barre sent to succeed him as governor of New France. Du Luth immediately made arrangements to work in harmony with the faction of the new governor. France had need of men of his stamp in the West. Her unrelenting enemies, the Iroquois, had spread the report that they meant to seize the Kaskaskia Indians at Michilimackinac, and occupy that post, thus depriving the French of half their trade. While the frightened Indians sent deputations to beg the protection of Onontio, the latter hastily dispatched an officer, with men and munitions, to strengthen the defenses of the post of Michilimackinac, where he already had large quantities of goods.

The following year, 1683, a temporary peace having been patched up with the Iroquois, the traders of Quebec resolved to make the best of it, and sent up large quantities of goods. They soon had reason to tremble for the safety of these, for the Indians immediately after gave signs of general discontent, killing several *voyageurs*, and pillaging their canoes.

Du Luth resolved to put an end to these depredations, by inspiring them with some terror of the French. Having laid his hands on the murderers of two Frenchmen who had been killed some time before, he brought them from the Sault Ste. Marie to Michilimackinac. Here he tried them, and, finding them guilty, sentenced them to be shot. This sentence was executed in the presence of over four hundred of the sympathizers and relatives of the victims, who looked on awe-stricken and paralyzed by the hardihood of the small party of Frenchmen. This occurred in November, 1683.

Some time after, Du Luth and La Durantaye, who was now commandant at Michilimackinac, received orders to muster the Western tribes to join in a grand expedition against the Senecas. They met few ready listeners. The Hurons alone had promised their aid, when Nicholas Perrot, a man who had dealt with the Indians for over a quarter of a century, arrived at Michilimackinac on a trading errand. Through his influence some five hundred warriors of all tribes were persuaded to rendezvous at Niagara, together with about a hundred French traders. The disgust of this savage crew, who had only been gathered together by dint of promises and taunts, may well be imagined, when they discovered that the French from Canada had retreated without striking a blow at the hated Iroquois. They returned to their country, filled with wrath and scorn against the governor and all the French. There was danger that these tribes would repudiate the French alliance, welcome the English traders, make peace with the Iroquois, and carry their beaver-skins to Albany instead of Montreal.

The English of New York saw their opportunity, and began to press the claims of England to the territory which now constitutes the State of Michigan. Dongan, the governor of that colony, suggested to the Iroquois that they might draw great benefits from an alliance with the Ottawas against the French, and in the meanwhile he sent English traders to Michilimackinac to invite the latter to trade with the English. When the French governor remonstrated, he replied: "I believe it as lawful for the English as French Nation to trade there, we being nearer, by many leagues, than you are. . . . I am altogether as ignorant of any enterprise made by the Indians and this government as I am by what you mean by Mihillmiquan!" And again, some time later: "As for those further nations, I suppose that to trade with them is free and common to us all, until the meres and bounds be adjusted, though truly the situation of those parts bespeaks the king of England to have a greater right to them than the French king." The English had heretofore not dared to make such audacious claims, and the fact that they now did, showed to what a pass the French had come. Happily for the latter, the imbecile La Barre had been recalled, and his successor, Denonville, was taking energetic steps to ruin the rising influence of the English with the Indians. He not only directed Du Luth to shoot as many as possible of the French deserters who had been serving as guides to the English, but, moreover, ordered him, in June, 1686, to proceed to the Strait of Lake Erie to establish a fort, which was intended to guard the entrance of the Lakes. This order was speedily carried out, Fort St. Joseph being erected near where Fort Gratiot now stands, at the outlet of Lake Huron. This was garrisoned by *coureurs-de-bois.* Fortifications were also erected at Lake Erie, the French being determined to prevent the English from gaining access again to Lake Huron.

In the fall of 1686 the commandants of Western posts had been instructed to induce as many Indians as possible to join in another expedition against the Iroquois the following summer. During the entire winter, Perrot, on Lake Michigan, and La Durantaye, at Michilimackinac, put forth their most strenuous efforts to persuade the fickle-minded warriors. As a result, a motley band of several hundred warriors were assembled at Michilimackinac. Suddenly the news spread that English traders were approaching.

In fact, encouraged by the kindly reception of the preceding year, Dongan and the merchants of Albany had decided to send a more important expedition. It consisted of two parties, the first under the orders of one Rooseboom, and the other commanded by Colonel McGregory. It was the first that was now approaching. The moment was critical. The Indians might, at any instant, revolt and fall upon the French. La Durantaye saw that his safety depended on prompt action, and immediately set out to meet the English, with something over a hundred Frenchmen. The Indians closely followed, but arrived only in time to share the spoils of the English, who had surrendered without attempting to resist.

This exploit rallied the Indians to the support of La Durantaye, who lost no time in leading them to Detroit, where he was to join Du Luth. Leaving behind them Fort Joseph, the allied forces paddled down through Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, and encamped at the entrance of Lake Erie, on the north shore. Here La Durantaye took formal possession of the country, and erected some houses for the convenience of the French and Indians. In a few days the forces of La Durantaye were increased by the arrival of Tonty, who came across the country from Illinois, with more French and Indians. These all paddled off for Niagara. On the way they met Colonel McGregory, who was coming up with the other party of the English. He was quickly overpowered, and, together with his companions, led a prisoner to Niagara. For many years afterward, England made no further attempts to penetrate the Northern Lakes.

The *coureurs-de-bois* and Indians of the West, having done good service during the campaign against the Iroquois, started to return. With them came the Baron de La Hontan, a man noted for his imaginary discovery of the Long River, who was commissioned as commandant of Fort St. Joseph. The party reached that post on the 14th of September, 1687. Du Luth's men had sown Indian corn around the fort, which afforded a plentiful crop. The garrison surrendered the fort to La Hontan's detachment, and went off on their errand of trade. Although the soldiers took occasion to engage in hunting and trading, the provisions ran short before the end of the winter. As soon as the ice allowed, La Hontan set out for Michilimackinac, where he expected to get corn. As he approached, on the 18th of April, he first perceived the fort of the Jesuits, around which were clustered the habitations of the Hurons and of the few French traders; the Ottawas' village on a hill at some distance. Such was the metropolis of Michigan—nay, of the West. M. Juchereau, the temporary commandant, had fled these hyperborean regions at the approach of winter, which he had spent on the site of Chicago. No corn was to be obtained at Michilimackinac, and La Hontan resolved to proceed to Sault Ste. Marie, where the Jesuits still had a mission. Here he succeeded in obtaining a little provision, and started to return, accompanied by a war-party of Saulteurs and Ottawas, who were going to hunt for Iroquois scalps. At Fort St. Joseph, La Hontan decided to go with them. Several weeks after, the party entered Fort St. Joseph, having recaptured some Miami prisoners. The fort was just being visited by some Indians of the same tribe, and to whom the delivered prisoners were friends or relatives. "The joyful meeting," says La Hontan, "filled the air with acclamations, and panegyrics rung all about to an extravagant degree." This scene of joy was one of the last to take place in Fort St. Joseph. Hearing that Niagara had been abandoned, and the scarcity of food growing greater every day, it was decided to abandon the post. On the 27th of November fire was set to it, and the garrison paddled toward Michilimackinac. Here La Hontan found orders from Denonville, directing him to return to Canada.

Again the French were to be disturbed by the fickleness of their Indian allies. Before the end of 1689, nine tribes, settled around Michilimackinac, had concluded a treaty with the Senecas and the English. If this treaty subsisted, it would ruin Canada. As soon as Frontenac heard of it, he resolved to do all in his power to have it broken, or at least to maintain the Western posts. To this end, nearly a hundred and fifty Canadians were placed under the orders of Louvigny, who went to relieve La Durantaye of the command of Michilimackinac. With him also went Perrot, the veteran *voyageur*, who had many times already won back the Indians to the alliance of the French. The party started from Montreal the 22d day of May, 1690. On their way the French had the good luck to kill a number of Iroquois, and capture one of them. These frequently-won laurels could not but influence the minds of the glory-loving Indians. At the sight of the imposing display of scalps taken by the French, they ran down to the beach, leaping, yelping, and firing in unison with those whom they would have murdered the moment before. The fate of the prisoner taken by the French, now had to be decided. Finally the

Hurons were induced to put him to death, and thus to break their treaty with the Iroquois. A council of all the tribes was next called, and, thanks to the ability of Perrot, they were dissuaded from sending an embassy to ratify the treaty, as it had been their design.

For a moment the French were safe; but woe to them if any reverse came to tarnish the glory of their arms! Happily for them, the contrary happened, and the reports of their successful raids in New England, which soon reached Michilimackinac, confirmed the Indians in their loyalty.

On the 18th of August, Montreal was startled by a report that the Lake St. Louis was covered with canoes; but the consternation which the news at first provoked, was changed to joy as it was ascertained that it was the Upper Nations who had come to trade. On the 22d a grand council was held. The Ottawas, who spoke first, asked for nothing else than cheap goods; but the Hurons protested their unfaltering fidelity to the French, and urged that war should be carried on with vigor against both the Iroquois and the English. Frontenac promised that they would have war, and as a proof of his sincerity led them in a war-dance. The Indians were next invited to a solemn war-feast, and then sent away well pleased.

During the entire following winter the Iroquois were greatly incommoded by the inroads of the Indians of Michilimackinac, to the great satisfaction of the French. In order to better direct the efforts of his allies, Frontenac, in 1691, ordered Courtemanche to repair, as commandant, to the post of the Miamis, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the St. Joseph. Prior to that date, it seems, the Jesuits had a mission there; for as early as 1686 they had obtained the concession of a piece of land of "twenty acres front along the River St. Joseph, heretofore called Miamis." This concession was confirmed in 1689.

The years that followed, till 1693, present nothing remarkable. The road to Montreal was blockaded, and the furs accumulated at Michilimackinac. But in the latter year the *coureurs-de-bois* were mustered by order of Frontenac, and under their escort upwards of two hundred canoes came down the Ottawa with the coveted beaver-skins.

In the following year there came to Michilimackinac a man who, for his faults as for his qualities, deserves to be ranked as the most remarkable that France ever sent to Michigan. He was Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac. Louvigny having given up his command, he had been appointed to succeed him as commandant of the Western posts. His commission is dated September 16, 1694. Cadillac soon found occasion to vent his bad humor. The Jesuits, who were a power in these regions, looked upon him, not without reason, as an enemy, and treated him as such. On the other hand, the dissatisfaction of the Indians gave him much trouble. The Iroquois continually exchanged communications with the tribes under his care, and even sent delegates to Michilimackinac. One of them fell into the hands of the French, who resolved to make an example of him. He was bound to a stake, and furiously tortured by both white and red men. It was clear that the more Iroquois the French Indians could be induced to torture, the harder it would be for them to make peace. So such scenes were frequently renewed. But it was all to no purpose. The Hurons and Ottawas had got to believe that the French neither could nor would fight the common enemy, and that consequently they had no safety but in peace with the Iroquois.

To the French, only one course was open. They must strike the Five Nations a quick and crushing blow. This Frontenac attempted to do in the summer of 1696. He but half succeeded.

We next hear that everything is in a state of confusion among the Upper Nations. The Sioux have attacked the Miamis, who have also been assailed by the Saulteurs. The Ottawas show some inclination to side with the latter. Others are intriguing to introduce the English. Not one single tribe is at peace.

Meanwhile the Jesuits and the party of the Intendant Champigny had obtained the royal ear, and represented that the Western posts were centers of debauchery and lawlessness, and that the licenses for trading expeditions in the interior were used largely for the benefit of a few friends of the governor. These arguments found ready support in the native instincts of order and subordination which the king fondly cherished. Therefore he commanded that no more *congés* should be issued, and that the Western posts should be destroyed. The Jesuits alone might reside in the woods, subject to the restrictions designed effectually to prevent them from carrying on illicit trade.

The decree of the king called forth strong protests from Frontenac and his friends, and even from some of the Indians friendly to the French. They represented that the result of such a measure would be to leave the commerce of the West, and the country itself, open to the English. There existed also the danger that the *coureurs-de-bois* might go over to the English, as, in fact, a part of them did shortly after. The mistake of the king was so evident that the decree practically remained a dead-letter. In the fall troops were sent to Michilimackinac, where Tonty, the younger, had already succeeded Cadillac as commandant, and Vincennes went to take command of the post at the Miamis. As to Cadillac, he had come down to Quebec in August, full of wrath against those who had endeavored to deprive him of the favor of the court. His ever-fertile mind had already begun to conceive a plan by which the interests of the king and his own might be equally fostered. That was the establishment of a post at Detroit.

The French had, at different times, had posts on the streams uniting Lake Huron and Lake Erie. We have seen that Du Luth had erected Fort St. Joseph, and that La Durantaye had established lodgings at the mouth of the Detroit River, in 1687. In 1700, we find M. de Longueuil, commandant for the king at Detroit, holding a council there with the Indians of his post. Of the location of this last fort we have no indications.

Lamothe Cadillac aimed to establish something more than these temporary posts. It is in justice, also, to the man to say that there was nothing small about his ambitions. He was ever ready to give kindly advice to the rulers of the earth as to how they should do to fulfill their duty, and in each of his plans there was always a place reserved for Cadillac.

He now hastened to France, and proposed to the king to replace all the Western posts, which had just been abolished, by a permanent and more extensive establishment, on the shores of the Detroit River. He confidently asserted that if His Majesty would intrust him with the management of this affair, he would soon revolutionize matters in the West, and put a stop to all the evils of which New France complained.

The king lent him a credulous ear, and referred him, with a letter of recommendation, to the governor-general of Canada. The latter discussed the plan, modified it some, and finally adopted it. In October, 1700, he wrote to France: "I shall send the Sieur de la Mothe and the Sieur Tonty, in the spring, to construct a fort at the strait." At the same time the English were also discussing the possibility of establishing a fort at Detroit; but, as usual, they allowed themselves to be forestalled by the French.

Cadillac prepared his expedition at Montreal. In June, 1701, he left that place, having under his orders fifty regular soldiers, and fifty Canadians, with M. de Tonty as captain, and MM. Dugué and Chacornacle as lieutenants. Father Vaillant, a Jesuit destined for the Indians, and Father del Halle, a Recollect Friar, who was to be chaplain of the fort, accompanied the expedition. The party arrived on the site of Detroit the 24th of July, and the very next day the work of erecting lodgings and fortifications began. A storehouse, a chapel, and a score of dwelling-houses were soon completed, and inclosed in a palisade of "good oak pickets, fifteen feet long, sunk three feet in the ground." Detroit was born! The name of Ponchartrain was given the stockade, in honor of the minister of that name.

The ground inclosed in the palisade forms to-day the eastern portion of the block surrounded by Woodbridge Street, Griswold Street, Jefferson Avenue, and Shelby Street.

The first years of Detroit's existence were marked by the same contentions and petty intrigues that arrested the growth of almost every French settlement. From the first the merchants of Montreal had been opposed to the establishment of Detroit, proclaiming it injurious to the interests of New France, meaning thereby, in a great measure, their own interests; for, naturally, it would rob them of most of the trade of the Western tribes. To quiet them, they were told that they might form a company and have the monopoly of the traffic. They promptly accepted the offer, and, shortly after, the newly formed "Company of the Colony of Canada" was put in possession of Fort Ponchartrain, under the following principal conditions: The Company was to have the exclusive control of the fur-trade at Detroit, to finish the fort and buildings belonging thereto, and keep them in good repair, and to support the commandant and one other officer. The necessary garrison was to be maintained at the king's expense.

Cadillac received the first notice of these arrangements on the 18th of July, 1702. Three days after, he was on his way to Quebec. The news had been a heavy blow to him, for he had hoped that the trade would be left to him; nevertheless, after much discussion, he had to accept the established order of things, and became, as it were, an employee of the Company, intrusted with the guard of its interests at Detroit. He returned in November, accompanied by MM. Arnaud and Nolan, commissioners of the Company.

Cadillac now took up his favorite project of gathering all the Indians at Detroit, and Frenchifying them. The main rendezvous of the tribes was at Michilimackinac, where the Jesuits were now alone with them, all the other French having withdrawn. The good fathers were not friends of Cadillac. One of their company, Father Vaillant, who had been appointed to stay at Detroit, had quarreled with him and left his post shortly after his arrival. Then they had good reasons to fear that contact with the whites, whose conduct was not always exemplary, would prove fatal to the piety and religious zeal of their converts. Therefore, they opposed the removal of their flock to Detroit, advising them, rather, to join the Miamis on the St. Joseph.

The struggle between them and Cadillac was long and bitter. Finally, Hurons, Ottawas, and Miamis, all removed, preferring trading to religious facilities; and the Jesuits, in despair, burned their chapel in the year 1706, and abandoned Michilimackinac.

Cadillac exulted in his triumph; but those were not his only troubles. The English had found means to communicate the reduced prices of their goods to the Indians, and to invite them to Albany. A few had been there, and had been so well treated, that on their return they spread the general dissatisfaction among their brethren at the manner of dealing of the French.

But the French were busy quarreling among themselves. Cadillac had charged, in 1703, Tonty and the commissioners of the Company with embezzlement to the detriment of the Company. The accused retorted by making similar charges against their accusers. When Cadillac went down to Quebec in 1704, he was put under arrest, and it was not till June, 1706, that his conduct was completely vindicated. While the French were engaged in these inglorious quarrels, the Indians had given repeated marks of dissatisfaction. In the fall of 1703 they had attempted to burn the fort, causing serious damages to it. These were repaired; but the Indians continued to grow more and more distrustful of the French, whom they soon suspected of desiring to destroy them through the agency of some favorite tribes—especially the Miamis.

De Bourgmont, who had been sent in the fall of 1705 to replace Cadillac temporarily, was not the man to humor them. Shortly after his arrival, he went so far as to beat an Ottawa Indian to death for very slight reasons. The natural result ensued. The enraged Ottawas resolved to wage war on the Miamis and French alike. In the ensuing conflict, Father del Halle, a French soldier, and several Miamis were killed, while the Ottawas suffered heavy losses. The latter then left Detroit.

When Cadillac arrived in August, he found none but the enraged Miamis, and the Hurons, who had sided with them, eager for vengeance. He succeeded in persuading them to remain quiet until the following spring, and finally succeeded in arranging a peace satisfactory to all except the Miamis. These, thinking that the French had displayed too much indulgence and kindness for the Ottawas, resolved to be revenged on them, and killed three Frenchmen. After trying to have them make amends, without success, Cadillac marched against them with all the forces he could gather, and compelled them to come to terms. In this affray seven Frenchmen were wounded.

Extraordinary powers had been vested in Cadillac upon his reinstatement in 1706. He was given sole control of the settlement, with all the privileges of the "Company of Canada," which he succeeded at Detroit. He was free to attract as many Indians as he could to that post, but he was not to encroach on the rights of the Company outside of it. He was also empowered to grant land to settlers upon his own conditions. In fact, if not in name, he was *Seigneur* of Detroit, and something more. In virtue of this power, Cadillac granted several farms, and the work of farming and agricultural settlement, already well begun, was pursued with vigor. In 1708 there were three hundred and fifty-three acres of improved lands, ten heads of cattle, and one horse in the settlement. The population must have exceeded two hundred white inhabitants. The following year the garrison was withdrawn; but most of the soldiers obtained their discharge and settled at the post. In, fact Detroit was progressing rapidly, if we consider the time and the place. But the profits to Cadillac were small, and the expenses heavy. He soon got disgusted, and in 1710 he threw up the enterprise to accept the position of governor of Louisiana.

While Detroit had thus been thriving under the care of Cadillac, her rival, Michilimackinac, abandoned by the king and by the Jesuits, was being resorted to only by isolated bands of Indians, and a few *coureurs-de-bois*—outlaws who had refused to re-enter the colony at the call of the royal authorities.

In 1708 the king sent a delegate in the person of the Sieur d'Aigremont to inquire into these Western affairs. The delegate, struck by the advantages of Michilimackinac, had recommended its re-establishment. Accordingly, after much correspondence between Versailles and Quebec, the northern post was restored to its former rank of metropolis and capital of France's Western Empire, and in the fall of 1712 the Sieur de Ligny was sent thither with the title of commandant. The Jesuit Morest had already preceded him.

Vincennes was sent to the Miamis on the St. Joseph, and Sieur Laforest had already been appointed to take command at Detroit. The latter place was to be retained, but only as an outpost and base of supply to Michilimackinac. Those were hard times for Detroit. In the spring of 1711 it had been attacked by a large party of Fox Indians in the interest of the English. For many days the doom of Fort Ponchartrain seemed sealed. But at the critical moment the Indian allies of the French arrived. The Foxes, compelled to flee, were pursued and killed nearly to a man. The French rejoiced, and a high mass was sung as a token of thanks to the Almighty.

This was the signal of long and bloody strifes between nearly all the tribes of the North-west. The French looked on indifferently enough. One even makes the remark that it is perhaps best for them that these intestinal feuds should continue, as they deterred the English from attempting anything. However, some attempts were made to restore peace. In 1714, Louvigny was sent with a garrison to Michilimâckinac, to inspire respect on the part of the turbulent savages.

In 1715 the Miamis removed from the St. Joseph River to the river which bears their name, sixty leagues from Lake Erie, near what is now Fort Wayne, Indiana. They were considered to have dangerous facilities for communicating with the English. So Vincennes was dispatched to accompany them, and keep a paternal eye on all their movements, until they could be induced to remove to Detroit.

That place was still traversing a period of stagnancy and depression. For many years, under different commandants it continued to languish. But, in 1728, Boishebert was appointed commandant, and he earnestly devoted himself to the welfare of the colony. Through his efforts grants of land were made or confirmed to several settlers, and they were allowed to trade under fair conditions. Under these circumstances, the place again began to grow and progress. But it was not until the year 1749 that an attempt was made to "boom" Detroit. In that year extraordinary advantages were offered to those who would go and settle there. As a consequence, forty-six persons emigrated to that post in 1749; and in 1750, fifty-seven persons. In the last-named year there were made seventeen grants of land.

A census, taken in 1750, shows Detroit to have had a resident population of four hundred and eighty-three. This, with the floating population, no doubt, made up a total of nearly six hundred souls. Every subsequent year saw the population increased by immigration and by the natural channel of births. In 1760 it must have reached a total of thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred. The wealth of the colony increased in proportion, and the prospects were the brightest.

At Michilimackinac, a small settlement of French-Canadians and their half-breed posterity had also grown up. We know that they were engaged in the fur-trade, had Indian slaves, and relatively large numbers were under the care of Jesuit missionaries for all that related to spiritual matters, and under the orders of a commandant in temporal affairs; but particulars we have not.

The records of the last years of French domination in Michigan are taken up with the story of their efforts to maintain the Indians in the alliance. This had become no easy task. The Indians entertained no more superstitions as to the power of the white man, and knew the full value of the commercial advantages offered them by the English; but they did not yet know the scorn which a triumphant Englishman bears for an Indian.

So, from 1746 to 1760, we read in every dispatch that is sent from Detroit or Mackinaw that this or that tribe is treating with the English; that a party of Frenchmen had been set upon, pillaged, or murdered; or that a general revolt is feared.

At Michilimackinac, and especially at Detroit, those Indians that could be induced to fight for the French were provided with ammunition, and here they came to get the reward of their bravery or their cunning.

In 1758 the English sent a detachment to attack Detroit. When Bellestre, the last French commandant at Detroit, learned of their march, he put himself, with a few French companions, at the head of the Hurons and other Indians, and immediately set out to oppose their advance. He soon fell in with a party of the enemy, which he defeated after a short engagement. This first failure dissuaded the English from making any further attempt to capture Detroit.

But the doom of all these Western posts was sealed by the fall of Quebec the following year. By the capitulation of Montreal, signed September 8, 1760, they were surrendered, together with the whole of Canada. On the 19th of November of the same year, Major Roberts arrived at Detroit to take possession of the place in the name of the English crown. Michilimackinac was not occupied by English troops until September of the following year.

The French settlers, to all appearances, seemed resigned to accept the change of domination without any attempt at insurrection. Those among them who were most devoted to France were satisfied to avail themselves of the permission of emigrating, and went to Louisiana. It was not so with the Indians. They had, indeed, wished for the triumph of the English, and even helped to bring it about in the hope of obtaining from them greater commercial advantages than were given them by the French; but now the scales fell from their eyes. The traders of Albany did, indeed, sell their goods a trifle cheaper than their predecessors, but they treated the proud chieftains with scorn and arrogance. Urbanity, and the love of savage life, which had rendered the French popular, seemed to be qualities unknown to the English. In the fort and the storehouses, where before they were allowed to roam in complete freedom, they now met with rebuffs and blows.

In a few months the number of those who had always been faithful to the French was swelled by nearly all the tribes who had come in contact with the English. It then became evident that, to unite all the discontented in a common cause, and to fan into flame the smoldering embers of old enmities, there was needed but a man capable of making himself recognized by all parties as the leader. That man existed, and had already begun the work. His name, Pontiac, which is now known by every schoolboy, was then equally known among the red men of the West. He was eloquent, and known to be crafty and brave. This was enough to inspire confidence in his fellow-tribesmen, and the Ottawas, Miamis, Chippeways, Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes, joined at his bidding in a league against the English. With infernal ability, the plot was kept a profound secret until every thing was ready for action. Prowling savages gathered around the forts and settlements, apparently on errands of peace, and at a given signal, they fell upon the unsuspecting English.

There were at this time three posts in Michigan—St. Joseph, Mackinaw, and Detroit. The first was held by an ensign and fourteen men, who were suddenly attacked, on the 25th of May, 1763, by the Pottawatamis. All but the commandant, Ensign Schlosser, and three of his men, were put to death. These four were afterward taken to Detroit and exchanged.

At Mackinaw a number of warriors united in an exciting game of ball, or *la crosse*, while the garrison lounged about witnessing the sport. Suddenly the commander, Captain Etherington, was seized, a rush was made for the fort, where hatchets and other weapons had been concealed by treacherous squaws, and in an instant seventeen persons were cut down. The rest, among whom was the commandant, were made prisoners, and taken to l'Arbre Croche. Through the timely assistance of Lieutenant Gorrell, who came to their aid from Green Bay with a force of friendly Indians, these prisoners succeeded in getting to Montreal in safety.

The capture of Detroit was the most important object of the war, and this task Pontiac had resolved to undertake in person. To obtain entrance into the fort for himself and warriors, the Ottawa chief suggested a council for "brightening the chain of friendship." Unsuspicious of treason, Major Gladwin, who was in command, agreed to his proposal. The Indians had cut their gun-barrels short, so that they might be concealed under their blankets when they went into the fort. At a given signal the chiefs were to fall on him and his attendants, while a general attack was to be made by their confederates on such of the towns-people as might resist. Fortunately, the night before the day designed for the massacre, an Indian woman brought Gladwin a pair of elk-skin moccasins, which she had made for him. Pleased with their appearance, the major ordered another pair; but the woman was unwilling to deceive him by promising what she supposed could not be performed. Her hesitation attracted attention, and, on being questioned, she disclosed the plot. Accordingly, at the council, Gladwin and his men were on their guard. Pontiac saw that his intended treachery was known, and dared not give the signal. He was allowed to depart with an indignant rebuke from the commander, and the next day but one, May 9, 1763, he returned the favor by laying siege to the fort.

For months the garrison suffered; sentinels were in constant danger of being cut off by Indian cunning. A first attempt to relieve the post failed; but in July Captain Dazell arrived, with a detachment of two hundred and eighty men and a good supply of provisions. A night attack upon the Indian camp at Bloody Run, two miles from the fort, was unwisely decided upon. Pontiac learned of the plan, and made his arrangements in consequence. When, in the early morning of July 31st, the two hundred and eighty men of Dazell approached, they were suddenly startled by a thousand war-whoops, closely followed by a murderous discharge. Unable to see the enemy in the darkness, their only alternative was to beat a hasty retreat. The dismal march began in disorder and confusion. Every thing along the road now seemed alive, and from every side the ambuscaded savages poured in their deathly volleys. Dazell himself was among those killed. This success roused for a time the zeal of the Indians. But they were unused to the labors involved in a siege, and before the close of summer, Pontiac found his forces diminishing. News came of the final peace between England and France, thus depriving Pontiac of any hope of succor from his ancient allies. Then jealousies broke out among the different nations; and finally the desertion of all but his own tribe compelled the great emperor of the West to give up his undertaking. He had shown extraordinary ability in the management of the war. No chief before him had possessed such influence with the Western tribes, or succeeded so well in securing their united action.

The Indians were now, for the most part, tired of war, and willingly listened to the proposals of General Bradstreet, who had been sent to the West with eleven hundred men, to attack, or treat with them, as might be required. In June, 1764, he made a treaty with twenty-two tribes at Niagara. The following August he reached Detroit, and concluded a peace with all the hostile nations except the Delawares and Shawnees. Pontiac did not sign, but retired to Illinois, where he attempted to raise another confederacy for the same purpose as before. He was stabbed at last at a council, amid a crowd of chieftains, whom he was trying to excite to war, by a Peoria Indian in the interest of the English.

The treaty of Paris, by which Michigan was finally ceded to England, was not signed till 1763. Until that time no regulations for the government of the country were made by the latter power, and military rule prevailed. Even then Detroit was recognized as the principal place in the West. After 1763 a certain form of civil government was established for Canada, but the territory of the present State of Michigan continued to have no other ruler than the military commandant of Detroit. This arbitrary rule, however, was made tolerable by the good sense and uprightness of those who were called to exercise it.

Meanwhile, Mackinaw, which for a time remained abandoned, had been placed under the command of Robert Rogers, whose extravagant dealings and strange intrigues with the Indians excited the suspicions of the British authorities. It was thought that he and the noted interpreter, Chabert de Joncaire, were working at some plot to introduce the Spaniards into Michigan, or, perhaps, to erect a separate government. We can not believe that Chabert cherished such projects. As to Rogers, he was taken down to Montreal in 1767, and soon after released.

At this time, the first attempt to work the mines of copper of the Lake Superior region was made. A mining company, which included among its members such men as Sir William Johnson and Alexander Henry, began excavations on the Ontonagon River; but the same obstacles that had deterred the French—difficulty of access and transportation, etc.—caused the enterprise to be abandoned.

During the period of peace which followed the war with Pontiac, Detroit grew with relative rapidity. Many British settlers, especially Scotch traders from Albany, came to swell the population. The French inhabitants had been left in possession of their lands, and paid to the receiver of the king of England the same dues for rents and homage which they had, in former times, paid to "His Most

Christian Majesty." Yet no steps were taken to give the people a form of government which would afford them some guarantees of liberty. The British "Board of Trade" would not tolerate the idea, thinking that such -a government, in contributing to the prosperity of the people, would create competition for English manufactures.

The murmurs provoked by this bigoted and narrow-minded policy, which ultimately caused the American Revolution, at last roused the lords to an instinctive consciousness of the situation. They saw the danger of rebellion in the English colonies, and, by an act of justice, sought to attach the new Canadian subjects to the crown. This deed of justice was the enactment of the "Quebec Act," in 1774. By this the entire British possessions west of New York, north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi River, were incorporated into the Province of Quebec. In this province all the king's subjects—French or English, Protestant or Catholic—were equal before the law. The old French laws were to prevail in civil matters, and the English criminal law was introduced. The whole legislative power was put in the hands of the governor and a Council of not less than seventeen, nor more than twenty-three, all appointed by the crown. This was still an absolute government, but it was better than what had been heretofore enjoyed; and it is evident that it would not have excited the anger of the American Congress half as much as it did, had it not been considered as a concession to the hated, despised Canadians, who refused to join with the Revolutionary partisans.

Whatever may be the view which is taken of the "Quebec Act," it is certain that it did not affect, in any great degree, the western portion of the Province. Henry Hamilton, who was the first lieutenant-governor appointed under the new *régime* for Detroit, exercised nearly every one of the prerogatives assumed by his predecessors. Under him, justice continued to be administered by Philip Dejean, who had been justice of the peace for several years before, and the only change of conduct on the part of that official seems to have been for the worse.

Meanwhile the great struggle for American independence had begun. The French settlers had no sympathies for the hated "*Bostonnais*," who had been their hereditary foes in that partisan warfare, so bitter, and often so cruel, which was carried on before the British conquest. Then England took particular care to conciliate the Canadians, and at Detroit commissions in the militia were given to several of them. The result was that they were, almost to a man, in favor of England.

Detroit, as in the days of French domination, became the center of that border warfare which was carried on without much regard for the laws of nations. The Indians were mostly in favor of the British, and Hamilton accepted, without any apparent reluctance, the task of setting these savage hordes to devastate the American border settlements. The country was ravaged for miles, and the defenseless pioneers were made to suffer all the cruelties which Indian cunning could invent. At last, in 1778, an effort was made to stem the tide of savage invasion. George Rogers Clark started from Virginia at the head of a small force, and, by his ability, succeeded in taking Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and winning the inhabitants over to the American cause.

Hamilton heard the news of his success some time after. He immediately sent orders to Major De Peyster, at Michilimackinac, to send messengers to rouse the Indians around Lake Michigan. He himself took the field shortly after, and appeared before Vincennes in the month of December. He demanded the surrender of the place. Captain Helm, who commanded the station, holding a smoking match over his single cannon, demanded that the garrison should have the honors of war. The British commander assented, but was somewhat mortified to find, on entering the fort, that the garrison consisted of only two men, who were its only occupants.

In February of the following year, Clark was back at Vincennes, and demanded an unconditional surrender. This, after some parleying, was agreed to by Hamilton, who, together with Judge Dejean and two others, were sent in irons to Virginia. Major De Peyster came down from Mackinaw to succeed Hamilton at Detroit, although he was not made lieutenant-governor.

In 1780, Captain Bird's famous expedition was organized at great expense. It was accompanied by Detroit militia under Chabert de Joncaire, Isidore Chêne, and others. The ravages wreaked by this party excited so much horror, that talk of an expedition to capture Detroit became current. The critical state of affairs in Virginia alone prevented Clark from setting out for that purpose.

As is well known, the preliminary treaty of peace between England and the United States was adopted at the beginning of 1783, and ratified in September, 1783; but England held on to the Western posts for many years thereafter, giving instructions to the commandants to incite the Indians to prevent the Americans from taking possession.

In 1784 the governor-general of Canada sent a lieutenant-governor to Detroit. By a proclamation of Lord Dorchester, dated the 24th of July, that place was included for judicial purposes in the District of Hesse, which embraced all British territory west of Long Point, on Lake Erie. This proclamation established a Court of Common Pleas, the first to have jurisdiction in Michigan.

Then, in 1792, Canada was divided into two provinces, and Upper Canada was given a Legislature, trial by jury was established, and English law was to guide the decision of all matters. Once more Michigan was treated as being part of the British Province. The Legislature of Upper Canada established permanent courts at Detroit and Mackinaw, and all its acts were considered as having force in this region. It required nothing less than a new treaty to compel England to fulfill her obligations. This treaty was concluded in November, 1794, and, according to its provisions, General Wayne and Winthrop Sargent, the secretary and acting governor of the Northwest Territory, took possession of Detroit.

July 1, 1796, a garrison was sent to Mackinaw, and Captain Porter was appointed first commandant of the fort at Detroit. Before this time an attempt had been made to purchase the territory of Michigan, which, had it proved successful, would have blighted forever the destiny of this commonwealth. A large company, with a stock divided into forty-one shares, was organized, which, by persuasion or systematic bribery upon Congress, hoped to obtain a grant of the whole Lower Peninsula. But some of the Congressmen approached divulged the fraud, and this gigantic scheme fell through.

After its cession to the United States, Michigan was subject to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the North-west Territory, of which it was a part. This document is familiar to every reader of American history. Among other things, it prescribed that as soon as the Territory contained five thousand male inhabitants an Assembly was to be elected, with one member for each five hundred free male inhabitants, until the Assembly should contain twenty-five members, when the number was to be fixed by them.

In 1798 it became necessary to choose that Assembly. Wayne County was entitled to three members. Those chosen were Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visger, and Charles Chabert de Joncaire.

The settlements in Michigan were the more prosperous in the Northwest; but the fact that very little of the land had yet been freed of the Indian title, seriously interfered with their further extension.

In 1800, Congress passed an Act organizing the Territory of Indiana, the dividing line between which and the rest of the Northwest Territory was to run due north from Fort Recovery to the National boundary in Lake Superior. This line passed only a few miles west of Mackinaw.

In 1802, on the 30th of April, Congress authorized the people of the Territory east of Indiana, and south of a line east from the southerly point of Lake Michigan, to adopt a constitution. Wayne County had been excluded from taking part in the formation of the new State for political reasons. All the lands north of the new State were annexed to Indiana—Congress, however, reserving the right to make them into a separate State, or attach them to Ohio. The people of Wayne County were raised to a great pitch of indignation by seeing that Congress disposed of their future without consulting them. The union with Indiana, however, did not last long.

January 11, 1805, Congress enacted, "that from and after the 30th day of June next, all that part of Indiana Territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called Michigan." Of this newly constituted Territory, Detroit was to be the capital. Besides it, Frenchtown (to-day Monroe) and Mackinaw were the only two settlements of white people in the Territory. The total population, excluding Indians, did not exceed four thousand.

The first officers of the Territory were, William Hull, governor; Stanley Griswold, secretary; and Augustus Brevoort Woodward, John Griffin, and Frederick Bates, judges. This administration fulfilled its duties tolerably well; but Mr. Griswold failed to agree with the governor, and was superseded at the end of three years by Reuben Atwater, of Vermont. For similar reasons, Judge Bates resigned his commission in November, 1806. In fact, there were so many petty quarrels between these officers that they drew general discontent upon themselves. Yet it does not seem that, in the beginning at least, their personal animosity interfered with their duty. In three months they gave to Michigan judicious and carefully prepared statutes, and established regulations and courts for the administration of justice. The governor established a militia, and he and Chief-Justice Woodward obtained from Congress favorable legislation concerning the title of property and the granting of land. In 1807, Governor Hull obtained of the Ottawas, Chippeways, Wyandots, and Pottawatamis, that they should cede a vast tract of land in the south-eastern part of the State. The opening of these lands was postponed, however, for fear of Indian hostilities.

This was the time, indeed, when Tecumseh and his brother, "the Prophet," were engaged in organizing the great confederacy, which was shattered by General Harrison at Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811. Under such circumstances, it can not be wondered that Michigan did not prosper nor progress very rapidly. Events were now preparing which were to prove highly injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the Territory.

The causes of the War of 1812 are well known. It was not until the 19th of June, 1812, when it had become evident that further submission to British arrogance would be incompatible with the honor of America, that war was formally proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Michigan was designated, by its geographical position, to be the seat of hostilities from the beginning. General Hull, who had been governor of the Territory since its organization, had acquired a reputation during the Revolutiouary War, and great reliance was generally placed, at this time, in his military abilities. While war was still under discussion he had been to Washington, and, by his representations, as well as the hope of stopping the machinations of British agents, and the Indian outrages which they had caused, led the United States Government to project an invasion of Canada, as the first step in the possibly approaching campaign. With this end in view, he was authorized, before hostilities had been finally decided upon, to raise twelve hundred volunteers in Ohio. At the head of these and three hundred regulars, he started from Dayton, Ohio, for Detroit. The march through the wilderness was slow and laborious. Hull soon realized that this small force was totally inadequate to the object proposed, and the men, on their side, became equally convinced of the inefficiency of their commander.

General Hull, of course, must have continually expected that war would be declared; but, by some mismanagement, the official information did not reach him until the 2d of July, as he lay near the River Raisin. The British had been informed earlier, so that, on the very day he received the intelligence, a boat containing his baggage, stores, official papers, etc., which he had sent forward, was captured by them.

On the 5th of July, Hull arrived in sight of Detroit. The troops wished to be led against Malden without delay, but Hull would not move without positive orders from Washington. On the 9th the orders arrived, instructing him to proceed with the invasion of Canada; but three more days elapsed before he was ready to comply with them. He then proceeded leisurely to cross over to Sandwich. Such delays meant ruin. With an insignificant force, containing but three hundred men that had seen service, his only chance of success lay in marching on the enemy's posts before the Canadian militia could be armed for their defense. Hull's course, however, was just the opposite. Every movement was characterized by indecision and delay. The British at first thought of abandoning the forts, not feeling capable of holding them; but they soon got over their fear. By the time Hull was ready to attack Malden, the first post that lay before him, it was strongly garrisoned with regulars and militia. New difficulties now arose. Tecumseh called his warriors to the field, and joined the British army. Supplies were cut off, and the invaders suffered for food. An intercepted letter stated that all the Indians of the North were preparing for a descent on the United States. General Dearborn had agreed with the governor of Canada to suspend hostilities, except on that part of the frontier occupied by Hull; and General Brock, thus released from the necessity of defending Niagara, was hastening with re-enforcements to the relief of Malden. Hull was not the man to hazard an attack with all these dangers before him. Hastily retreating, he abandoned the Canada shore and returned to Detroit.

At this time Mackinaw had regained its old position as the greatest emporium for the fur-trade. It was a most exposed place, well known to the British, and it seems that Hull would have notified the commander, at the earliest day possible, of the declaration of war; but, indeed, he seems to have never thought of it. On the 17th of July, the feeble garrison of that fort was surprised by finding itself besieged by an overwhelming force. After obtaining honorable terms, the commandant, Lieutenant Porter Hanks, surrendered. He and his men were paroled, and started for Detroit, where they arrived on the 29th of July.

No sooner had General Brock reached Malden, and assumed command of the whole British army, than he led his forces to Sandwich and prepared to attack Detroit. Tecumseh was the only person acquainted with the surrounding country, and the British commander called on him for information. Spreading a piece of elm-bark on the ground, he drew his knife, and, without hesitation, sketched an accurate plan of the whole region, with its hills, rivers, roads, and marshes. Brock was so pleased with this ready display of talent that he took a sash from his person and bound it round the waist of his ally. About this time Tecumseh was made a general in the British army.

On the 16th of August three hundred British regulars, four hundred and fifty Canadians, and six hundred Indians, crossed the river a short distance below Detroit, under cover of several armed vessels. No attempt was made to prevent them from landing, nor to appease them on their march towards the fort. Yet the American batteries were favorably planted, in such a way as to sweep with grape-shot the approaching columns of the enemy. In fact, there had always been, and there was until the last moment, every advantage for a successful resistance. But at the critical instant, when the order to fire was expected in breathless suspense, Hull, unable to repress his fears, seemed to lose all presence of mind. Shots had not yet been exchanged, and no demands had been made by the British, when, to the chagrin of all his men—some of whom are said to have wept when they beheld the disgraceful signal—he raised a white flag over the fort. No stipulations were made for the honors of war. Not only Detroit, with its garrison, stores, and public property of every kind, but the whole of Michigan, was surrendered to the British. By supplementary articles, however, the Ohio volunteers and Major Witherell's Michigan troops were allowed to go home on parole.

Hull was afterward paroled by the British, and tried before a court-martial at Albany, in January, 1814. Colonel Cass (afterwards governor) and other officers, who had served under him, condemned him in unmeasured terms. But it was proved, on the other hand, that the Government had ordered the invasion of Canada with a somewhat inadequate force, and that it had not given proper attention and support to the army of the Northwest. Hull was acquitted of treasonable intentions, but found guilty of cowardice, and sentenced to be shot. The President, however, pardoned him in consideration of his Revolutionary services.

By his proclamation, issued soon after the surrender, Brock announced that the existing laws of the Territory would be left in force until the pleasure of the king should be known, and so long as the safety of the country allowed it. General Proctor was left in command at Detroit. This officer has left everywhere a most unenviable reputation for brutality and cruelty.

On the 21st of August he, in turn, issued a proclamation constituting the civil government. Courts and civil officers were retained. In the Legislative Board, should offices be vacant, a majority was not to be required. He appointed himself governor, with Judge Woodward as secretary. The United States taxes and duties went to the military treasurer, while local revenues were to be expended as of old. This seemed to give the people a certain guarantee of protection; but the imperfect manner in which it was carried out excited general complaint. The public records and titles to lands were removed or destroyed, Indians were allowed to pillage property, and general mischief was permitted until the settlers were led to pray for the return of American rule.

The only force in the field for the protection of the Western frontier, after the fall of Detroit, was a body of Kentucky volunteers, who had promptly responded to the call of the Executive, before the news of Hull's surrender was received. In accordance with the universal wish, the governor of Kentucky had appointed General Harrison to the command of this force. Hardly had he, however, inspired his men with confidence and enthusiasm when he was obliged to give way to General Winchester, whom the National Administration had appointed to the command of the Northwestern army. General dissatisfaction was the result; and it was found expedient to yield to the demands of public opinion and restore the old veteran to his command. With his commission Harrison received extraordinary powers, which no officer before him had enjoyed, except Washington and Greene in the Revolution. He was required to defend the whole frontier, from Pennsylvania to Missouri, and immediately began to reorganize the army.

October, 1812, found Harrison and his men on the march for Detroit, which post it was resolved to recover. Their route lay through a swamp that seemed interminable, and the soldiers suffered much. Their officers, however, bore every hardship in company with them, and they continued to advance. Their progress was necessarily slow, and before Harrison was ready to attempt anything against Detroit, winter set in. He fixed his head-quarters at Franklinton, Ohio, and stationed a division of his army, under General Winchester, at Fort Defiance, on the Maumee.

Early in January, 1813, General Winchester received information that the inhabitants of Frenchtown were in danger of being attacked, and though he thereby ran the risk of disconcerting the plans of his commander, he marched forth to their help. The enemy was found and dispersed. Shortly afterward, Winchester's camp was attacked by an army of fifteen hundred British and Indians, from Malden, under Proctor. After a struggle which cost each party not far from three hundred men, the surviving Americans surrendered on the recommendation of their general, who had been taken, and the pledge that their lives and property should be safe. Proctor immediately returned to Malden with such of his prisoners as were able to walk, leaving the rest behind, without any guard to protect them from his bloodthirsty allies. Hardly had the British departed when the savages gave free vent to their passions, robbing, torturing, and scalping their defenseless victims. The British officer left in command made no attempt to save the sufferers. To revenge the losses they had sustained in battle, the Indians finally set fire to two houses in which most of the wounded were crowded, driving back into the flames those who attempted to escape. Such of the Americans as survived these atrocities were taken to Detroit, where they were dragged through the streets and offered for sale. The people of the place sacrificed every thing they could spare to ransom them, and remonstrated with Proctor for allowing such barbarities, but without effect.

The loss of this important division deranged General Harrison's plans. He was too weak to attack Detroit, and could only hope to hold the ground already occupied. He was soon besieged in the newly erected Fort Meigs, at the rapids of the Maumee; but as in a few days he received succor from Kentucky, the British had to abandon the siege, and return to Malden.

Here Proctor remained several months, inactive. In July he made another fruitless attempt against Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson.

Meanwhile the naval hero, Oliver H. Perry, had completed the construction of nine vessels, with which he hoped to ruin the British fleet on Lake Erie. With his little fleet, Perry stood boldly out into the lake early in August, and the British slowly retired before him. Their force, consisting of six vessels, mounting sixty-three guns, was commanded by Commodore Barclay, a veteran who had fought with Nelson at the Nile and Trafalgar, and had already lost an arm in the service of his country. Perry had never seen a naval battle; his nine vessels only carried fifty-four guns in all.

After proceeding to Sandusky Bay, where he was furnished with men by General Harrison, Commander Perry made for Malden, and displayed the American flag before the stronghold of the enemy. The British seemed in no hurry to meet him. Finally, on the 10th of September, Commodore Barclay bore down towards the American fleet, with his vessels arrayed in order of battle. Perry had longed for that hour. His flag-ship, the *Lawrence*, engaged the two largest vessels of the enemy, and promptly returned their fire for more than two hours, till every man on board was killed or wounded, except eight, who could manage but one gun, and fired it the last time only with the aid of Perry himself. Finding he could do nothing more in the *Lawrence*, the American commander leaped into a boat, and transferred to the *Niagara* his flag, which bore the immortal words of the dying Lawrence: "Don't give up the ship!" The few survivors on the *Lawrence* gave three cheers as they saw him mount the deck of the *Niagara*, and the battle was renewed, more fiercely than ever.

Taking advantage of a fresh breeze, Perry now plunged through the enemy's line, giving a raking fire right and left; a masterly manœuvre, which turned the fortunes of the day. Within fifteen minutes after Perry reached the *Niagara*, the issue of the battle was decided. Commodore Barclay, wounded and fainting from loss of blood, felt that there was no alternative but surrender. His colors were hauled down, and six hundred men, more than the whole number of surviving Americans, fell into the hands of the victors. They were treated with a kindness which was in marked contrast to the barbarity of Proctor. Barclay always characterized his conqueror as "a gallant and generous enemy." About four hours after the action commenced, Perry sent out the following expressive dispatch to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and a sloop."

General Harrison immediately followed up Perry to glorious victory with an invasion of Canada. He landed near Malden, and started in pursuit of Proctor and Tecumseh, who had dismantled the fort, and were in full retreat. On the 28th of September, the American army reached Sandwich, and General Duncan McArthur crossed the river to take possession of Detroit. The British, before retiring, had set fire to the fort, but it was extinguished, and a band of prowling savages were driven off. McArthur, with his division, was left to hold Detroit, and Cass's brigade was stationed at Sandwich. On the 2d of October, Harrison resumed his pursuit of Proctor at the head of some three thousand five hundred men. On the 5th, the British were overtaken on the banks of the Thames. Proctor had chosen a favorable position on a narrow strip of land between the river and an extensive swamp, which was held by a strong body of Indians, under Tecumseh. Hardly had Harrison viewed the field when his experienced eye discovered that Proctor, in order to extend his line to the river, had so weakened it that it could be readily broken; and he ordered Colonel Richard M. Johnson, with his Kentucky horsemen, to charge the enemy in front. Johnson's troop broke the line with irresistible force, and, forming on the rear of the enemy, prepared to pour in a deadly fire from their muskets. The British at once surrendered, General Proctor escaping only by the swiftness of his horse. Colonel Johnson now led his men, supported by a Kentucky regiment, to the swamp, where Tecumseh and the warriors he had so often led to victory, silently awaited their appearance. Early in the engagement, Colonel Johnson was wounded; but he ordered his men not to return till they brought him tidings of victory. At the same moment, Tecumseh fell at the foot of an oak, mortally wounded. A sudden terror seized the red men. The voice of their beloved leader was silent. Ferocity gave way to despair, and the defeated warriors were soon flying through the wilderness.

By this victory, Michigan was finally restored to American rule, and the honor of American arms was vindicated. On the 7th of October, Harrison put Governor Shelby in command of the army, and proceeded to Detroit. He appointed General Cass provisional governor of the Territory, and then descended the Lakes on his way to Washington.

Peace was practically restored in Michigan, the Indians soon having given guarantees of their submission. However, several minor expeditions were sent into Canada before the close of the war. Fort Gratiot was erected in 1814, and in the same year an unsuccessful attempt was made to recover Mackinaw.

In the spring of 1815 it was learned that peace had been concluded between England and the United States. The people who had been scattered by the war returned to their homes, and devoted themselves to the tranquil and productive pursuits of peace. With the chain of British intrigues forever broken, and the Indians well subdued, the Territory had reason to hope for a period of prosperity and progress unprecedented in its history. General Cass was made permanent governor of the Territory, and William Woodbridge was appointed secretary.

Some time after, the boundaries of the Territory underwent several modifications. In 1816, Indiana was admitted into the Union, and a strip ten miles wide was taken off from Michigan, all along its southern line, and given to the new State. Then the people of Illinois were authorized to form a State, whose boundary at the north was laid at latitude 42° 30′. Illinois was admitted on the 3d day of December, 1818. All that remained of the old Northwest Territory was now included into Michigan Territory.

One of the first cares of General Cass was to divide the Territory into counties. Wayne County, up to that time, had included nearly the whole of the Territory. On the 21st of November, 1815, the limits of this county were fixed to include that part of the Territory to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and Detroit was designated the county-seat. At the same time the whole district was divided into road districts, which coincided with the militia company districts already defined.

Then, on the 14th of July, 1817, the County of Monroe was established, and in the following year those of Mackinac, Brown, and Crawford were organized. On the 30th of May, 1818, the management of county affairs was transferred to county commissioners, three of whom were to be appointed by the governor for each county.

The establishment of educational institutions also received early attention. The "University of Michigan" was incorporated August 26, 1817, and at the same time primary schools were established in Detroit, Monroe, and Mackinaw.

The people were so well satisfied with the acts of the Administration, that when, in 1818, the question was submitted to them whether they would, or not, organize the representative government to which their number now entitled them, under the Ordinance of 1787, they decided in the negative by a heavy majority. In spite of this decision, Congress, in the spring of 1819, authorized the people of Michigan to send a delegate to that body. The first chosen was William Woodbridge, who soon resigned, and was succeeded, in 1820, by Solomon Sibley.

During these years a large number of immigrants had arrived in the Territory. They were mostly natives of New York and other Eastern States, well acquainted with the necessities and inured to the hardships which awaited the pioneer. In every respect they were fully fitted to go into the wilderness and make it "bloom like the rose."

Much had been done to facilitate their work and attract other immigrants. The Indian title to several vast tracts of land had been extinguished by treaties and purchase; the surveying of the land had made considerable progress, and, in 1820, an expedition had been organized by Governor Cass, to make a scientific exploration of the country, through the upper lakes to the head-waters of the Mississippi.

The first steamboat on the Lakes, the *Walk-in-the-Water*, now plied the waters regularly, affording greater facilities for transportation. To aid commercial transactions, the Bank of Michigan had been organized in 1819, and the following year the first post-road in the State was established, from Detroit to Pontiac and Mount Clemens. In 1822 six new counties were established—Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw, and Lenawee. Almost every year thereafter changes in, or additions to, the number of counties were made, to accommodate the ever-increasing population.

By an act of Congress, passed March 3, 1823, a radical change was wrought in the Territorial government of Michigan. The legislative power was vested in the governor and a Council of nine persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, out of eighteen elected by the people of the Territory. The laws enacted by this body were subject to the veto of Congress. The judges' term of office was limited to four years, and they were given equity as well as common law power. This change was operated on the first of February, 1824.

By another Act of Congress, adopted the 25th of February, 1825, the governor and Council were authorized to divide the Territory into townships, and to provide for the election of township officers. These were to be elected—with the exception of judges, sheriffs, clerks, judges of probate, and justices of the peace, who were to be appointed by the governor. The number of the members of the Council was increased by the same act to thirteen. The choice of these members was—in 1827—left entirely to the people. This year the Council abolished the county commissioner system, and replaced it by a Board of Supervisors.

For some years Michigan had exported large quantities of white-fish and cider. In 1827 she began to export flour, and the following year, tobacco.

In 1830 the first railroad, the "Pontiac and Detroit Railway Company," was incorporated. It proved a failure. Two years later the "Detroit and St. Joseph" was chartered, and subsequently became the "Michigan Central." The population of the Territory at this time amounted to more than thirty thousand.

In 1831, General Cass, who had served the Territory so long and so well as governor, resigned that office to enter the Cabinet of President Jackson. In August he was succeeded by George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania. Stevens Thomson Mason, a youth of twenty, the son of General John T. Mason, was sent from Kentucky to fill the office of secretary. The settlers were not a little dissatisfied to see two strangers occupying the two most important offices in the Territory; but the unpleasantness was soon bridged over by the honest and gentlemanly conduct of the two incumbents.

In 1832 a little excitement was occasioned by the Black Hawk War. Volunteers were raised in Michigan, and put under the command of Colonel Henry Dodge. They rendered important services in breaking the power of the rebellious chief. At this time that terrible scourge, the cholera, visited the Territory, and among those that fell victim to it was Governor Porter. His successor was never appointed.

On the 1st of October, 1832, the people of the Territory decided, by popular vote, to take measures to be admitted into the Union. The census, taken in 1834, having demonstrated that the Territory had the population of sixty thousand free inhabitants required by the Ordinance of 1787, it was decided to frame a constitution. The election to choose delegates for that purpose was held Saturday, April 4, 1835, and the convention met at Detroit on the second Monday in May, 1835, and in due course of time drew up a constitution. This was submitted to the people at an election held on the first Monday in October, 1835. The people were not only to vote upon the constitution, but also to elect a governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the State Legislature, and a representative to Congress, all of whom were to be entitled to their office only if the constitution was adopted. This constitution has been held by eminent jurists and statesmen as a very simple and good one. It was ratified, and Steven T. Mason was elected governor, and Edward Mundy lieutenant-governor. Isaac E. Crary was the first representative to Congress. The first Legislature of the State of Michigan met on the first Monday of November, 1835. On the 10th of November a rule was adopted providing that a separate election for senators would be held in the two Houses, and, in case of disagreement, for an election in joint convention. Lucius Lyon and John Norvell were the first two United States senators chosen from Michigan. After a short session, the Legislature adjourned until January, 1836, in the expectancy that by that time Michigan would be admitted to the Union. The admission was obstinately opposed by many for diverse reasons. The irrepressible conflict between slavery and the free States had something to do with it, while Indiana and Ohio opposed it until Michigan should abandon all claims to the ten-miles strip of land which had been given to Indiana as far east as that State extended, and the rest of which Ohio now desired to add to her territory. As a compensation for this, Michigan was offered the Northern Peninsula. A convention, regularly elected for that purpose, refused to accept the compromise, whereupon a popular convention of delegates, in favor of accepting admission on the terms proposed, was assembled. Finally, the bill admitting Michigan was passed by Congress, January 26, 1837. The State was recognized to have had a legal existence, however, since November, 1835.

The State Government pursued a no less liberal course than had the Territorial Administration in regard to educational institutions, the development of natural resources, and internal improvements generally. But the instability of banking institutions, and a deplorable lack of judgment in the administration of the finances of the State, proved powerful drawbacks.

In 1847 the seat of the State Government was transfered to Lansing, it being very near the center of the State geographically.

During the many years in which it had already been in force, many defects had been discovered in the constitution of 1835, one of the most important being the impossibility of passing general incorporation laws under it. Consequently a second Constitutional Convention was called to meet at Lansing in 1850, and drew up a constitution, which was approved by the popular vote, and came in force January 1, 1851. Although several attempts have been made to revise this constitution, it still remains in force.

It is unnecessary to dwell further upon the history of the State in this form. The history of the growth and upbuilding of Michigan is well told in the following sketches of the men who have made the State what it is.

But before we close we must pay a tribute to the patriotism and the zeal of the people of the State during the years of trial that threatened the existence of the Union. On the subject of loyalty there were no diverging opinions nor hesitation in Michigan.

For years before the war, Michigan, like other States, had paid no attention to her military organization. When came the startling news of open resistance to the Federal Government, and when rebellion reared its high and hideous head, the finances of the State were in bad condition, and everything had to be done to comply with the demands of the President, But the people rose as one man to meet the emergency, and rallied around the flag of the Nation with a zeal unsurpassed in any section of the Union. No better idea of the feeling of the people on the subject at the time could be given than by quoting the following words which the retiring governor, Moses Wisner, addressed to the Legislature in 1861: "This is no time for timid and vacillating councils, when the cry of treason and rebellion is ringing in our ears. . . . The Constitution as our fathers made it is good enough for us, and must be enforced upon every foot of American soil. . . . Michigan can not recognize the right of a State to secede from this Union. We believe that the founders of our Government designed it to be perpetual, and we can not consent to have one star obliterated from our flag. For upwards of thirty years this question of the right of a State to secede has been agitated. It is time it was settled. We ought not to leave it for our children to look after. . . . I would calmly but firmly declare it to be the fixed determination of Michigan that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, must and shall be preserved." His successor in the executive chair, Governor Blair, spoke in the same strain. When the time of action came, when the sincerity of these men was put to the test, it was not found wanting. Moses Wisner was one of the first to enroll, and fall, in defense of the "old flag." Governor Blair continued to direct the State in a manner consistent with and worthy of his utterances.

The first call for troops was promptly answered by the equipment of the First Regiment, and its early departure for the seat of war. A vigorous recruitment was pursued thereafter, and by December, 1861, Michigan had sent to the front thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and five batteries of light artillery, with a total strength of 16,475, officers and men. After this the people did not rest upon their laurels. Regiment after regiment was organized, and sent to the field, until victory was assured.

The following figures will show, more eloquently than anything that could be said, the enormous sacrifice of men made by Michigan. The table shows the total number of troops furnished by the several counties of the State, from the beginning to the close of the war:

Allegan,	2,175
Antrim,	28
Alpena,	58
Barry,	1,625
Benzie,	70
Bay,	511
Branch,	2,776
Berrien,	3,179
Cass,	1,882
Calhoun,	3,878
Cheboygan,	31
Clinton,	1,606
Chippewa,	21
Delta,	24
Emmett,	39
Eaton,	1,741
Genesee,	2,518
Gratiot,	606
Grand Traverse,	171
Hillsdale,	2,928
Houghton,	460
Huron,	342
Ingham,	2,097
Ionia,	2,464
Isabella,	137
Iosco,	27
Jackson,	3,232
Keweenaw,	119
Kent,	4,214
Kalamazoo,	3,221
Livingston,	1,887
Lenawee,	4,437
Leelenaw,	98
Lapeer,	1,776
Monroe,	2,270
Montcalm,	640
Macomb,	2,360
Menominee	19
Marquette, Schoolcraft,	265
Muskegon,	736
Mecosta,	159
Mason,	59
Manitou,	10
Manistee,	88
Mackinac,	47
Midland,	129
Newaygo,	412
Ontonagon,	254
Oakland,	3,718
Oceana,	223
Ottawa,	1,547
Shiawassee,	1,753
St. Joseph,	2,836
Sanilac,	781
St. Clair,	2,581
Saginaw,	2,039
Tuscola,	664
Van Buren,	1,884
Washtenaw,	4,084
Wayne,	9,213

To this number must be added several thousand citizens from Michigan, who joined regiments in other States. The part which these men took in the battles of the war is a matter of general history. Suffice it to say, that they were ever among the bravest and truest, and that they bared their bosoms to the storms of battle, and laid down their money, their blood, and even their lives, on the altar of their country, with unsurpassed devotion.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE United States Census of 1890 showed wonderful advancement and progress in all avenues of production, enterprise, and commercial activity, for Michigan had reached the zenith of her prosperity.

The State Census of 1894 gave evidence of a great shrinkage, for the blight of the panic of 1893 had stagnated business throughout the entire Nation, and worked its full effect in the State of Michigan, almost every business and commercial enterprise being paralyzed.

Then later, and when the State might have had some opportunity of recuperating, came a Presidential campaign, with its uncertainty in the matter of the currency, when again commerce and enterprise were once more paralyzed under the dread of the possibility of the free coinage of silver. This matter being settled by the election of a Republican President, and the Republican party, with its opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, coming into power, capital again began to seek investments, and renewed business activity began to take the place of an almost utter stagnation.

The President had only shortly been inaugurated, when Congress brought on the war with Spain. Once more business throughout the State was crippled, by the time, thoughts, and energies of men being given to the subject of the war rather than to their business enterprises; for with the stirring events and constant reports from the scenes of action, where many of their sons were taking part, a large majority of the men of Michigan had but small thought or care for business, but rather gave their time to devouring the constant reports of the progress of the war.

In the war with Spain, Michigan nobly did her part, sending the best of her sons into the field and into the navy; having raised five regiments of infantry, and from her naval reserves, a full complement for manning a cruiser.

Peace with Spain having been declared, there began to set in an activity of enterprise not known since 1890, and the United States Census of 1900 gives Michigan well to the front among the States of the Union.

Michigan was in her youth pre-eminently a lumber State, and her vast forests made fortunes for many of her sons, mostly men who had migrated from the older States, attracted thither by her immense forests of valuable timber. This, however, has largely passed away, for the lumber regions of Michigan have been practically exhausted, and, so far as the Lower Peninsula of the State is concerned, Michigan is going through the transition of passing from that of a lumber State to that of an agricultural and an industrial State, her smaller towns as well as her larger cities entering largely into manufactures of a considerable variety. The Upper Peninsula of Michigan, neither manufacturing nor agricultural to any great extent, is one of the most prolific mineral beds of the world, consisting chiefly and almost entirely of copper and of iron, her copper-producing mines being the greatest in the world, and her iron-producing mines being among the greatest, of both of which minerals there seems to be an inexhaustible supply, for new veins are constantly being discovered, and new mines being worked.

The Lower Peninsula of Michigan, when discovered by the white man, was practically one dense forest, with rivers, lakes, and swamps. The rivers and the lakes remain, but the forest and the swamps have almost disappeared, and in their place have arisen teeming cities, beautiful towns and villages, and fertile farms and orchards.

The Upper Peninsula, largely barren but for some of her forests, has not only been found to be stored with mineral wealth of untold value, but also to be capable of agricultural development.

The following remarks by President Angell, of the University of Michigan, in his speech at the dedication of the Michigan building at the World's Fair, are aptly illustrative:

"Regal, indeed, have been the gifts of nature to our State. She has a rich, warm, and mellow soil, which bountifully rewards the toil of the husbandman, and yearly fills to overflowing his granaries and barns. She has a climate so propitious that a large part of her territory is a veritable paradise of fruits, when Heaven kindly draws the sting of frost from the keen west wind, so that breezes soft as those of Eden woo the peach and the grape and the plum and the pear and the apple, and coax them to rejoice as with the autumnal splendor of their fruitage, which rivals that in the fabled Garden of the Hesperides.

"Her Upper Peninsula is packed and crammed, no one knows how deep, with mines richer than those of Golconda. She has forests, still magnificent in primeval grandeur, scarcely second to her mines in value. She has salt-wells, yielding the wealth of subterranean seas in inexhaustible and unceasing streams. The broad lakes are bound around her like a zone of beauty. Their waters bear upon their bosom a commerce rivaling that of the Atlantic. The earth, the heavens above, the waters below—nay, the very waters under the earth—are all perpetually pouring their contributions into the lap of this favored commonwealth.

"Yet, with all these rich gifts of nature, poor would she have been had not a brave, manly, and intelligent people chosen her soil as their home. Earth and sky and mines and lakes had all been there for ages; but with all these, savages could not make a prosperous commonwealth. It is intelligence and character which make a great State. God sifted the population of New England and New York and Virginia and Ohio, and brought some of their noblest men and women to plant Michigan. They were men and women who illustrated all civic and domestic virtues. They also loved education. In laying the foundations of the State they took care, as the ordinances of 1787 had directed, that 'schools, and the means of education, should forever be encouraged.' They have built up a system of education so complete that the poorest child in the northern woods can see his way open and clear, almost without money and without price, from the modest log schoolhouse up through the secondary schools to the Normal School, the Agricultural College, or the School of Mines, with its collegiate, and technical, and professional departments. What wonder that such a State is rapidly increasing in resources and in population? What wonder that its educational system is known far and wide? What wonder that its University, founded within the memory of some of us, and generously supported by the State, has nearly 2,800 students, drawn from forty-five States and Territories of this country, and from seventeen foreign lands?"

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The following statistics, from the United States Census, are of great interest to students of Michigan history, showing, as they do, the population and the different phases of population of the State:

AGGREGATE POPULATION, WITH INCREASE: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	POPULATION.			INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.		INCREASE FROM 1870 TO 1880.	
	1890	1880	1870	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
The United States, ...	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,466,467	24.86	11,597,412	30.08
Michigan, ...	2,093,889	1,636,937	1,184,059	456,952	27.92	452,878	38.25

The above shows that the population of Michigan increased in a greater ratio than that of the United States in its entirety during these periods.

The growth of the State has been entirely natural and unstimulated. The result has been to make its people peculiarly homogeneous in character. New elements have been assimilated with marked success. The natural resources and attractions of the State have continued to draw people from other States, and from Europe. The Territory which entered the Union in 1837, with 174,467 inhabitants, sent to its defense, less than thirty years later, more than 90,000 soldiers. The State, which stood twenty-third in rank in 1840, had advanced to the ninth in 1890.

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION OF MICHIGAN AT EACH FEDERAL ENUMERATION SINCE THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE IN 1837.

	POPULATION.	INCREASE.
1837,	174,467	....
1840,	212,267	37,800
1850,	397,654	185,387
1860,	749,113	351,459
1870,	1,184,059	434,946
1880,	1,636,937	452,878
1890,	2,093,889	456,952

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

COUNTIES.	1890	1880	COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Alcona,	5,409	3,107	Isabella,	18,784	12,159
Alger,	1,238	....	Isle Royal,	135	55
Allegan,	38,961	37,815	Jackson,	45,031	42,031
Alpena,	15,581	8,789	Kalamazoo,	39,273	34,342
Antrim,	10,413	5,237	Kalkaska,	5,160	2,937
Arenac,	5,683	....	Kent,	109,922	73,253
Baraga,	3,036	1,804	Keweenaw,	2,894	4,270
Barry,	23,783	25,317	Lake,	6,505	3,233
Bay,	56,412	38,081	Lapeer,	29,213	30,138
Benzie,	5,237	3,433	Leelanau,	7,944	6,253
Berrien,	41,285	36,785	Lenawee,	48,448	48,343
Branch,	26,791	27,941	Livingston,	20,858	22,251
Calhoun,	43,501	38,452	Luce,	2,455	....
Cass,	20,953	22,009	Mackinac,	7,830	2,902
Charlevoix,	9,686	5,115	Macomb,	31,813	31,627
Cheboygan,	11,986	6,524	Manistee,	24,230	12,532
Chippewa,	12,019	5,248	Manitou,	860	1,334
Clare,	7,558	4,187	Marquette,	39,521	25,394
Clinton,	26,509	28,100	Mason,	16,385	10,065
Crawford,	2,962	1,159	Mecosta,	19,697	13,973
Delta,	15,330	6,812	Menominee,	33,639	11,987
Eaton,	32,094	31,225	Midland,	10,657	6,893
Emmet,	8,756	6,639	Missaukee,	5,048	1,553
Genesee,	39,430	39,220	Monroe,	32,337	33,624
Gladwin,	4,208	1,127	Montcalm,	32,637	33,148
Gogebic,	13,166	....	Montmorency,	1,487	....
Grand Traverse,	13,355	8,422	Muskegon,	40,013	26,586
Gratiot,	28,668	21,936	Newaygo,	20,476	14,688
Hillsdale,	30,660	32,723	Oakland,	41,245	41,537
Houghton,	35,389	22,473	Oceana,	15,698	11,699
Huron,	28,545	20,089	Ogemaw,	5,583	1,914
Ingham,	37,666	33,676	Ontonagon,	3,756	2,565
Ionia,	32,801	33,872	Osceola,	14,630	10,777
Iosco,	15,224	6,873	Oscoda,	1,904	467
Iron,	4,432	....	Otsego,	4,272	1,974

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880	COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Ottawa,	35,358	33,126	Van Buren,	30,541	30,807
Presque Isle,	4,687	3,113	Washtenaw,	42,210	41,848
Roscommon,	2,033	1,450	Wayne,	257,114	166,444
Saginaw,	82,273	59,095	Wexford,	11,278	6,815
St. Clair,	52,105	46,197			
			Total,	2,093,889	1,636,937
St. Joseph,	25,356	26,626			
Sanilac,	32,589	26,341			
Schoolcraft,	5,818	1,575			
Shiawassee,	30,952	27,059			
Tuscola,	32,508	25,738			

MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States,	32,067,880	25,518,820	19,493,565	30,554,370	24,636,963	19,064,806
Michigan,	1,091,780	862,355	617,745	1,002,109	774,582	566,314

NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN POPULATION: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	NATIVE BORN.			FOREIGN BORN.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States,	53,372,703	43,475,840	32,991,142	9,249,547	6,679,943	5,567,229
Michigan,	1,550,009	1,248,429	916,049	543,880	388,508	268,010

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	WHITE.			NEGRO.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States,	54,983,890	43,402,970	33,589,377	7,470,040	6,580,793	4,880,009
Michigan,	2,072,884	1,614,560	1,167,282	15,223	15,100	11,849

NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION: 1880 AND 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	1890				1880	
	NATIVE WHITE.			Foreign white.	Native white.	Foreign white.
	Total.	Native parents.	Foreign parents.			
The United States,	45,862,023	34,358,348	11,503,675	9,121,867	36,843,291	6,559,679
Michigan,	1,531,283	917,693	613,590	541,601	1,228,127	386,433

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND CIVILIZED INDIAN POPULATION: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			CIVILIZED INDIANS.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States,	107,475	105,465	63,199	2,039	148	55	58,806	66,407	25,731
Michigan,	120	27	1	38	1	1	5,624	7,249	4,926

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	THE UNITED STATES.	MICHIGAN.		THE UNITED STATES.	MICHIGAN.
TOTAL FOREIGN BORN,	9,249,547	543,880	Norway,	322,665	7,795
			Sweden,	478,041	27,366
			Denmark,	132,543	6,335
Canada and Newfoundland,	980,938	181,416	Russia,	182,644	11,889
Mexico,	77,853	89	Hungary,	62,435	637
Central and South America,	6,198	89	Bohemia,	118,106	2,311
Cuba and West Indies,	23,256	138	Poland,	147,440	15,669
England,	909,092	55,388	France,	113,174	5,182
Scotland,	242,231	12,068	Italy,	182,580	3,088
Wales,	100,079	769	Spain,	6,185	61
Ireland,	1,871,509	39,065	Portugal,	15,996	26
Germany,	2,784,894	135,509	Greece,	1,887	10
Austria,	123,271	3,639	China,	106,688	140
Holland,	81,828	29,410	Japan,	2,292	39
Belgium and Luxemburg,	25,521	2,286	India,	4,403	143
Switzerland,	104,069	2,562	All others,	41,729	761

PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE, WITH PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	1890			1880			1870		
	TOTAL POPULATION.	PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.		TOTAL POPULATION.	PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.		TOTAL POPULATION.	PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
The United States,	62,622,250	20,676,046	33.02	50,155,783	*a*14,922,744	29.75	38,558,371	10,892,015	28.25
Michigan,	2,093,889	1,145,827	54.72	1,636,937	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,184,059	488,159	41.23

a Estimated. Foreign parentage in 1880 was tabulated for only 36 States and Territories. *b* Not compiled in 1880.

PERSONS OF SCHOOL, MILITIA, AND VOTING AGES, BY SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	THE UNITED STATES.	MICHIGAN.
5 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE:		
Native white males,	8,989,914	300,998
Native white females,	8,928,106	299,050
Foreign white males,	665,458	49,009
Foreign white females,	667,087	47,621
*Colored males,	1,587,328	3,493
*Colored females,	1,609,499	3,513
MALES: 18 TO 44 YEARS, INCLUSIVE:		
Native white,	9,086,066	291,161
Foreign white,	2,717,898	166,831
*Colored,	1,426,204	4,773
MALES: 21 YEARS AND OVER:		
Native white,	10,957,496	363,535
Foreign white,	4,242,360	247,473
*Colored,	1,740,455	6,437

*Persons of Negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	THE UNITED STATES.	MICHIGAN.		THE UNITED STATES.	MICHIGAN.
Aggregate,	62,622,250.	2,093,889	Widowed:		
Total:			Males,	815,437	28,482
Males,	32,067,880	1,091,780	Females,	2,154,615	59,080
Females,	30,554,370	1,002,109	Divorced:		
Single:			Males,	49,101	2,805
Males,	19,945,567	638,209	Females,	71,895	3,493
Females,	17,183,988	522,867	Unknown:		
Married:			Males,	52,538	1,584
Males,	11,205,228	420,700	Females,	17,676	365
Females,	11,126,196	416,304			

ILLITERATE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	MALE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
The United States,	24,352,659	3,008,222	12.4	23,060,900	3,316,480	14.4
Michigan,	851,163	51,522	6.1	767,872	44,392	5.8

ILLITERATE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			WHITE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			NATIVE WHITE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
The United States, ...	47,413,559	6,324,702	13.3	41,931,074	3,212,574	7.7	33,144,187	2,065,003	6.2
Michigan, ...	1,619,035	95,914	5.9	1,602,474	91,076	5.7	1,086,481	27,016	2.5

	FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			COLORED POPULATION (*a*), 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Illiterates		Total.	Illiterates.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
The United States, ...	8,786,887	1,147,571	13.1	5,482,485	3,112,128	56.8
Michigan, ...	515,993	64,060	12.4	16,561	4,838	29.2

(*a*) Persons of Negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN MALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Foreign-born males, 21 years and over.	ALIENS.			Naturalized.	First papers	Unknown.
		Total.	Speak English.	Other language.			
The United States, ...	4,348,459	1,189,452	801,260	388,192	2,545,753	236,061	377,193
Michigan, ...	248,317	58,895	42,412	16,483	145 901	22,134	21,387

TOTAL DWELLINGS AND PERSONS TO A DWELLING: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

[In 1870 the total number of dwellings includes both occupied and unoccupied dwellings, while in 1880 and 1890 the total number of occupied dwellings only is reported.]

	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			PERSONS TO A DWELLING.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States, . .	11,483,318	8,955,812	7,042,833	5.45	5.60	5.47
Michigan, ...	434,370	321,514	237,036	4.82	5.09	5.00

TOTAL FAMILIES AND PERSONS TO A FAMILY: 1870 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	NUMBER OF FAMILIES.			PERSONS TO A FAMILY.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States,	12,690,152	9,945,916	7,579,363	4.93	5.04	5.09
Michigan,	455,004	336,973	241,006	4.60	4.86	4.91

INDIAN POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	AGGREGATE.			INDIANS LIVING IN INDIAN TERRITORY AND ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS, ETC.			CIVILIZED INDIANS INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL ENUMERATION.		
	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
The United States,	248,253	125,719	122,534	[b]189,447	[b]95,119	[b]94,328	58,806	30,600	28,206
Michigan,	5,624	2,925	2,699				5,624	2,925	2,699

POPULATION OF CITIES AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF MICHIGAN.

(AS GIVEN IN THE STATE CENSUS OF 1894.)

Addison,	470	Brighton,	812	Cooperville,	812	Fowlerville,	970
Adrian,	9,511	Bronson,	864	Copemish,	404	Frankfort,	1,257
Albion,	4,844	Brooklyn,	589	Corunna,	1,551	Fremont,	1,274
Algonac,	1,025	Brown City,	538	Croswell,	613	Fruitport,	223
Allegan,	2,673	Buchanan,	1,895	Croton,	91	Gagetown,	320
Alma,	1,497	Burlington,	304	Crystal Falls,	1,296	Gaines,	317
Almont,	803	Burr Oak,	658	Dansville,	362	Galesburg,	637
Alpena,	12,139	Byron,	428	Davison,	630	Galien,	478
Ann Arbor,	11,069	Cadillac,	5,105	Dearborn,	787	Garden,	433
Armada,	715	Caledonia,	443	Decatur,	1,336	Gaylord,	912
Ashley,	617	Calumet,	2,192	Deckerville,	274	Gladstone,	2,130
Athens,	551	Capac,	530	Deerfield,	438	Gladwin,	882
Atlanta,	113	Caro,	1,780	Detroit,	237,837	Gobleville,	595
Attica,	342	Carrolton,	892	Dexter,	871	Grand Haven,	5,267
Augusta,	479	Carson City,	1,043	Douglass,	535	Grand Ledge,	2,218
Au Sable,	2,661	Carsonville,	367	Dowagiac,	3,532	Grand Rapids,	79,424
Bad Axe,	1,071	Casnovia,	300	Dryden,	340	Grandville,	448
Baldwin,	375	Cass City,	930	Dundee,	1,232	Grant,	177
Bancroft,	640	Cassopolis,	1,324	Durand,	901	Grass Lake,	647
Bangor,	914	Cedar Springs,	1,038	Eagle,	137	Greenville,	3,113
Baraga,	1,084	Centerville,	706	E. Grand Rapids,	327	Grosse Pointe,	191
Battle Creek,	15,522	Charlevoix,	1,796	East Jordan,	1,896	Grosse Pointe Farms,	528
Bay City,	30,039	Charlotte,	4,350	East Tawas,	2,348	Hadley,	277
Bear Lake,	397	Chase,	298	Eaton Rapids,	2,157	Hancock,	1,662
Belding,	3,006	Cheboygan,	6,956	Eau Claire,	246	Hanover,	413
Bellaire,	716	Chelsea,	2,006	Edmore,	895	Harbor Springs,	923
Bellevue,	845	Chesaning,	1,091	Elsie,	568	Harriette,	465
Benton Harbor,	5,314	Clare,	1,392	Emmet,	219	Harrison,	746
Benzonia,	369	Clarkston,	395	Escanaba,	8,124	Harrisville,	466
Berrien Springs,	726	Clayton,	400	Essexville,	1,737	Hart,	992
Bessemer,	2,528	Clifford,	417	Evart,	1,317	Hartford,	1,005
Big Rapids,	5,202	Clinton,	1,041	Farmington,	348	Hastings,	3,014
Birmingham,	975	Clio,	689	Farwell,	568	Hersey,	331
Blanchard,	226	Coldwater,	5,285	Fennville,	390	Hesperia,	512
Blissfield,	1,236	Coleman,	1,168	Fenton,	2,387	Highland Park,	257
Bloomingdale,	377	Coloma,	444	Fife Lake,	475	Hillman,	233
Boyne City,	559	Columbiaville,	550	Flint,	10,420	Hillsdale,	4,121
Boyne Falls,	308	Concord,	522	Flushing,	1,020	Holland,	6,307
Breedsville,	237	Constantine,	1,193	Fowler,	389	Holly,	1,231

POPULATION OF CITIES AND INCORPORATED VILLAGES OF MICHIGAN. CONTINUED.

Homer,	1,157	Marion,	574	Ovid,	1,312	Sebewaing,	1,301
Houghton,	2,178	Marlette,	853	Owosso,	8,272	Shelby,	966
Howard City,	1,391	Marquette,	9,724	Oxford,	1,035	Shepherd,	558
Howell,	2,560	Marshall,	4,599	Palmer,	630	Sheridan,	427
Hubbardston,	404	Mason,	1,761	Parma,	483	Sherman,	328
Hudson,	2,346	Mayville,	769	Paw Paw,	1,406	Sherwood,	435
Imlay City,	1,191	Mecosta,	562	Pentwater,	1,382	South Frankfort,	580
Ionia,	5,021	Memphis,	614	Perrinton,	328	South Haven,	2,449
Iron Mountain,	7,638	Mendon,	754	Perry,	525	South Lyon,	771
Iron River,	882	Menominee,	12,532	Petersburg,	441	Sparta,	987
Ironwood,	9,324	Merrill,	441	Petoskey,	3,649	Spring Lake,	807
Ishpeming,	11,687	Metamora,	333	Pewamo,	401	Springport,	535
Ithaca,	1,968	Middleville,	750	Pierson,	224	Standish,	848
Jackson,	22,614	Midland City,	2,484	Pinckney,	504	Stanton,	1,303
Jonesville,	1,314	Milan,	964	Pinconning,	1,008	Stevensville,	283
Kalamazoo,	21,053	Milford,	1,226	Plainwell,	1,447	Stockbridge,	573
Kalkaska,	1,247	Millington,	499	Plymouth,	1,204	Sturgis,	2,834
Kingsley,	348	Minden,	396	Pontiac,	7,276	Tawas City,	1,230
Kingston,	286	Monroe,	5,613	Port Austin,	557	Tecumseh,	2,210
Lainsgburg,	790	Montague,	1,410	Port Hope,	353	Tekonsha,	549
Lake Ann,	500	Morenci,	1,310	Port Huron,	18,140	Thompsonville,	667
Lake City,	1,073	Morley,	391	Portland,	1,734	Three Oaks,	856
Lake Linden,	2,425	Morrice,	421	Port Sanilac,	361	Three Rivers,	3,140
Lake Odessa,	807	Mount Clemens,	5,647	Pottersville,	486	Traverse City,	6,051
Lakeview,	1,111	Mt. Morris,	386	Quincy,	1,165	Trenton,	980
L'Anse,	957	Mount Pleasant,	3,178	Reading,	1,041	Tustin,	286
Lansing,	15,847	Muir,	511	Red Jacket,	4,664	Union City,	1,293
Lapeer,	2,952	Muskegon,	20,222	Reed City,	2,247	Unionville,	387
Lawrence,	557	Muskegon Heights,	748	Reese,	418	Utica,	559
Lawton,	819	Nashville,	1,232	Richland,	321	Vandalia,	446
Leonard,	311	Naubinway,	529	Richmond,	1,049	Vassar,	1,635
Le Roy,	445	Negaunee,	5,940	Rochester,	1,039	Vermontville,	648
Leslie,	980	Newaygo,	1,231	Rockford,	753	Vernon,	456
Lexington,	750	New Baltimore,	892	Rogers,	586	Vicksburg,	1,573
Linden,	539	Newberry,	1,136	Romeo,	1,621	Wakefield,	809
Lisbon,	208	New Boston,	232	Roscommon,	780	Warren,	294
Litchfield,	642	New Buffalo,	656	Royal Oak,	370	Watervliet,	453
Lowell,	1,863	New Haven,	458	Saginaw,	44,642	Wayland,	540
Ludington,	8,244	Niles,	4,508	St. Charles,	572	Wayne,	1,555
Luther,	823	North Adams,	461	St. Clair,	2,575	Webberville,	335
Lyons,	691	North Branch,	651	St. Ignace,	2,068	West Bay City,	12,337
McBain,	629	North Muskegon,	911	St. John,	3,440	West Branch,	1,223
McBride,	325	Northville,	1,825	St. Joseph,	4,519	Westphalia,	396
Mackinac,	705	Norway,	3,587	St. Louis,	2,204	White Cloud,	647
Mackinaw City,	448	Oakley,	308	Saline,	748	Whitehall,	1,741
Mancelona,	1,230	Olivet,	763	Sand Beach,	1,273	White Pigeon,	939
Manchester,	1,162	Onekama,	777	Sand Lake,	366	Williamston,	1,120
Manistee,	13,449	Ontonagon,	2,070	Sanilac Center,	414	Woodland,	355
Manistique,	2,083	Orion,	612	Saranac,	891	Wyandotte,	4,209
Manton,	809	Oscoda,	2,078	Saugatuck,	754	Yale,	1,021
Maple Rapids,	548	Otisville,	306	Sault Ste. Marie,	7,244	Ypsilanti,	6,111
Marcellus,	1,045	Otsego,	1,851	Schoolfraft,	821	Zeeland,	801
Marine City,	3,485	Otter Lake,	246	Scottville,	519		

"The total population of the State, June 1, 1894, was 2,241,454, an increase of 147,565, or 7.04 per cent since June 1, 1890; and of 387,796, or 20.92 per cent compared with June 1, 1884. The increase from 1880 to 1884 was 216,721, or 13 per cent. The increase from 1880 to 1884 was greater than from 1890 to 1894 by 69,156. Since 1800 the increase of population has been as follows:

From 1800 to 1810,	4,211, or	764 per cent.	From 1870 to 1880,	452,655, or	38 per cent
From 1810 to 1820,	4,134, or	87 per cent.	From 1850 to 1854,	109,867, or	28 per cent.
From 1820 to 1830,	22,743, or	256 per cent.	From 1860 to 1864,	54,548, or	7 per cent.
From 1830 to 1840,	180,628, or	571 per cent.	From 1870 to 1874,	149,749, or	13 per cent.
From 1840 to 1850,	185,387, or	87 per cent.	From 1880 to 1884,	216,721, or	13 per cent.
From 1850 to 1860,	351,459, or	88 per cent.	From 1884 to 1890,	240,231, or	13 per cent.
From 1860 to 1870,	435,169, or	58 per cent.	From 1890 to 1894,	147,565, or	7 per cent.

"There were seventy incorporated cities in Michigan, with a total population of 821,032, or 37 per cent of the total population of the State. In 1864 there were nineteen incorporated cities; in 1870, twenty-nine; in 1874, thirty-eight; in 1880, forty-three; in 1884, forty-nine; and in 1890, sixty-one. The per cent of population of the cities to the total population of the State has increased from 16 in 1864, to 37 in 1894.

"The sixty-one cities in the State in 1890 show an increase of 84,862, or 11.93 per cent, in the four years. The increase outside of these cities was 62,703, or 4.54 per cent. The forty-nine cities in the State in 1884 show an increase of 232,257, or 45.61 per cent in the ten years. The increase outside of these cities is 155,539, or 11.57 per cent. Since 1884 the rate of increase of population in the forty-nine cities has been about four times the rate of increase in the balance of the State.

"The number of native inhabitants in the State, June 1, 1894, was 1,670,797, or 74.54 per cent; and of foreign-born inhabitants, 570,657, or 25.46 per cent of the total population. In 1870 the foreign-born inhabitants were 22.63 per cent; in 1880, 23.73 per cent; in 1884, 26.40 per cent; and in 1890, 25.97 per cent of the total population.

"To each 100,000 native inhabitants there were 29,257 foreign-born inhabitants in 1870; 31,120 in 1880; 35,869 in 1884; 35,089 in 1890; and 34,156 in 1894. In each 100,000 population there were 77,370 native and 22,630 foreign-born in 1870; 76,266 native and 23,734 foreign-born in 1880; 73,600 native and 26,400 foreign-born in 1884; 74,025 native and 25,975 foreign-born in 1890; and 74,540 native and 25,460 foreign-born in 1894.

"Of the total population of the incorporated cities in the State (821,032), 551,365, or 67.16 per cent, are native, and 269,667, or 32.84 per cent, foreign-born. The proportion of native and foreign-born inhabitants in the incorporated cities of the State at the several censuses has been as follows: 1880, native, 65.86 per cent, foreign-born, 34.14 per cent; 1884, native, 64.42 per cent, foreign-born, 35.58 per cent; 1890, native, 65,69 per cent, foreign-born, 34.31 per cent; 1894, native, 67.16 per cent, foreign-born, 32.84 per cent. The native inhabitants of the sixty-one cities in the State in 1890 have increased 64,906, or 13.89 per cent, and the foreign-born 19,955, or 8.17 per cent. The increase outside of these cities has been, of native inhabitants 55,863, or 5.16 per cent, and of foreign-born 6,841, or 2.28 per cent. The native inhabitants of the forty-nine cities in the State in 1884 have increased 174,735, or 53.76 per cent, and the foreign-born 62,116, or 34.59 per cent. The increase outside of these cities has been, of native inhabitants, 138,404, or 13.40 per cent, and of foreign-born 21,592, or 7.02 per cent.

"The number of inhabitants in the southern four tiers of counties is 1,342,496, or 59.89 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total population of this section, 1,062,487, or 79.14 per cent, are native, and 280,009, or 20.86 per cent, foreign-born. The number of inhabitants in the central counties (fifth and sixth tiers) is 435,091, or 19.41 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total population of this section, 317,275, or 72.92 per cent are native, and 117,823, or 27.08 per cent, foreign-born. The number of inhabitants in the northern counties (remaining counties in the Lower Peninsula) is 256,371, or 11.44 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total population of this section, 179,979, or 70.20 per cent, are native, and 76,392, or 29.80 per cent, foreign-born. The number of inhabitants in the Upper Peninsula was 207,480, or 9.26 per cent of the total population of the State, Of the total population of this section, 111,056, or 53.52 per cent, are native, and 96,433, or 46.48 per cent, foreign-born.

"The incorporated villages of the State have an aggregate population of 260,145, of which 211,506 are native and 48,639 foreign-born."—*Detroit Evening News.*

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

"In collecting these statistics, no farm of less than three acres was enumerated unless at least $500 worth of products had been actually sold from the same during the year preceding the census year. The improved acreage includes all land once cultivated, unless afterward abandoned, and all permanent meadows and pastures.

"The tables show the number, area, and valuation of farms in each census year from 1850 to 1890, the live stock on hand June 1 of such year, and the agricultural products for the calendar year preceding the census year." (U. S. Census.)

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, INCLUDING AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNIMPROVED LAND: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	Number.	ACREAGE.			Average size. Acres.	Percentage of acreage unimproved.
			Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
The United States, ...	1890	4,564,641	623,218,619	357,616,755	265,601,864	137	42.6
	1880	4,008,907	536,081,835	284,771,042	251,310,793	134	46.9
	1870	2,659,985	407,735,041	188,921,099	218,813,942	153	53.7
	1860	2,044,077	407,212,538	163,110,720	244,101,818	199	59.9
	1850	1,449,073	293,560,614	113,032,614	180,528,000	203	61.5
Michigan, ...	1890	172,344	14,785,636	9,865,350	4,920,286	86	33.3
	1880	154,008	13,807,240	8,296,862	5,510,378	90	39.9
	1870	98,786	10,019,142	5,096,939	4,922,203	101	49.1
	1860	62,422	7,030,834	3,476,296	3,544,538	113	50.5
	1850	34,089	4,383,890	1,929,110	2,454,780	129	56.0

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY ACREAGE AND TENURE: 1880 AND 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	NUMBER OF FARMS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ACREAGE.					Number of farms cultivated by owner.	Number of farms rented for money.	Number of farms rented for share of products.
		Under 50 acres.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000.	1,000 and over.			
The United States, ...	1890	1,318,521	1,121,485	2,008,694	84,395	31,546	3,269,728	454,659	840,254
	1880	1,175,564	1,032,810	1,695,983	75,972	28,578	2,984,306	322,357	702,244
Michigan, ...	1890	62,275	61,298	48,237	447	87	148,208	8,212	15,924
	1880	52,348	55,777	45,391	408	84	138,597	5,015	10,396

FARM VALUATIONS: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.

	Year.	Land, fences, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock on hand, June 1.	Farm products. (Estimated.)	Fertilizers Purchased. (Cost.)
The United States, ...	1890	$13,279,252,649	$494,247,467	$2,208,767,573	$2,460,107,454	$38,469,598
	1880	10,197,096,776	406,520,055	1,500,384,707	2,212,540,927	28,586,397
	1870	*d*9,262,803,861	336,878,420	1,525,276,457	2,447,538,658	
	1860	6,645,045,007	246,118,141	1,089,329,915		..
	1850	3,271,575,426	151,587,638	544,180,516		
Michigan, ...	1890	556,190,670	22,182,600	69,564,985	83,651,390	173,017
	1880	499,103,181	19,419,360	55,720,113	91,159,858	300,995
	1870	398,240,578	13,711,979	49,809,869	81,508,623	
	1860	160,836,495	5,819,832	23,714,771		
	1850	51,872,446	2,891,371	8,008,734		

LIVE STOCK: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	NEAT CATTLE			Swine.	Sheep, not including spring lambs.
				Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.		
The United States, . .	1890	14,969,467	2,295,532	1,117,494	16,511,950	33,734,128	57,409,583	35,935,364
	1880	10,357,488	1,812,808	993,841	12,443,120	22,488,550	47,681,700	35,192,074
	1870	7,145,370	1,125,415	1,319,271	8,935,332	13 566,005	25,134,569	28,477,951
	1860	6,249,174	1,151,148	2,254,911	8,585,735	14,779,373	33,512,867	22,471,275
	1850	4,336,719	559,331	1,700,744	6,385,094	9,693,069	30,354,213	21,723,220
Michigan, ...	1890	516,117	3,822	29,795	497,611	519,365	1,126,141	2,400,318
	1880	378,778	5,083	40,393	384,578	466,660	964,071	2,189,389
	1870	228,302	2,353	36,499	250,859	260,171	417,811	1,985,906
	1860	136,917	330	61,686	179,543	238,615	372,386	1,271,743
	1850	58,506	70	55,350	99,676	119,471	205,847	746,435

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	WOOL.		DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
		Number of fleeces shorn fall and spring preceding June 1 of each census year.	Pounds of wool, product of clipping shown in preceding column.	Gallons of milk.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.
The United States, ...	1890	32,126,868	165,449,239	5,209,125,567	1,024,223,468	18,726,818
	1880	35,192,074	155,681,751	530,129,755	777,250,287	27,272,489
	1870		100,102,387	235,500,599	514,092,683	53,492,153
	1860		60,264,913		459,681,372	103,663,927
	1850		52,516,959		313,345,306	105,535,893
Michigan, ...	1890	1,971,315	12,378,318	224,537,488	50,197,481	328,682
	1880	2,189,389	11,858,497	7,898,273	38,821,890	440,540
	1870		8,726,145	2,277,122	24,400,185	670,804
	1860		3,960,888		15,503,482	1,641,897
	1850		2,043,283		7,065,878	1,011,492

POULTRY AND EGGS: 1880 AND 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	Domestic fowl. (Chickens.)	All other fowl.	Eggs. (Dozens.)
The United States, ...	1890	258,871,125	26,828,315	818,249,201
	1880	102,272,135	23,235,187	456,910,916
Michigan, ...	1890	5,852,690	357,534	34,309,633
	1880	3,859,581	227,433	20,762,171

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
The United States, ...	1890	3,220,834	78,332,976	837,164	12,110,349	72,087,752	2,122,327,547
	1880	1,997,727	43,997,495	848,389	11,817,327	62,368,504	1,754,591,676
	1870		29,761,305		9,821,721		760,944,549
	1860		15,825,898		17,571,818		838,792,742
	1850		5,167,015		8,956,912	.	592,071,104
Michigan, ...	1890	99,305	2,522,376	70,046	811,977	994,597	28,785,579
	1880	54,506	1,204,316	33,948	413,062	919,656	32,461,452
	1870		834,558		436,755		14,086,238
	1860		307,868		529,916		12,444,676
	1850		75,249		472,917		5,641,420

	Year.	OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
The United States, ...	1890	28,320,677	809,250,666	2,171,604	28,421,398	33,579,514	468,373,968
	1880	16,144,593	407,858,999	1,842,233	19,831,595	35,430,333	459,483,137
	1870	.	282,107,157		16,918,795		287,745,626
	1860	.. ..	172,643,185		21,101,380		173,104,924
	1850	....	146,584,179		14,188,813		100,485,944
Michigan, ...	1890	1,085,759	36,961,193	140,754	2,101,713	1,501,225	24,771,171
	1880	536,187	18,190,793	22,815	294,918	1,822,749	35,532,543
	1870	....	8,954,406		144,508		16,265,773
	1860		4,036,980		514,129		8,336,368
	1850	. .	2,866,056		105,871		4,925,889

FIBERS: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year	COTTON.		FLAX.			HEMP.	
		Acres.	Bales,	Acres.	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fiber.	Acres.	Tons.
The United States, ...	1890	20,175,270	7,472,511	1,318,698	10,250,410	241,389	25,054	11,511
	1880	14,480,019	5,755,359	.. .	7,170,951	1,565,546	....	5,025
	1870	. ...	3,011,996		1,730,444	27,133,034	....	12,746
	1860	.	5,387,052	..	566,867	4,720,145		74,493
	1850	. .. .	2,469,093	.	562,312	7,709,676	.	34,871
Michigan, ...	1890	....	....	417	3,719	31,610	....	. ....
	1880		....	....	2,764	10		78
	1870	... .	.. . .	.	5,528	240,110		.
	1860	... .		.. .	341	4,128	.	776
	1850	... .	.. ..		519	7,152	......	.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	CANE.				SORGHUM.		MAPLE.	
		Acres.	Hogsheads of sugar.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.	Acres.	Gallons of molasses.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.
The United States,	1890	274,975		301,284,395	25,409,228	415,691	24,235,219	32,952,927	2,258,376
	1880	227,776	178,872	214,646,400	16.573,273		28,444,202	36,576,061	1,796,048
	1870		87,043	104,457,600	6,593,323		16,050,089	28,443,645	921,057
	1860		230,982	277,178,400	14,963,996		6,749,123	40,120,205	1,597,589
	1850		247,577	297,092,400				34,253,436	
Michigan,	1890					897	45,524	1,641,402	197,775
	1880						102,500	3,423,149	131,990
	1870						94,686	1,781,855	23,637
	1860						86,953	4,051,822	78,998
	1850							2,439,794	

HAY, RICE, AND TOBACCO: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	HAY.		RICE.		TOBACCO.	
		Acres mown.	Tons harvested.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.
The United States,	1890	52,948,797	66,831,480	161,312	128,590,934	695.301	488,256,646
	1880	30,631,054	35,150,711	174,173	110,131,373	638,841	472,661,157
	1870		27,316,048		73.635,021		262,735,341
	1860		19,083,896		187,167,032		434,209.461
	1850		13,838,642		215,313,497		199,752,655
Michigan,	1890	2,024,736	2,385,155			22	11,984
	1880	1,245,441	1,393,845			170	83,969
	1870		1,290,923				5.385
	1860		768,256		716		121,099
	1850		404,934				1,245

POTATOES: 1850 TO 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Year.	Irish. (Bushels.)	Sweet. (Bushels.)
The United States,	1890	217,546,362	43,950,261
	1880	169,458,539	33.378,693
	1870	143,337,473	21,709,824
	1860	111,148,867	42,095,026
	1850	65,797,896	38,268,148
Michigan,	1890	15,651,833	9.579
	1880	10,924,111	4,904
	1870	10,318,799	3,651
	1860	5,261,245	38,492
	1850	2,359,897	1,177

ORCHARD PRODUCTS: 1889.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Apples. (Bushels.)	Apricots. (Bushels.)	Cherries. (Bushels.)	Peaches. (Bushels.)	Pears. (Bushels.)	Plums and Prunes. Bushels.)
The United States, ...	143,105.689	1,001,482	1,476,719	36.367,747	3,064,375	2,554,392
Michigan, ...	13,154,626	299	150,526	216,311	194,099	37,068

The nature of the soil and the climatic conditions of Michigan are admirably fitted for all the agricultural products of the temperate zone. Wheat, corn, oats, and barley are productive crops. Apples, peaches, and potatoes are abundant, and of fine quality. The same may be said of all the various small berry fruits; and Michigan's celery practically supplies the whole country. One of the most recent productions of Michigan, on a large scale, is that of beets for the manufacture of sugar, her soil and climate having been found to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of the sugar-beet.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

"The tables relating to the Statistics of Manufactures are comparative, and present the data as reported at the censuses of 1880 and 1890.

"The first table presents the totals for all classes of mechanical and manufacturing industries in the United States and in Michigan.

"The second table presents for Michigan the totals for a number of selected industries, together with the total for 'All other industries,' and for 'All industries.' The statements include only establishments which reported a product of $500 or more in value during the respective census years ending May 31, 1880, and May 31, 1890, and show the totals for the two censuses under the following heads: First, number of establishments reporting; second, average number of employés and total wages; third, cost of materials used; fourth, value of products. The items 'Capital' and 'Miscellaneous expenses' are not shown in this report.

"In comparing the statistics for the two censuses, it must be remembered that there have been numerous changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry used at the Eleventh Census, as compared with that adopted at the census of 1880. The most important of these differences are as follows:

"First. The great increase shown in the reports for those industries coming under the head of "Hand trades," is largely due to the fact that no previous census has so fully reported such industries as carpentering, blacksmithing, painting and paper-hanging, and plumbing and gas-fitting. The following industries were omitted at the census of 1880, but are included in the totals presented for 1890—namely, bottling; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; china, decorating; clothing, women's, dressmaking; coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing; cotton, cleaning and rehandling; cotton, ginning; cotton waste; drug grinding; druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions; gas, illuminating and heating; hay and straw, baling; and millinery, custom work. Petroleum, refining, formed part of a separate report at the census of 1880, and the statistics were not included in the report on manufactures. At the census of 1880, 'Mixed textiles' appeared as a distinct classification, but the data were largely duplicated under other heads of textile manufacture.

"Second. The questions respecting employés and wages used at the Eleventh Census required the average number and total wages of males, females, and children, respectively, to be reported by classes of officers or firm members, clerks, operatives, and skilled, unskilled, and piece-workers. The questions used in the schedules on which the majority of the industries were reported at the Tenth Census called only for the 'greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year;' also, 'the average number of hands employed—males, females, and children—and the total wages,' without designating the different classes of employés. It is believed the questions used at the Eleventh Census have more fully developed the true average number of employés and total wages. The tendency of the questions used at 1880 was to obtain a number in excess of the average number of employés, while it is believed the questions used at 1890 obtained the average number. The questions at 1890 also tended to increase the amount of wages as compared with 1880. Therefore, the average annual wages per employé, as obtained from the reports for the two censuses, are not comparable, nor should the amounts be used to ascertain the percentage of increase.

"Third. With the exception of a number of selected industries, the questions respecting the cost of materials and value of products used at the Tenth Census were as follows: 'Value of materials (including mill supplies and fuel)', 'Value of products (including jobbing and repairing)'. The corresponding questions used at the Eleventh Census required separate statements as to the cost of the 'Principal materials,' 'Fuel,' 'Mill supplies,' and 'All other materials;' also, the value of the 'Principal product' and 'All other products, including amounts received from custom work and repairing.' The cost of materials used is the reported cost at the place of consumption. The value of products is the reported value at the factory of the total product for the year, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

"The difference between the sum of the wages and cost of materials and the value of manufactured product can not be taken as indicating profit, because miscellaneous expenses are not included in these tables, and many items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business, which branch is not within the scope of the census inquiry. The data furnished in the reports of the Eleventh Census relating to depreciation of manufacturing plants are not sufficient to form a basis for correct computations, and therefore are omitted from these tables." (U. S. Census.)

MANUFACTURES: 1880 AND 1890.

U. S. CENSUS

	Year	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
The United States, ...	1890	355,415	4,712,622	$2,283,216,529	$5,162,044,076	$9,372,437,283
	1880	253,852	2,732,595	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
Michigan, ...	1890	12,127	163,941	66,347,798	154,521,918	277,896,706
	1880	8,873	77,591	25,313,682	92,900,269	150,715,025

MICHIGAN MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries.	1890	12,127	163,941	$66,347,798	$154,521,918	$277,896,706
	1880	8,873	77,591.	25,313,682	92,900,269	150,715,025
Agricultural implements,	1890	65	1,847	992,708	1,647,579	3,955,306
	1880	143	2,004	650,192	1,337,945	3,102,638
Boots and shoes, factory product,	1890	12	1,371	582,132	1,209,387	2,065,531
	1880	10	783	340,172	736,184	1,216,255
Boxes, wooden packing,	1890	24	746	302,387	760,198	1,243,791
	1880	23	586	141,259	301,592	544,045
Brass castings and brass finishing,	1890	16	770	408,194	442,104	1,051,908
	1880	3	61	22,150	19,271	50,101
Brick and tile,	1890	185	2,616	538,750	218,353	1,179,605
	1880	179	1,933	346,845	236,878	822,475
Chemicals,	1890	64	1,531	720,841	1,219,045	3,380,388
	1880	38	229	66,609	115,761	447,611
Clothing, men's,	1890	445	3,424	1,700,813	2,618,664	5,566,652
	1880	136	1,726	631,163	1,851,037	3,029,478
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods,	1890	11	411	220,202	346,342	794,527
	1880	13	126	50,698	72,279	184,308
Confectionery,	1890	60	750	289,185	886,725	1,640,248
	1880	21	291	103,361	624,750	802,273
Cooperage,	1890	181	1,250	493,665	766,651	1,496,154
	1880	265	1,336	409,186	827,671	1,584,469
Corsets,	1890	11	1,200	313,540	450,285	1,130,818
	1880	7	374	80,610	204,700	391,300
Flouring and grist mill products,	1890	544	2,425	1,093,861	19,462,779	22,778,829
	1880	706	2,255	726,289	20,668,615	23,546,875
Foundry and machine shop products,	1890	260	8,560	4,813,012	5,491,366	13,363,030
	1880	220	3,741	1,558,560	2,469,754	5,271,142
Furniture, including cabinet-making, repairing and upholstering,	1890	223	8,487	3,987,333	4,119,872	10,390,619
	1880	210	3,363	1,181,747	1,682,403	3,740,943
Iron and steel,	1890	19	1,509	896,117	4,132,991	5,829,843
	1880	22	3,089	922,597	3,279,420	4,591,613
Leather, tanned and curried,	1890	20	378	198,594	1,273,315	1,743,760
	1880	*a* 110	577	274,178	2,262,624	3,026,585
Liquors, malt,	1890	78	839	588,109	998,128	2,979,258
	1880	113	643	285,726	1,225,886	2,184,392
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts,	1890	1,918	46,592	14,677,436	45,605,543	73,484,306
	1880	1,649	24,235	6,967,905	32,251,372	52,449,928
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds,	1890	230	5,199	2,345,560	6,151,535	10,007,603
	1880	180	2,119	768,015	1,908,626	3,516 451
Paints,	1890	8	235	136,825	572,798	1,064,718
	1880	1	....	......	100	500
Paper,	1890	21	938	451,483	1,451,698	2,292,984
	1880	21	589	214,812	730,614	1,204,664
Salt,	1890	81	1,629	578,614	784,012	2,046,975
	1880	86	1,468	541,852	1,009,733	2,271,913

MICHIGAN MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—CONTINUED.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries,	1890	12,127	163,941	$66,347,798	$154,521,918	$277,896,706
	1880	8,873	77,591	25,313,682	92,900,269	150,715,025
Shipbuilding,	1890	62	2,284	1,267,102	2,300,299	4,710,108
	1880	72	1,537	745,933	1,089,985	2,034,636
Soap and candles,	1890	13	142	66,644	221,891	393,405
	1880	15	56	20,610	74,060	124,738
Steam fittings and heating apparatus,	1890	10	489	291,905	486,953	1,054,707
	1880	1	2	634	4,586	6,039
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (*b*)	1890	206	10,292	2,722,172	3,812,831	9,637,633
	1880	....	.. .	....	....	....
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff,	1890	5	1,352	408,425	2,383,032	4,742,412
	1880	6	543	126,725	964,554	1,519,146
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes,	1890	373	2,830	1,300,359	1,340,477	3,512,603
	1880	162	1,610	541,727	968,410	2,146,089
Varnish,	1890	3	111	85,480	743,969	975,000
	1880	3	68	43,100	304,500	452,000
Woolen goods,	1890	32	518	156,128	529,515	844,652
	1880	39	347	76,240	356,614	481,517
All other industries,	1890	6,947	53,216	23,720,222	42,088,582	82,539,303
	1880	4,419	21,900	7,474,787	15,320,345	29,970,901

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

It will thus be seen that the manufactures of Michigan are not only extensive, but also have a great diversity of character.

The following table gives the lumber and shingle product of Michigan for the years indicated:

Year.	Feet of lumber.	Number of shingles.	Year.	Feet of lumber.	Number of shingles.
1874,	573,632,771	130,631,500	1887,	4,162,317,778	2,677,855,700
1875,	581,558,273	124,030,250	1888,	4,292,189,014	2,846,201,000
1876,	573,950,771	132,179,750	1889,	4,207,741,224	2,602,930,250
1877,	640,166,231	167,806,750	1890,	4,085,767,849	2,469,878,750
1878,	574,162,757	153,989,750	1891,	3,599,531,668	1,826,174,250
1879,	736,106,000	218,934,000	1892,	3,794,256,754	2,140,647,875
1880,	873,047,731	248,879,500	1893,	3,147,996,147	1,832,027,550
1881,	971,320,317	304,025,500	1894,	2,730,657,861	1,646,929,100
1882,	1,008,147,905	295,046,500	1895,	2,731,029,535	1,360,535,500
1883,	3,563,343,097	1,393,004,000	1896,	2,166,252,892	941,527,200
1884,	3,567,235,987	2,724,517,300	1897,	2,335,674,349	1,284,272,250
1885,	3,578,138,443	2,574,675,900	1898,	2,158,343,122	1,683,205,500
1886,	3,984,117,175	2,989,124,200	1899,	2,328,575,135	1,444,578,000

The general stagnation of all business throughout the country seriously affected the lumber interests subsequent to 1893 until 1899, when again prosperity in that line fully set in. Michigan forests having been almost entirely denuded of their pine timber, Michigan mills were kept busy in the manufacturing of lumber from logs brought from Canadian forests, and in utilizing the hitherto practically neglected native hard-woods.

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

FISHERIES: 1880 AND 1889.

U. S. CENSUS.

	Year.	TOTALS.			PERSONS EMPLOYED.		APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED.						
							Vessels.			Boats.			
		Persons em-ployed.	Capital invested (Dollars.)	Value of products. (Dollars.)	Fisher-men.	Shores-men.	Num-ber.	Net tonnage.	Value. (Dollars.)	Num-ber.	Value. (Dollars.)	Value of minor ap-paratus. (Dollars.)	Other capital, including shore property. (Dollars.)
United States, .	1889	163,348	43,602,123	44,277,514	136,665	26,683	7,257	174,020.74	11,133,265	80,261	4,826,150	8,363,462	19,279,246
	1880	131,426	37,955,349	42,740,163	101,684	29,742	6,605	208,297.82	9,357,282	44,804	2,465,393	8,145,261	17 987,413
Michigan, . . .	1889	3,160	1,039,248	1,090,581	3,113	47	48	735.62	151,750	1,576	82,262	506,650	298,586
	1880	1,781	442,665	716,170	1,600	181	36	914.42	98,500	454	10,345	272,920	60,900

	Year.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS (DOLLARS.)					
		General fisheries.	Whale fisheries.	Seal fisheries.	Men-haden fisheries.	Oyster fisheries.	Sponge fish-eries.
United States, . .	1889	26,747,440	1,697,875	438,228	1,817,878	13,294,339	281,754
	1880	22,405,018	2,323,943	2,289,813	2,116,787	13,403,852	200,750
Michigan, ...	1889	1,090,581	....	....	....	....	......
	1880	716,170	....	....	....	....	......

CARP CULTURE FOR THE DECADE 1880 TO 1890. (*a*)

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Number of carp culturists.	Number of ponds and other bodies of water in which carp have been planted.	Number of carp planted.	Number of successes reported.	Number of failures reported.	Amount of expense.	Total value of carp sold or used.
The United States, ...	29,456	36,558	4,574,588	12,712	14,142	$1,043,841	$284,650
Michigan, ...	432	505	50,786	160	199	12,548	1,756

(*a*) Not included in the table for general fisheries.

The fisheries of Michigan take rank as of first importance among the States. Within the limits of the two peninsulas lie more than five thousand inland lakes, which, together with her rivers, abound with food fish. Added to this are the Great Lakes, which nearly surround the State, giving her two thousand miles of lake coast, also abundantly stocked with edible fish. The following table shows the number of pounds, and the total value of all kinds of fish taken in Michigan in the year 1891. ("Michigan and Its Resources.")

Fish caught.	Pounds.	Value.
Whitefish,	8,110,387	$351,196 67
Lake trout,	9,132,770	375,202 05
Pike perch,	2,791,188	92,623 51
Herring,	7,822,900	117,319 75
Sturgeon,	831,606	34,188 48
Bass,	95,318	4,472 00
Saugers,	70,150	1,124 50
Perch,	2,017,300	21,191 75
Suckers,	1,392,150	17,132 50
Catfish,	159,290	3,699 55
Caviare,	58,999	13,383 50
All other kinds,	1,232,810	26,494 15
Total,	33,714,868	$1,058,028 41

In 1873 the Legislature of Michigan passed an act creating a State Board of Fish Commissioners, whose duty it was to conduct the artificial propagation of such varieties of food fish as it deemed best, and to distribute the same gratuitously in the waters of the lakes and rivers upon the application of persons interested, and the following is a statement of the fry hatched and distributed up to January 1, 1893. ("Michigan and Its Resources.")

Whitefish,	740,965,500	Schoodic salmon,	329,618
Wall-eyed pike	170,723,256	California trout,	83,475
Brook trout,	15,097,900	Loch Leven trout,	43,000
White bass,	2,500,000	Cary,	26,868
Lake trout,	2,080,301	Black bass,	12,245
California salmon,	1,304,651	Eels,	2,211,000
Brown trout,	507,500		
		Total,	935,885,314

STATISTICS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1889.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

Total,	$587,230,662
Alabama,	9,828,369
Alaska,	926,568
Arizona,	7,248,717
Arkansas,	567,683
California,	19,699,354
Colorado,	41,126,610
Connecticut,	3,090,161
Delaware,	506,754
District of Columbia,	40,000
Florida,	138,728
Georgia,	2,988,935
Idaho,	8,385,233
Illinois,	17,110,317
Indiana,	9,704,949
Indian Territory,	1,333,807
Iowa,	10,267,068
Kansas,	5,935,981
Kentucky,	4,711,944
Louisiana,	480,000
Maine,	$8,126,493
Maryland,	5 089,447
Massachusetts,	3,700,634
Michigan,	70,880,524
Minnesota,	11,542,138
Mississippi,	41,174
Missouri,	15,931,575
Montana,	33,737,775
Nebraska,	257,019
Nevada,	10,143,874
New Hampshire,	920,164
New Jersey,	8,275,936
New Mexico,	4,611,764
New York,	24,165,206
North Carolina,	451,625
North Dakota,	61,431
Ohio,	26,653,439
Oregon,	1,238,114
Pennsylvania,	150,876,649
Rhode Island,	987,055
South Carolina,	3,022,285
South Dakota,	$3,685,862
Tennessee,	6,455,283
Texas,	1,985,679
Utah,	11,681,019
Vermont,	5,674,022
Virginia,	6,023,076
Washington,	2,998,355
West Virginia,	6,969,804
Wisconsin,	10,183,861
Wyoming,	1,810,515
Mexican lead smelted in the United States,	2,343,474
Undistributed copper,	389,273
Nickel in imported Canadian matte,	21,000
Copper from imported pyrites,	603,940
Fuel displaced by natural gas used at pipe lines for drilling and pumping wells, and for other uses,	1,600,000

This table shows the immense value of the mineral products of Michigan, being far greater than that of any other State, with the one exception of that of the State of Pennsylvania.

George A. Newett, Commissioner of Mineral Statistics for Michigan, in his report published June 15, 1899, writes as follows:

"The State of Michigan, with its forty years of great achievements in a mining way, with stupendous successes marking every stage of progress, and with each succeeding step making a new record for wonderful accomplishments, has a greater story to tell for 1898 than for any preceding twelvemonth in its brilliant mining history. In this time has been witnessed a greater output of those products forming the main source of our mineralized wealth than ever before for a corresponding period, and never before was equaled the value in dollars and cents of the selling price of our metalliferous contributions to the world's supply. It was the banner year in the amount of refined copper drawn from the rocks of the Upper Peninsula, and in the number of tons of iron ore mined and sent to market. It exceeded all former records for the making of salt and the mining of coal.

"In giving the reader a practical illustration of the volume of these minerals which Mother Earth has yielded in the year, I will present the following homely pictures. The expression 'millions' is not readily grasped in all their magnitude:

"If all the iron ore produced for the year in the State of Michigan was cast into a steel rail weighing fifty pounds to the foot, that rail would encircle the globe one and one-half times.

"If the refined copper taken from the mines was drawn into a No. 12 telephone wire, that wire would reach around the world twenty-nine and one-fifth times.

"If all the barrels of salt manufactured in Michigan for the year 1898 were set upon end, one barrel touching another, it would make an unbroken line of over 1,500 miles in length.

"I estimate the marketed value of the minerals produced in the State for the year at $38,825,000. Of this amount, I credit iron ore with $18,450,847; copper, with $16,834,670; and salt, with $2,686,272. . . .

"Nowhere is greater enterprise shown in the mining business than in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Here can be found the best of everything needed in the economical and safe conducting of the properties. No other State or country compares with it in the immensity of undertaking or the means for successfully carrying it to a conclusion. Here are the deepest mines in the world, the heaviest machinery, the greatest enterprise. Here are the mining men with capacity for planning and executing, and due to whose ability and energy great successes have been achieved. . . .

"While other fields have been discovered, threatening to rob us of the honor, Michigan is still first in the production of iron ore and charcoal pig iron; is still first in the annual yield of salt, and maintains its position as second in the list of producers of copper. In quality, it is pre-eminently at the head. Its iron ore, copper, and salt are recognized everywhere for their great purity. . . .

"Michigan has still greater performances than yet achieved to come in the future in the way of mineral production. There are yet hidden in its rock-ribbed hills valuable mines of ores and metals and stone. It will yet be producing gold in paying quantity, and will furnish marble equal to the finest to be found anywhere. While much has been accomplished, there is much more to be won. There is a vast tract of country as yet practically unexplored, and which will give rich return for systematic and intelligent exploiting."

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE, COAL, GOLD AND SILVER: 1880 AND 1889.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	IRON ORE. (LONG TONS.)		BITUMINOUS AND ANTHRACITE COAL. (SHORT TONS.)		GOLD. TROY OUNCES.)		SILVER. (TROY OUNCES.)	
	1889	1880	1889	1880	1889	1880	1889	1880
The United States, ...	14,518,041	7,120,362	141,229,513	71,481,570	1,590,869	1,614,741	51,354,851	31,797,474
Michigan, ...	5,856,169	1,640,814	67,431	100,800	4,210	. . . .	14,607	20,000

In Michigan, iron ore is found in the Upper Peninsula of the State only, and the first shipment, comprising 1,449 tons, was made in 1855. So far, three ranges only have been worked—the Marquette, the Menominee, and the Gogebic. From 1893 to 1898 the iron industry, like everything else in the United States, was at a low ebb. With 1898 came a demand exceeding any previous calls for iron ore, and the output for 1899 was simply enormous, far beyond any previously recorded figures.

The following table gives for the years recorded the output of iron ore from the Lake Superior region of Michigan:

1860,	114,401 tons	1871,	813,984 tons	1882,	2,932,953 tons
1861,	49,909 "	1872,	948,553 "	1883,	2,580,223 "
1862,	124,169 "	1873,	1,195,234 "	1884,	2,321,882 "
1863,	203,055 "	1874,	899,934 "	1885,	2,485,855 "
1864,	247,059 "	1875,	881,166 "	1886,	3,634,201 "
1865,	193,758 "	1876,	993,311 "	1887,	4,728,695 "
1866,	296,713 "	1877,	1,025,129 "	1888,	5,006,896 "
1867,	565,504 "	1878,	1,127,593 "	1889,	7,519,614 "
1868,	510,522 "	1879,	1,420,745 "	1890,	8,944,031 "
1869,	639,097 "	1880,	1,962,477 "	1892,	7,267,874 "
1870,	859,507 "	1881,	2,323,640 "	1898,	7,380,321 "

Michigan is one of the greatest producers of copper in the world, and the Upper Peninsula is the only place in Michigan where it is found, most of the mines being situated on Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, among them being the Calumet and Hecla, the greatest copper-mine in the world. This mine was discovered by accident during a storm, when some prospectors had taken shelter, and witnessed the blowing down of a massive tree that had stood for ages, the tree having grown over the entrance to a mine that had been worked by prehistoric miners; for digging down into the hole from which the roots of the tree had been torn, were found the implements used by these ancient miners, a people who had existed prior to the Indian of North America. By deeper exploration were found not only their tools, but also their mode of mining the copper, which was largely found in a virgin state. The earliest written history of the Lake Superior copper district was a book published in Paris in 1636, but it remained for a much later date before the white man entered upon copper-mining there. Benjamin Franklin, while in Paris, came across some of the manuscripts of the early French explorers, and when he, later, was one of the commissioners to settle the northern boundary of the United States, was careful to include the famous mineral island in Lake Superior known to us as Isle Royale; but it is to Dr. Douglass Houghton, the first State Geologist of Michigan, that we owe the development of the copper-mining industry. He began his researches in 1830, and continued them until his death in 1845.

It was not until 1842 that Americans began the practical mining of copper in Michigan.

Up to January 1, 1892, the Lake Superior copper-mines had produced a grand total of 1,400,034,411 pounds of refined copper, and in 1898 and 1899 produced copper at a greater rate than ever before; the demand for copper having been stimulated by its being used so largely in connection with the application of electricity.

George A. Newett, Commissioner of Mineral Statistics for Michigan, in his report published in 1899, says:

"Up to August 15, 1899, the dividends paid by the copper mines of Michigan have been as follows:

Name of Mine.	Dividends Paid.	Name of Mine.	Dividends Paid.
Atlantic,	$780,000	Osceola,	2,840,750
Calumet and Hecla,	$60,850,000	Pewabic,	460,000
Central,	1,970,000	Quincy,	10,720,000
Cliff,	2,518,630	Phoenix,	20,000
Copper Falls,	100,000	Ridge,	100,000
Franklin,	1,280,000	Tamarack,	5,670,000
Kearsarge,	160,000	Wolverine,	150,000
Minnesota,	1,820,000		
National,	359,250	Total,	$89,798,680

PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

"The total product of copper for all years since mining first began in Michigan, from all sources from which I have been able to secure reliable data, amounts to 2,377,000,000 pounds. The amount of copper smelted for 1898 is as follows:

Calumet and Hecla Co.'s smelters, Lake Linden,	37,900,065 lbs.
Calumet and Hecla Co.'s smelters, Buffalo,	56,202,935 "
Lake Superior Smelting Co., works at Hancock and Dollar Bay,	50,668,117 "
Quincy Mining Co.'s smelting works, Hancock,	1,621,850 "
Total number of pounds of ingot produced,	146,392,967 lbs.

"The exports of copper from the United States for the year 1898 amounted to 299,765,054 pounds; about 57 per cent of the production.

"The selling price per pound of lake copper for the following years will be of interest:

1860,	22½ cents.	1892,	11½ cents.
1865,	36¼ "	1893,	10¾ "
1870,	20⅝ "	1894,	9$\frac{9}{16}$ "
1875,	22½ "	1895.	10¾ "
1880,	20⅛ "	1896,	10$\frac{88}{100}$ "
1885,	11⅛ "	1897,	11¼ "
1890,	15¾ "	1898,	12$\frac{1}{110}$ "
1891,	12⅜ "		

"For the first half of the year 1899 the selling price has averaged 18½ cents; a wonderful gain, and the highest price since 1880.

PERCENTAGE OF INGOT IN MINERAL.

Atlantic,	75.009	Osceola,	84.083
Calumet and Hecla,	70.000	Quincy,	79.489
Centennial, from conglomerate,	75.380	Tamarack,	67.421
Central,	69.900	Wolverine,	87.681
Franklin,	81.107	Ontonagon County tributes, etc.,	75.514"

The gold-bearing region of Michigan is a wilderness, and but little known, and but little explored or worked, although considerable rock of fabulous richness has been discovered, and much gold has been produced.

Silver has always been found in the copper-mines, and its production so far has been incident to the mining of copper, although explorations have revealed several veins of silver not allied to copper; but the industry has never been followed in Michigan to any extent.

The discovery of coal in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan is of comparatively recent date, yet evidence goes to show that not far from the surface, in many parts of the Lower Peninsula, lie vast beds of coal. In 1899 there were seventeen shafts actively engaged in hoisting coal, with many others waiting for the installment of proper machinery. These were mostly located at Saginaw, Jackson, and Corunna. The aggregate capital at that time invested in the industry of coal-mining was about $2,000,000, and the output of coal for that year about 1,000,000 tons.

George A. Newett, Commissioner of Mineral Statistics for Michigan, in his report published in June, 1899, says:

"In point of quality the Michigan product is the best of the steaming and heating varieties, although no coking coal has yet been found. In the coal now being mined, there is generally found about 73 per cent carbon, 6 per cent ash, and .68 per cent sulphur. The freedom from sulphur is a point of vantage, and the market for the product would have been much more greatly extended but for the fact that Michigan could not compete with those of the East, where the coal-veins were thicker, and where they could be wrought to better advantage. The Michigan coal-seams are thin as compared with those of Ohio and Pennsylvania, running from 2 to 4 feet, with an average of about 3 feet. The coal-seams being worked are at a depth below surface of from 100 to 200 feet.

"The output for the year 1898 was the largest by far in the history of the industry in the State, it amounting to 378,541 tons, being made up as folllows:

Companies.	Tons.	Companies.	Tons.
Bay Mining Co.,	48,868	Sebewaing Coal Co.,	15,555
Corunna Coal Co.,	50,000	Somers Coal Co.,	50,000
Grand Ledge mines,	4,000	Standard Coal Co.,	12,772
Jackson mines,	65,000	Verne Coal Co.,	6,000
Monitor Coal Co.,	45,601		
Saginaw Coal Co.,	80,747	Total,	378,541

"The coal beds are found in the Saginaw Valley, south and southwest of Saginaw Bay, in the counties of Bay, Huron, Tuscola, Shiawassee, Jackson, and others in the strike of the valley."

The development of the salt industry of Michigan began in 1838 by the report of the State Geologist, resulting in the Governor of the State approving an act directing him, Dr. Houghton, to bore for salt, which he did in two or more places. His work, however, was not completed, owing to an exhaustion of the funds appropriated, and it remained for private enterprise to establish the first industry, in the Saginaw Valley. The first well was bored in East Saginaw in 1859, where, after reaching a depth of 636 feet, brine of ninety degrees in strength was reached. At many other points in the State borings were made, and the industry soon became an important one, for at many distant points in the Lower Peninsula salt was discovered in unlimited quantities. The following table, showing the number of barrels of salt produced in each year, gives an idea of the magnitude of the output:

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1860,	4,000	1880,	2,676,588
1861,	125,000	1881,	2,750,299
1862,	243,000	1882,	3,037,317
1863,	466,000	1883,	2,894,672
1864,	529,073	1884,	3,161,806
1865,	477,200	1885,	3,297,403
1866,	407,997	1886,	3,677,257
1867,	474,721	1887,	3,944,309
1868,	555,690	1888,	3,866,228
1869,	561,288	1889,	3,856,929
1870,	621,352	1890,	3,837,632
1871,	728,175	1891,	3,927,671
1872,	724,481	1892,	3,812,054
1873,	823,346	1893,	3,514,485
1874,	1,026,970	1894,	3,138,941
1875,	1,081,856	1895,	3,529,362
1876,	1,482,729	1896,	3,336,242
1877,	1,660,997	1897,	3,927,976
1878,	1,885,884	1898,	4,447,128
1879,	2,058,040		

In 1898 there were 57 firms, giving employment to 2,184 persons, in the manufacture of salt in Michigan.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SALT PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Barrels.	Value.
Michigan,	3,837,632	$2,302,579
New York,	2,532,036	1,266,018
Ohio,	231,303	136,617
West Virginia,	229,938	134,688
Louisiana,	273,553	132,000
California,	62,363	57,085
Utah,	427,500	126,100
Kansas,	882,666	397,199
Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States and Territories, estimated,	300,000	200,000
Total,	8,776,991	$4,752,286

With a production of 3,837,632 barrels of salt, valued at $2,302,579, Michigan headed the list of salt-producing States and Territories in 1890.

The average depths of the wells in the different counties were as follows: Mason, 2,200 feet; Manistee, 2,000 feet; St. Clair, 1,700 feet; Huron, 1,200 feet; Midland, 1,200 feet; Bay, Saginaw, and Iosco, 850 feet.

PRODUCT OF MICHIGAN SALT IN 1890, BY DISTRICTS.

COUNTIES.	Fine	Bulk.	Fine packers.	Packers.	Solar.	Second quality.	Total
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Saginaw,	655,293	305,127	308	1,659	18,896	25,571	1,006,854
Bay,	581,072	214,787	462	3,138	.. ...	20,644	820,103
Manistee,	826,293	84,527	3,716	12,691	.. ...	79,298	1,006,525
Mason,	333,871	16,013	2,270			15,463	367,617
Huron,	32,676	22,968		37			55,681
St. Clair,	155,754	81,123	1,619	2,812	...	703	242,011
Iosco,	289,232		....				289,232
Midland,	46,812	1,353	55			1,389	49,609
Total,	2,921,003	725,898	8,430	20,337	18,896	143,068	3,837,632

George A. Newett, Commissioner of Mineral Statistics for Michigan, in his report published in 1899, says:

"Michigan still retains its position as first in salt production in the United States, and is steadily extending its market and becoming more widely known because it gives the closest attention to keeping its salt pure.

"District No. 1, Saginaw County, has sixteen salt companies, with fifteen steam blocks and fifteen hundred solar salt covers, having a manufacturing capacity of eight hundred thousand barrels of salt. Men employed, 176.

"District No. 2, Bay County, has fifteen salt companies, with fourteen steam blocks, and one vacuum pan block; a manufacturing capacity of nine hundred thousand barrels of salt. Men employed, 194.

"District No. 3, St. Clair County, has six salt companies, with four open pan blocks and three vacuum pan blocks; a manufacturing capacity of one million barrels of salt. Men employed, 285.

"District No. 4, Iosco County, has two salt companies, with two steam blocks; a manufacturing capacity of one hundred and eighty thousand barrels of salt. Men employed, 36.

"District No. 5, Midland County, has two salt companies, with two steam blocks; a manufacturing capacity of fifty thousand barrels of salt. Men employed, 24.

"District No. 6, Manistee County, has eleven salt companies, with ten steam blocks and three vacuum pan blocks; a manufacturing capacity of three million barrels of salt. Men employed, 1,045.

"District No. 7, Mason County, has three salt companies, with four steam blocks and two vacuum pan blocks; manufacturing capacity of one million barrels of salt. Men employed, 215.

"District No. 8, Wayne County, has five salt companies, with five steam blocks and one vacuum pan block; a manufacturing capacity of nine hundred thousand barrels of salt. Men employed, 215."

STATISTICS OF WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

TRUE VALUATION.

"The total true valuation of the real and personal property in the country at the close of the census period 1890 amounted to $65,037,091,197, of which amount $39,544,544,333 represents the value of real estate and improvements thereon, and $25,492,546,864 that of personal property, including railroads, mines, and quarries. At the same time the total assessed value of real and personal property taxed was $25,473,173,418, of which amount $18,956,556,675 represented real estate and improvements thereon, and $6,516,616,743 personal property.

"The true valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property, and is thus termed in distinction from the assessed valuation, which is a value placed upon certain taxable property for taxation purposes only.

"The value of visible and tangible property only is included in the figures of true valuation herewith published, and the amounts are generally distributed where the property is located, without reference to ownership.

"The true valuation of real estate includes all improvements thereon, and is based on reports of local officers or of private individuals believed to be familiar with real estate values in their respective localities, but does not include the value of railroads or mines and quarries. In every case a statement showing such true valuation of the State by counties has been submitted to the governor of the State for his approval or correction, and all changes suggested by him have been made.

"The true value of personal property in most cases is that placed upon it by its owners, and given to the enumerators and other census officials, as required by law.

"The value given to railroads and equipments, however, represents the cost of construction and equipment of the roads in question, and is distributed among the several States according to mileage.

"The gold and silver coin and bullion is the amount reported by the Director of the Mint as in the country at the close of the fiscal year 1890.

"The value of merchandise in stock and of cattle not on farms is based upon the value of such property assessed for taxation; that of furniture and personal belongings, upon their insured values as shown by an examination of 8,000 policies upon contents of houses not in large cities; that of libraries and other exempt property upon returns received from nearly every municipality in the country; that of foreign goods in bond upon the report of the Treasury Department; and that of agricultural products on hand, upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1890. These values are included as miscellaneous, and represent, it is believed, substantially all the wealth of the country not elsewhere classified.

"The assessed valuation of 1880 has been somewhat increased above the amount reported by the Tenth Census by the inclusion of railroad values omitted, but on which ad valorem taxes were levied.

"The total true value in 1890 includes $941,031,378 value of vacant national lands and Indian reservations not embraced in the figures for 1880.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND AD VALOREM TAXATION.

"The valuation given to real estate and personal property throughout the country for purposes of taxation is termed 'Assessed valuation.' It covers but a portion of the property in existence, a considerable amount of both real and personal being specially exempt from taxation by law, and of the latter class it is known that an additional portion escapes taxation by fraudulent evasion.

"The term real estate, as generally used in these tables, includes lands and all things pertaining thereto which would ordinarily pass to the vendee by the transfer of a fee simple title, but in case of mining and gas lands, especially where taxation is levied exclusively upon the output, the stock, or the gross receipts of the company owning the property, the real estate is assessed for taxation purposes without regard to the ores or gas embraced within its limits.

"The kinds of personal property assessed for taxation are defined by law in the several States. In some cases, a value for taxation is given to polls and occupations by the States, but in these tables such values have been omitted whenever practicable." (U. S. Census.)

TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY: 1890.

U. S. CENSUS.)

	Total.	Real estate with improvements thereon	Live stock on farms, farm implements, and machinery.	Mines and quarries, including product on hand.	Gold and silver, coin and bullion	Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured.	Railroads and equipments, including street railroads.	Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals.	Miscellaneous.
The United States, ...	$65,037,091,197	$39,544,544,333	$2,703,015,040	$1,291,291,579	$1,158,774,948	$3,058,593,441	$8,685,407,323	$701,755,712	$7,893,708,821
Michigan, ...	2,095,016,272	1,149,290,454	91,747,585	77,608,518	34,418,789	86,490,821	375,484,286	38,723,391	241,252,428

TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY: 1880 AND 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States, ...	$65,037,091,197	$43,642,000,000	$1,036	$870
Michigan, ...	2,095,016,272	1,580,000,000	1,001	965

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND TRUE VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE TAXED, WITH RATIO PER CENT OF TOTAL ASSESSED TO TOTAL TRUE VALUATION: 1890.

U. S. CENSUS.

	ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY TAXED.			True valuation of real estate taxed	Ratio of total assessed to total true valuation. (Per cent.)
	Total.	Real estate.	Personal property.		
The United States, ...	$25,473,173,418	$18,956,556,675	$6,516,616,743	$35,711,209,108	39.29
Michigan, ...	898,155,532	739,690,151	158,465,381	1,080,628,798	42.87

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, AS ASSESSED FOR TAXATION: 1880 AND 1890.

U. S. CENSUS.

	ASSESSED VALUATION.			
	Total.		Per capita	
	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States,	$25,473,173,418	$17,139,903,495	$407 18	$341 73
Michigan,	898,155,532	517,666,359	428 94	316 24

STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, AND SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBTS, LESS SINKING FUND: 1880 AND 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	TOTAL COMBINED DEBT, LESS SINKING FUND.		PER CAPITA OF TOTAL DEBT.		STATE DEBT.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States,	$1,135,210,442	$1,123,278,647	$18 13	$22 40	$228,997,389	$297,244,095
Michigan,	16,941,928	12,055,902	8 09	7 36	5,308,294	3,252,758

	COUNTY DEBT.		MUNICIPAL DEBT.		SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBT.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States,	$145,048,045	$124,105,027	$724,463,060	$684,348,843	$36,701,948	$17,580,682
Michigan,	1,257,698	896,700	8,510,439	6,516,771	1,865,497	1,389,673

EXPENDITURES, STATE AND LOCAL, INCLUDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, FOR 1890, AND OF EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA OF POPULATION AND PUPILS ENROLLED, FOR 1880 AND 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	EXPENDITURES, STATE AND LOCAL, INCLUDING SCHOOLS, 1890.		EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					
			Total. (*a*)		Per capita of population. (*b*)		Per capita of pupils enrolled. (*b*)	
	Total.	Per capita.	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States,	$569,252,634	$9 09	$139,065,537	$79,528,736	$2 24	$1 59	$11 03	$7 99
Michigan,	17,415,454	8 32	5,446,416	3,112,468	2 60	1 90	12 75	8 59

a Amount expended for colleges, academies, normal schools, and other educational purposes not included.

(*b*) Several counties not reporting expenditures in full, the per capita, both of population and enrollment, for 1890 is based upon counties reporting.

STATISTICS OF TAXATION.

The State taxes of Michigan for the year 1899 were $3,725,835.01. And the items which made up the levy were as follows:

State University,	$279,275 00
Agricultural College,	74,000 00
State Normal College,	109,275 00
Central Michigan Normal School,	74,250 00
Northern State Normal School,	27,500 00
Michigan College of Mines,	64,687 50
State Library,	4,375 00
Soldiers' Home,	162,250 00
Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptic,	119,435 70
State Public School,	55,016 00
Michigan School for the Deaf,	137,362 50
Michigan School for the Blind,	41,143 75
Michigan Asylum for the Insane,	12,432 00
Eastern Asylum for the Insane,	77,000 00
Northern Asylum for the Insane,	50,650 00
Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane,	62,910 00
State appropriation for the insane,	10,900 00
State Prison,	35,500 00
State House of Correction and Reformatory,	12,300 00
Industrial School for Boys,	$126,900 00
Industrial Home for Girls,	59,574 75
State Board of Fish Commissioners,	30,175 18
Soldiers' Aid Fund,	184,183 33
Re-compiling records in Adjutant-General's office	3,000 00
Compiling records in Adjutant-General's office,	1,000 00
Dairy and Food Commissioner,	18,000 00
State Dairymen's Association,	300 00
Board of Library Commissioners,	800 00
Michigan National Guard,	89,665 64
State Naval Brigade,	11,208 20
State Board of Health,	4,500 00
State Weather Service,	1,000 60
Michigan war loan of 1898,	138,137 50
Prisons, current expense,	110,000 00
Asylums, current expense,	503,356 24
General purposes,	1,016,602 72
Total State tax levy,	$3,725,835 01

The valuation of the State, upon which the taxes were equalized, was $1,105,100,000, so that the rate of taxation for State purposes was $3.37 per thousand dollars' valuation.

The amount of State taxes apportioned to the several counties of the State were as follows:

Alcona,	$2,865 77	Gratiot,	$33,714 91	Missaukee,	$8,428 73
Alger,	6,742 98	Hillsdale,	70,801 32	Monroe,	53,943 86
Allegan,	52,258 11	Houghton,	143,288 38	Montcalm,	32,029 17
Alpena,	13,485 97	Huron,	29,500 55	Montmorency,	2,022 89
Antrim,	10,957 35	Ingham,	70,801 32	Muskegon,	37,086 40
Arenac,	4,214 36	Ionia,	62,372 59	Newaygo,	14,328 84
Baraga,	5,057 24	Iosco,	6,742 98	Oakland,	101,144 74
Barry,	47,200 88	Iron,	13,485 97	Oceana,	16,857 46
Bay,	82,601 54	Isabella,	19,386 07	Ogemaw,	5,057 24
Benzie,	5,900 11	Jackson,	102,830 48	Ontonagon,	2,528 62
Berrien,	60,686 84	Kalamazoo,	89,344 52	Osceola,	13,485 97
Branch,	64,058 33	Kalkaska,	9,271 60	Oscoda,	1,685 74
Calhoun,	97,773 25	Kent,	177,003 29	Otsego,	6,742 98
Cass,	50,572 37	Keweenaw,	5,394 39	Ottawa,	48,886 62
Charlevoix,	10,114 47	Lake,	2,528 62	Presque Isle,	2,528 62
Cheboygan,	12,474 52	Lapeer,	47,200 88	Roscommon,	1,685 74
Chippewa,	15,508 86	Leelanau,	4,214 36	Saginaw,	121,373 69
Clare,	5,900 11	Lenawee,	101,144 74	Sanilac,	28,657 68
Clinton,	60,686 84	Livingston,	50,572 37	Schoolcraft,	10,114 47
Crawford,	3,371 49	Luce,	5,057 24	Shiawassee,	56,472 48
Delta,	11,800 22	Mackinac,	6,742 98	St. Clair,	70,801 32
Dickinson,	18,543 20	Macomb,	62,372 59	St. Joseph,	59,001 10
Eaton,	64,058 33	Manistee,	30,343 42	Tuscola,	35,400 66
Emmet,	10,114 47	Marquette,	60,686 84	Van Buren,	48,886 62
Genesee,	80,915 79	Mason,	15,171 71	Washtenaw,	104,516 23
Gladwin,	5,057 24	Mecosta,	15,171 71	Wayne,	691,155 71
Gogebic,	47,200 88	Menominee,	23,600 44	Wexford,	15,171 71
Grand Traverse,	18,543 20	Midland,	8,428 73		
				Total,	$3,725,835 01

STATISTICS OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	TOTAL.		ON ACRES.		ON LOTS.	
	Number	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
The United States,	4,777,698	$6,019,679,985	2,303,061	$2,209,148,431	2,474,637	$3,810,531,554
Michigan,	222,761	150,472,700	144,023	95,753,329	78,738	54,719,371

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF EACH REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, RATIO OF EXISTING DEBT TO VALUE AND POPULATION, AND THE INCREASE OF DEBT.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	AVERAGE UNPAID AMOUNT OF EACH MORTGAGE IN FORCE.			Percentage of debt in force of true value of all taxed real estate.	Per capita existing debt.	Average population to each mortgage in force.	Percentage of increase of debt incurred in 1889 over 1880.
	Total.	For acres.	For lots.				
The United States,	$1,260	$959	$1,540	16.67	$96	13	146.53
Michigan,	675	665	695	13.92	72	9	21.92

ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE AND AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE DEBT IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE.			AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST.		
	Total.	On acres.	On lots.	Total.	On acres.	On lots.
The United States,	$397,442,792	$162,652,944	$234,789,848	6.60	7.36	6.16
Michigan,	10,727,335	6,836,788	3,890,547	7.13	7.14	7.11

STATISTICS OF TRANSPORTATION.

TRANSPORTATION ON LAND—RAILROAD MILEAGE (SINGLE TRACK): 1880 AND 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	1890	1880
The United States,	163,562.12	87,801.42
Michigan,	7,235.42	3,712.51

In 1898 the total railway mileage in Michigan was 7,816 miles of main track, and 2,198 miles of side track and spurs; a total of 10,014 miles.

TRANSPORTATION BY WATER—NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, AND OPERATIONS OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED OR OWNED ON THE GREAT LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

LAKES AND RIVERS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight moved. (Tons.)	Passengers carried.
Total,	2,784	926,355	$48,941,474	a53,424,432	2,323,132
Lake Superior,	167	39,653	2,763,500	7,925,930	155,609
Lakes Huron and St. Clair,	726	262,833	13,107,650	3,373,807	755,516
Lake Michigan,	1,003	196,216	9,114,400	18,571,258	506,696
Lake Erie,	667	392,903	22,163,824	19,343,875	598,885
Lake Ontario,	131	15,859	676,300	1,256,947	129,296
St. Lawrence River,	43	12,830	754,500	731,289	89,991
Lake Champlain,	47	6,061	361,300	1,760,549	87,139

a Includes estimate of 460,777 tons of unclassified freight.

THE TREMENDOUS TRAFFIC OF THE GREAT LAKES.

"The growth of the lake fleet has been wonderful. The total tonnage in 1849 was 60,752 tons in steam vessels and 101,080 tons in sailing vessels, representing $7,863,000. Thirteen years later there were 350 steam vessels, measuring 125,620 tons, and worth $5,432,900; and 1,152 sailing vessels, representing 257,689 tons and $6,379,550, which was an increase of 136.81 per cent in tonnage and 50.77 per cent in value.

"The business fleet of the lakes on September 1, 1886, consisted of 1,997 vessels, representing 634,625 tons, and $30,597,450. From 1862 to 1886 the increase was 65.57 per cent tonnage, and 157.93 per cent in value. On December 1, 1891, the number of vessels was 2,125, the tonnage 870,981, and the value $57,054,750. Including all the registered small craft, the total tonnage was 1,154,870 tons. The increase from 1886 to December 1, 1891, was 236,329 tons, or 37.24 per cent, and of $26,457,300, or 86.47 per cent. The value of steam vessels in 1886 was $22,047,200, and in 1891 $49,543,750.

"The freight tonnage passing through the Detroit River is shown by the following table:

YEAR.	No. of vessels.	Registered tonnage.	YEAR.	No. of vessels.	Registered tonnage.
1880,	40,521	20,235,249	1886,	38,261	18,968,065
1881,	35,888	17,572,240	1887,	38,125	18,864,250
1882,	35,199	17,872,182	1888,	31,404	19,099,060
1883,	40,385	17,695,174	1889,	32,415	19,646,000
1884,	38,742	18,045,949	1890,	35,640	21,684,000
1885,	34,921	16,777,828			

"In 1859 the largest propellers on the lakes varied from 580 to 980 tons. In 1886 there were 21 steamers, each with a net registered tonnage to exceed 1,500 tons. In 1891 there were 126 such steamers. December 1, 1886, there were only 6 steel vessels, representing 6,459 tons, of the value of $694,000. On December 1, 1891, there were 89 steel vessels, representing 127,624 tons, and $14,502,500. All but 19 are steamers, and their average value exceeds $190,000.

"The number of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts combined was 1,579. On the Great Lakes the total fleet was 3,600. The total tonnage of the vessels, foreign and coastwise, of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts in 1891 was 3,221,541 tons. The lake tonnage was over one-third of this combined tonnage. The total tonnage of the entire merchant marine of the United States in 1891, including all the seaboard, the rivers, and lakes, was 4,684,759. The tonnage of the Great Lakes is about one-fourth of the whole.

"The sailing vessels of the sea average 128 tons, and those of the lakes 258 tons. The steam vessels of the sea average 299 tons, and of the lakes 428 tons.

"There are 272 lake steamers from 1,000 to 2,500 tons, and an aggregate tonnage of 439,787 tons. On the seaboards and rivers there are 207 such steam vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 308,694 tons, or an excess in favor of the lakes of 65 steamers and 131,093 tons. The average tonnage of all lake vessels is 349 tons, and on the seaboard 165 tons.

"In 1886 there were 1,060 sailing vessels, aggregating 309,767 tons. In 1891 there were 888 sailing vessels aggregating 310,393 tons. In 1886 there were 937 steam vessels, aggregating 324,885 tons, and $22,047,200. In 1891 there were 1,237 steam vessels, aggregating 560,388 tons, and $49,543,750.

"The steam tonnage built on the lakes during the five years exceeds that built in all the balance of the United States by 69,910.

"The growth of traffic through the connecting channels of the Great Lakes has been the result of the deepening and enlarging of these channels.

"The magnitude of the commerce through the Detroit River will appear more surprising if contrasted with the tonnage movement of our seaboard and of some foreign ports.

"The total vessel tonnage, entrances, and clearances, of all the ports of the United States seaboard was 30,794,653 tons. The tonnage passing through the Detroit River is about equal to the tonnage of the Atlantic coast engaged in the foreign trade, about five times as large as the total tonnage of either the Gulf or Pacific coast, and over two-thirds of the total tonnage of the entire seaboard of the United States engaged in foreign trade.

"The vessel tonnage through the Detroit River in 1890 was over 8,000,000 tons in excess of London, about double that of Liverpool, and nearly equal to the two combined. Another very striking comparison is afforded in the following table of passages. The figures represent tons:

Suez Canal, official report, 1890,	6,890,094
St. Mary's Falls Canal, official report, 1890,	8,454,435
Straits of Mackinaw (estimated), 1890,	11,000,000
Detroit River, official report, 1890,	21,684,000"

Detroit Evening News.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

"The State of Michigan has an excellent public-school system. No State, in proportion to its wealth, gives a more generous support to its common schools.

"The common schools are known as graded and ungraded. The ungraded schools exist in the smaller country districts, and still preserve some of the chief features of the original primary school.

"The districts are well distributed throughout the State, two or three miles apart, containing from three to nine sections of land, and there is no considerable village or city within the boundary of Michigan which can not point to its substantial school-buildings as one of its most attractive features. The statistics gathered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1892 show that every organized county in the State was provided with schoolhouses, and that, with very few exceptions, all districts maintained school during the year.

"The number of schoolhouses reported for 1892 was 7,666, of which 5,897 were frame buildings, and only 390 were log structures. The whole number of districts in 1892 was 7,145, and in the districts were employed 16,100 teachers, receiving an aggregate of $2,639,301.54 in salaries.

"There are several sources of revenue for the support of the common schools:

"1. *Taxes voted by school districts.* The voters of each district have authority to vote amounts for the support of schools during the year, under certain provisions of law imposed with the view of preventing extravagance. The taxes thus voted are reported by school officers to township officers, and by them spread upon the tax-roll for collection. The total taxation in Michigan in 1892 was $3,826,315.63, or about one-third of a cent on a dollar of the assessed valuation of the State.

"2. *The one-mill tax.* Beside the so-called district tax mentioned above, each township raises annually a tax of one-tenth of a cent on each dollar of its assessed valuation, and this is apportioned to the school district in which it was raised; provided such district has maintained at least the minimum school term required by law. Such part of this tax as may have been raised in unorganized territory, or in districts not maintaining the required school term, is apportioned to those districts which have complied with the law, according to the number of children in the school census. In 1892 the amount realized from the one-mill tax was $661,804.53.

"3. *The Primary School Fund.* This amount is paid to the schools twice each year, on the tenth day of May and November. The Superintendent of Public Instruction apportions this fund to the various counties in proportion to the number of children of school age—five to twenty—in the county. The amount for each county is apportioned to the township and school districts, so that every county, township, and school district receives now from the State, in 1893, an amount equal to three-fourths of the entire State tax paid. Upon the organization of Michigan as a State, the money derived from the sale of Section 16 was made a permanent school fund, and controlled by the State as a whole, and not by each individual township, as in some States. Another source of revenue to this fund is the money received from the sale of swamp-lands. Formerly, only one-half received from the sale of swamp-lands went into the school fund; now the whole amount is made available for the use of the schools. The extinguishment of the State debt has also left the specific tax paid by the corporations, to be added to the income of the primary school fund. The amount per capita of the primary school fund twice each year is about seventy-five cents per pupil. Total amount received in this way in 1892 was $906,810, while in the May apportionment alone, in 1893, nearly $520,000 was distributed.

"4. *Aid comes to the schools from various other sources.* The tuition of non-resident pupils amounts to a considerable in many graded village schools, and by a law of the Legislature of 1881 all the money received from the dog tax in excess of $100 goes into the fund for the support of schools. The total amount received from miscellaneous sources in 1892 was $279,683.

"The entire sum realized for school purposes in 1892 was $5,738,222.69." (State Superintendent of Public Instruction.)

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT—PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND PAROCHIAL: 1890.

U. S. CENSUS.

TEACHERS.	Aggregate.	WHITE. (a)			COLORED.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The United States,	422,929	397,715	137,656	260,059	25,214	14,354	10,860
Michigan,	17,502	17,502	4,306	13,196	....		
PUPILS.							
The United States,	14,373,670	12,957,468	6,612,648	6,344,820	1,416,202	683,407	732,795
Michigan,	482,492	480,743	245,271	235,472	1,749	929	820

a Includes unseparated colored.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT—PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

TEACHERS.	Aggregate.	WHITE. (a)			COLORED.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The United States, ...	362,008	337,896	111,246	226,650	24,112	13,850	10,262
Michigan, ...	15,990	15,990	3,561	12,429	....	......	....
PUPILS.							
The United States, ...	12,705,386	11,358,515	5,797,628	5,560,887	1,346,871	651,286	695,585
Michigan, ...	427,032	425,325	216,470	208,855	1,707	898	809

a Includes unseparated colored.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ADDITIONAL TO COMMON SCHOOLS 1890.

(This table includes State universities and professional schools.)

(U. S. CENSUS.)

TEACHERS.	Aggregate.	WHITE. (a)			COLORED.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The United States, ...	2,960	2,841	2,084	757	119	66	53
Michigan, ...	155	155	141	14	....	....	....
PUPILS.							
The United States, ...	64,478	60,101	31,988	28,113	4,377	2,042	2,335
Michigan, ...	3,633	3,623	2,509	1,114	10	8	2

a Includes unseparated colored.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	Aggregate private and parochial.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS, EXCLUSIVE OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.					PRIVATE SCHOOLS, EXCLUSIVE OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*		
		Aggregate.	White.				Colored.		
			Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
The United States,	1,603,806	804,204	750,243	403,705	346,538		53,961	25,176	28,785
Michigan,	51,827	11,551	11,522	6,631	4,891		29	21	8

	PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.						
	Aggregate	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The United States,	799,602	788,609	379,327	409,282	10,993	4,903	6,090
Michigan,	40,276	40,273	19,661	20,612	3	2	1

FINANCES OF PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS: 1890.

(U. S. CENSUS.)

	ORDINARY RECEIPTS.			
	Total ordinary receipts.	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.
The United States,	$139,971,352	$102,457,379	$25,707,964	$11,806,009
Michigan,	5,667,285	4,110,035	795,813	761,437

	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt less sinking fund
	Total ordinary expenditures.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.		
The United States,	$139,065,537	$88,889,240	$24,274,567	$1,668,039	$24,233,691	....	$37,593,854
Michigan,	5,446,416	3,323,882	894,530	70,171	1,157,833	$13,858,627	1,865,497

APPARENT RELATION OF PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION: 1880 AND 1890.

U. S. CENSUS.

	POPULATION		PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		PER CENT OF ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States, ...	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,704,487	9,951,608	20 29	19.84
Michigan, ...	2,093,889	1,636,937	427,032	362,459	20.39	22.14

Michigan also has the State University at Ann Arbor, the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, the Michigan Mining School at Houghton, the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, the Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing, the Michigan School for Deaf Mutes at Flint, the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, the Akeley Institute at Grand Haven, the Battle Creek College at Battle Creek, Hope College at Holland City, Alma College at Alma, Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Detroit College at Detroit, Adrian College at Adrian, and Albion College at Albion; and the Industrial School for Boys at Lansing, the Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian, and the temporary home and school for dependent and neglected children at Coldwater, known as the State Public School; added to which are various private business universities and schools in various cities of the State.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

"The statistics here given are for the year 1890.

"The term 'organizations' includes churches or congregations, and also missions and chapels, when they have members and a form of organization.

"By 'edifices' is meant all buildings owned and used for religious worship. Two or more denominations are often joint owners of an edifice and its belongings. The fractions do not appear in the following tables.

"'Seating capacity' indicates the number of persons the building will seat at any one time. In cases of joint ownership and occupancy, the seating capacity of an edifice is given in full in connection with each denomination interested.

"The 'value' is the estimated worth of church-buildings, their furniture and bells, and the ground on which they stand. No account is taken of indebtedness. Parsonages are not included, nor is any other class of church property.

"The column of communicants or members includes all who are permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper in denominations observing that sacrament, and those having full privileges in denominations like the Friends, the Unitarians, and the Jewish temples.

"As the census reports of 1880 contain no church statistics, no opportunity for comparison is afforded." (U. S. Census.)

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS OF DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES HAVING 500,000 OR MORE: 1890.

U. S. CENSUS.

	Total.	Catholic.[a]	Methodists.[a]	Baptists.[a]	Presbyterians.[a]	Lutherans.[a]	Disciples of Christ.	Protestant Episcopal[a]	Congregationalists.
The United States, ...	[b]20,612,806	6,257,871	4,589,284	3,712,468	1,278,332	1,231,072	641,051	540,509	512,771
Michigan, ...	569,504	222,261	101,951	39,580	25,931	62,897	5,788	18,136	24,582

[a] All bodies.

[b] Includes 1,849,448 belonging to denominations having less than 500,000 communicants or members, and not reported in this table.

The number of religious organizations in Michigan in 1890 was 4,798.
The number of edifices, 3,761.
The approximate seating capacity of same, 1,097,060.
The value of church property, $18,682,971.
The number of communicants, or members, 569,504, this being 27.20 per cent of population.

OF THE STATES, MICHIGAN STANDS

"First in Lumber Products.—$68,141,189 by 1890 census; one-fifth total domestic product; increase over 1880, $15,691,261.

"First in Iron Ore.—$15,800,524 by 1890 census; more than one-third total product, and one-half its value. Product for 1892, 7,267,874 tons; increase over 1890 census of 1,411,609 tons.

"Second in Copper.—In 1891, 54,685 tons. The United States produces one-half the world's copper, and Michigan one-third that of the United States.

"First in Charcoal Iron.—$3,982,278, by 1890 census, of $11,985,103 total domestic product.

"First in Salt.—Nearly one-half in amount and value; $2,302,579 in 1890; 3,927,671 barrels in 1890; 3,812,054 barrels in 1892.

"First in Gypsum.—Almost half the total domestic product—131,767 tons in 1890; New York next, with 52,208 tons.

"First in Yield of Wheat per Acre.—18½ bushels in 1891, and in the front rank of wheat States; 27,900,148 bushels in 1891.

"First in Value of Farm Crops Generally, per Acre.—Leading Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and all the great Northwest. For ten years, ending 1890, Michigan led all these States, not only in yield per acre of wheat, but also in the value product per acre of wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, and hay crops.

"First in Hardwood Forests.—Quality, quantity, and nearness to consuming centers, and in hardwood manufactures.

"First in Furniture.—One hundred and seventy-eight factories in sixty cities; capital, $9,855,000. Grand Rapids, forty-five factories; $5,000,000 capital, and 5,000 hands. Detroit, twenty factories; capital, $750,000.

"First in Fruit.—Apples, peaches, plums, pears, etc.

"FIRST IN PEPPERMINT OIL.—More than all the rest of the States combined. Product for 1892, 88,000 pounds; value, $176,000 at still. In 1890–91 the United States exported 45,321 pounds of oil, valued at $2.66 per pound; while Japan (only other surplus producer) exported same year 39,149 pounds, valued at eighty-five cents per pound.

"THIRD IN VALUE OF SHEEP AND WOOL.—Only Ohio and California leading her. Michigan, $8,552,679; California, $9,559,475; Ohio, $13,900,263. Michigan's 1891 wool clip, 11,732,395 pounds—average per fleece, six and one-third pounds. Total domestic product, by 1890 census, 258,757,101 pounds.

"FIRST IN EXTENT OF COAST LINE.—Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie—over 2,000 miles coast.

"FIRST IN LAKE COMMERCE, AND SECOND IN VESSEL TONNAGE OF ALL KINDS.—Center of commerce of great lakes. Tonnage on these lakes in 1891, 1,063,063; vessels, 2,945; value, $75,590,950. Total ton mileage on lakes in 1890 was 25 per cent of total United States railway ton mileage. Freight tonnage passing Sault Canal in 1890, 8,554,434—1,664,341 more than Suez Canal; through Detroit River, 21,684,000 tons—about same as London and Liverpool combined, or our entire Atlantic coast foreign trade tonnage. Steamers, 1,237; sail, 927; unrigged, 771, steel, 89; iron, 39; wood, 2,817. 'About one-quarter the tonnage of our entire merchant marine is on the northern lakes, and the large steam tonnage on the great lakes (1,000 tons and upward) exceeds the total similar tonnage of all the rest of the country by 131,093 tons.' (U. S. Statistician Dodge.) Michigan leads in this commerce, and her vessel tonnage is surpassed only by New York, the great ocean carrier. Vessel tonnage for year ending June 30, 1892: Michigan, 390,920, Massachusetts, 389,942; Pennsylvania, 353,057; Maine, 352,574; California, 316,872; Ohio, 315,849; Maryland, 143,536; New York, 1,339,937. Total for United States, 4,764,961. Since 1886 Michigan's tonnage has increased 164,529, and New York's 121,824 tons. (Statistics U. S. Bureau of Navigation.)

"FIRST IN SHIP-BUILDING.—Total tonnage built in 1890: Northern lakes, 108,526; whole sea-board, 169,091; western rivers, 16,506; grand total, 294,123. Of this 108,526 lake tonnage, Michigan yards at Bay City, Detroit, and Grand Haven built 45,733 tons, 65 vessels, including two 4,000 tons steel steamers for the ocean trade. 'The steam tonnage built on great lakes in 1890 was 40 per cent greater than that of the entire sea-board: lakes, 86,023 tons; entire sea-board, 61,137 tons.' (Statistician Dodge.)

"FIRST IN INLAND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.—Catch in 1892 valued at $1,058,028 in first hands. Michigan fish-freezing industry alone employed 4,000 hands.

"FIRST IN ITS STATE UNIVERSITY.—Science, literature, law, medicine, with its 2,800 students. And not second in its common, high, normal, and mining schools and Agricultural College.

"FIRST IN SUMMER RESORTS.—Brook trout, grayling, black bass, and other stream and lake fishing." (Michigan and Its Resources.)

MICHIGAN IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

In the war with Spain, Michigan raised five regiments of infantry (about 6,500 men), and of naval reserves over 300 men.

Michigan regiments were organized at Camp Eaton, Island Lake, and from that rendezvous were transported South, some of them seeing active service in Cuba.

April 11, 1898, President McKinley asked Congress for power to intervene in Cuba.

April 19, Congress ordered the intervention.

April 20, the resolutions were signed by the President, and the ultimatum cabled to Minister Woodford at Madrid.

April 23, President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers, and three days later Michigan troops began to arrive at their rendezvous at Island Lake, they being among the first State troops to mobilize.

April 29, the Michigan Naval Reserves left Detroit for Newport News, Virginia, to man the auxiliary cruiser *Yosemite.*

May 16, the first regiment (the 31st Michigan Infantry) left Island Lake for Chickamauga, Georgia, where three army corps were to be organized, and was one of the first volunteer regiments to arrive there.

May 19, the 32d Michigan left Island Lake for Tampa, Florida.

May 28, the 33d Michigan left Island Lake for Camp Alger, Virginia.

June 6, the 34th Michigan left Island Lake for Camp Alger, Virginia.

June 23, the 33d Michigan, and one battalion 34th Michigan, sailed from Newport News for Cuba.

June 26, the balance of the 34th Michigan followed.

June 27, the first Michigan troops arrived at Baiquiri, Cuba.

June 28, the *Yosemite*, manned by the Michigan Naval Reserves, forced ashore the Spanish transport *Antonio Lopez*, off San Juan, Puerto Rico, and was victorious in a fight with three Spanish gunboats.

June 30, the two remaining battalions of the 34th Michigan landed in Cuba.

July 1 and 2, the 33d and 34th Michigan participated in the siege of Santiago.

July 14, Santiago surrendered, which practically ended the war with Spain in Cuba.

The 35th Michigan, which had been organized and equipped in response to the President's second call for volunteers, rendezvoused at Island Lake, and afterwards was assigned to the Second Army Corps at Augusta, Georgia.

In addition to these regiments, the Secretary of War and a number of special officers were from Michigan, as well as many men in the regular army, both as officers and as enlisted men.

Of the eighty-two counties in Michigan there were but four that were not represented in the Spanish-American war.

GOVERNORS OF MICHIGAN.

UNDER FRENCH DOMINION.

PART OF NEW FRANCE.

M. Samuel de Champlain,	1622
M. de Montmagny,	1636
M. Louis d'Aillebout,	1648
M. Jean de Lauson,	1651
M. Charles de Lauson,	1656
M. Louis d'Aillebout,	1657
Le Viscomte d'Argenson,	1658
Le Baron d'Avaugour,	1661
M. Augustin de Saffrey-Mesey,	1663
M. Daniel de Remy de Courcelle,	1665
Le Comte de Frontenac,	1672
M. Antoine J. le F. de la Barre,	1682
Le Marquis de Denonville,	1685
Le Comte de Frontenac,	1689
M. Louis Hector de Callieres,	1699
Le Marquis de Vaudreuil,	1703
Le Marquis de Beauharnois,	1726
Le Comte de Galissoniere,	1747
Le Marquis de la Jonquiere,	1749
Le Marquis du Quesne,	1752
Le Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnac,	1755

UNDER BRITISH DOMINION.

PART OF CANADA.

Sir James Murray,	1763
Sir Guy Carleton,	1768
General Frederick Haldimand,	1777
Henry Hamilton,	1785
Lord Dorchester (General Haldimand),	1786

UNDER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PART OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

General Arthur St. Clair,	1796

PART OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

General William Henry Harrison,	1800

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

General William Hull,	1805
General Lewis Cass,	1813
George B. Porter (died in office),	1831
Stevens T. Mason, *ex officio*,	1834

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Stevens T. Mason,	1835
William Woodbridge,	1840
J. Wright Gordon (acting),	1841
John S. Barry,	1842
Alpheus Felch,	1846
William L. Greenly (acting),	1847
Epaphroditus Ransom,	1848
John S. Barry,	1850
Robert McClelland,	1852
Andrew Parsons (acting),	1853
Kinsley S. Bingham,	1855
Moses Wisner,	1859
Austin Blair,	1861
Henry H. Crapo,	1865
Henry P. Baldwin,	1869
John J. Bagley,	1873
Charles M. Croswell,	1877
David H. Jerome,	1881
Josiah W. Begole,	1883
Russell A. Alger,	1885
Cyrus G. Luce,	1887
Edwin B. Winans,	1891
John T. Rich,	1895
Hazen S. Pingree,	1897

CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. JOHN JUDSON BAGLEY, manufacturer, of Detroit, and governor of the State of Michigan from 1873 to 1877, a native of the Empire State, and of English descent, was born in Medina, Orleans County, New York, July 24, 1832, and died in San Francisco, California, July 27, 1881. His English ancestors settled in the United States in the seventeenth century, the Bagleys coming from Hertfordshire, and the Judsons from Yorkshire, many of them becoming prominent in the Colonial days, and taking an active part in public affairs. Governor Bagley's father, John Bagley, was born in Durham, Greene County, New York, while his mother, Mary M. Bagley, a highly-educated and refined woman, of sterling characteristics, was a native of Connecticut. Both parents, in religious faith and affiliation, were Episcopalians, and thus they raised their children. John J. Bagley attended district school at Lockport, New York, until he removed with his parents to Constantine, Michigan, where, at the age of about thirteen, he began his career in a country store, and later removed with his parents to Owosso, where he again entered upon a similar occupation. In 1847 he obtained employment in the tobacco factory of Isaac S. Miller, at Detroit, and this proved to be the foundation of his fortune; for, remaining with Mr. Miller for five years, he, in 1853, at the age of twenty-one, started the manufacture of tobacco on his own account. His business prospered, and in due time his establishment became one of the largest of its kind in the West, and it brought him the wealth that he was enabled to invest in other important enterprises; such as the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and of which company he was president from 1867 to 1872. For many years he was a stockholder and president of the Detroit Safe Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Wayne County Savings Bank; a member of what is now the American Exchange National Bank, and for many years its vice-president; one of the organizers of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange; and of beautiful Woodmere Cemetery, which he helped to create, he was the first president of the company. Quickly taking an active part in city affairs, he became a member of the Board of Education, and later a member of the Detroit Common Council. In both of these positions he rendered able service to the city. Among other things for which he is to be thanked is the splendid metropolitan police system, which he was largely the means of organizing, and of which board he was a commissioner from 1865 until the time of his being elected governor of Michigan, in November, 1872; to which official position he was re-elected two years later. In early life he was, politically, a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party, in which he took part, he became an ardent member of that party, and so remained until the time of his death. During the War of the Rebellion, 1861–65, he took a most active part, in every way possible, to further Federal interests, not only in his own State, but also in visiting Washington and the Michigan troops in the field. As an evidence of his popularity in Michigan, it may be said that his first election as governor was made by a majority of about sixty thousand votes, and that his second election was by a majority of about six thousand votes, although occurring at a time when the Democratic party was pretty nearly sweeping the political field of the whole country. During his term of office as governor he gave freely both of his time and of his means in the promotion of educational and charitable institutions, and in advocating many phases of reform. He was also the means of the reorganization of the State militia, now known as the National Guard.

He also caused a revision to be made of the laws pertaining to railroads, and placing them under the supervision of a State commissioner. Michigan's good showing at the Philadelphia Centennial was largely through his instrumentality. His entire administration bore the mark of thorough business ability. He was a large man physically, and his heart and his mental powers were in proportion. With all of his business and professional duties, occupying as they did so much of his time, it was in his beautiful home, surrounded by his family, that he found his chief delights, and that sanctuary he never permitted to be invaded by business troubles, worries, or anxieties. It was on January 16, 1855, at Dubuque, Iowa, that Mr. Bagley was united in marriage to Miss Frances Elizabeth Newbury, the estimable daughter of the Rev. Samuel Newbury, a pioneer missionary and Presbyterian clergyman of Michigan; a man who was one of the founders of the present splendid system of education in Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Bagley were born eight children. Mrs. Bagley, who survived her husband several years (she dying February 7, 1898), was a woman of innate refinement, and of a high order of intellectual and executive ability. She, for many years, was a prominent figure in philanthropic, literary, social, and church affairs in Michigan. She was a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893; a delegate to the Woman's Congress at Washington; an officer of the Archæological Society; and one of the first presidents of the Woman's Home, of Detroit, before its consolidation with the Foundlings' Home, one of Detroit's most worthy charitable institutions. The living sons and daughters of this honored couple are: Helen Bagley, Paul F. Bagley, Mrs. Frances Bagley Brown, Mrs. Florence Bagley Sherman, John N. Bagley, and Mrs. Olive Bagley Buttrick. Detroit possesses two public monuments to the honor of the memory of Governor Bagley: one, a bronze bust of the governor on the Campus Martius; and another, a drinking-fountain at the junction of Fort Street and Woodward Avenue.

GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB, one of America's highly-distinguished men, for the fame he had won and the deeds that he had accomplished—a man whose history in this generation is but little known—was a native of Detroit, where he was born, April 3, 1782, at which time the city was under British domination. His grandfather, John Macomb, came to America in 1742, and held office under the Colonial government in New York. His maternal grandfather, Robert de Navarre, in 1745 came to America from France, and was notaire royal et subdélégué of the king of France in Detroit for half a century. The father of General Macomb, who also was named Alexander, was engaged in the fur business in Detroit—Detroit at that time being the outpost for the trappers and hunters of the fur-bearing denizens of the northwest forests. General Macomb was born amid the surroundings of a British garrison, his infantile lullabies being the fife and drum. His French blood caused him, even as a boy, to love military pomp and glory. At sixteen years of age, while a resident of New York, whither his family had removed in 1790, he, on the probability of war with France, enlisted in the New York Rangers. The war-cloud blowing over, he applied for an appointment in the regular army, and was commissioned as a cornet, where he quickly won the favorable notice of General Alexander Hamilton and the friendship of General North, under whom he made exceptional advancement in the profession of arms. He shortly afterwards became a lieutenant of dragoons, and was assigned to recruiting duty at Philadelphia, and upon the completion of that service, he marched with his recruits to the western frontier to join the army of General Wilkinson, who was about entering the Cherokee country. A year later the dragoons were disbanded, and on the formation of a corps of engineers, young Macomb was appointed a first lieutenant, and went to the military academy at West Point, where, after taking the course and passing his examination, he became an instructor, and also adjutant of the corps. Having already been a good draughtsman, promotion came quickly to the young engineer; for June 11, 1805, he was made a captain, and three years later a major, and in 1810 a lieutenant-colonel, all in the Corps of Engineers. In 1812 came the war with England, when he, as colonel, commanded the Third Regiment of Artillery, the finest in the service, comprising twenty companies, and aggregating 2,360 men, splendidly armed and equipped, and under General Wilkinson led the advance of the invasion of Canada, and where, during the interval of the relief of Wilkinson and the arrival of General Izzard, Colonel Macomb was in command of that army. General Izzard leaving for the West, Colonel Macomb was left at Plattsburg, New York, with fourteen hundred men, disheartened by the news of the capture and burning of the capitol at Washington, to oppose the British commander, Sir George Provost, with an army of fourteen thousand men, augmented by many who had served under the Duke of Wellington, and who considered themselves the finest in the world. Despair hung as a cloud over the youthful nation, and the Cabinet were even contemplating a surrender. But the youthful Alexander Macomb, by his tact and skill in deceiving the enemy in changing the face of the country, and in the disposition of his meager forces when attacked on the morning of September 11, 1814, utterly routed the enemy, the number of his prisoners exceeding his own army, the remnant of the enemy making a hasty retreat into Canada. This victory caused the greatest rejoicing to the American people. President Madison immediately promoted Colonel Macomb to the grade of major-general, dating his commission the day of the victory; New York gave him a handsome sword, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box; Vermont gave him a farm on Cumberland Head; and Congress presented him with a gold medal, and on behalf of the nation thanked him as the savior of the country. At this time Macomb was not yet thirty-two years of age. After the war, he was placed in command of the Northwest Territory, and returned to his native city, which was the headquarters, where he was received with the warmest demonstration, and almost adoration, of his old friends, his duty being to wipe out the desolation created by the British during the war. This position he held until June, 1821, when President Monroe appointed him head of the United States Engineering Department at Washington, where, at thirty-nine years of age, his splendid talents enabled him to render important service to his country in the building of harbors, roads through the wilderness, and military forts. Seven years later, on the death of General Brown, General Macomb was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, which position he held with matchless ability for thirteen years, until the day of his death, which occurred on the 25th of June, 1841, passing away in the full vigor of his bright manhood. His body was laid to rest in beautiful Arlington Cemetery. Hon. John Bell, Secretary of War, in announcing to the army the death of its commander-in-chief, spoke as follows:

> "It were a small tribute to his memory to say that in youth and manhood he served his country in the profession in which he died, during a period of more than forty years, without stain or blemish upon his escutcheon. The spotless purity of his life was not less conspicuous than his patriotism and devotion to the service. Though bred a soldier, and always an advocate of a proper degree of rigor in maintaining the discipline of the army, his heart was still open to all the benevolent sensibilities of our nature; nor were his success and good fortune below his personal deserts. Entering the army in youth as a cornet, he passed honorably through every grade of command to the highest attainable in his profession. In the progress of his long career, besides the various occasions or ordinary occurrence which called forth the exercise of his active talents as an officer, the late war with Great Britain afforded him an opportunity of signalizing his skill and gallantry in a more eminent degree; and he availed himself of it in a manner which entitled him to be enrolled high in the list of that distinguished and heroic band of commanders, by land and sea, who have achieved so much for the honor and glory of their country. A grateful people, speaking through their consittuted authorities, were prompt to acknowledge their lively sense of the value and importance of his services while living; nor will they fail to manifest corresponding feelings of sorrow and regret upon the occasion of his death. The army will cherish his memory for the many excellent traits of his character as a man, while the example of his military fortune will encourage them to emulate his active perseverance, devotion, and gallantry as an officer."

The following is a copy of the letter written by General Alexander Macomb, to General Jonathan Williams, just after the battle of Plattsburg:

> "My Dear Sir,—My long silence you must attribute to anything else than a want of respect, affection, or to forgetfulness,—indeed, I did not like to be writing until I could inform you of some exploits worthy of the corps. I now have the proud satisfaction to inform you that the most wonderful success has attended our arms in this quarter, both by land and by water.
>
> "The governor-general of the Canadas, finding that our forces in this quarter had been greatly diminished by the departure of the division under Major-General Brown, had determined to collect all the disposable force in Lower Canada, and invade this part of the country, boasting that he would winter at Crown Point or White Hall. His flotilla being also ready for sea, and manned by the finest sailors and marines the British navy can boast, he determined to crush in one campaign the whole American force on Lake Champlain and its vicinity. He arrived at the village of Champlain on the first of the month, and then issued his proclamation and orders, tending to dissuade the loyal inhabitants from their allegiance, and inviting them to furnish his army with provisions, stating that he warred not against the unoffending citizens, but the government which had declared war against his Britannic majesty without reason or provocation, and against all those who should fight in support of so base a government.
>
> "He proceeded on by slow marches until the 6th, when he arrived within six miles of Plattsburg, where he was met by the militia and a part of the garrison. A battle ensued, notwithstanding he had ten times our number. We fell back, disputing every inch of ground; killed many of his men and officers. This day cost him a Colonel Wellington of the Buffs and several other officers, and about two hundred men. He succeeded in driving us across the Sarannack, and he quietly encamped before the village. Day and night we skirmished at the several bridges and fords to prevent his light troops getting in our rear. The militia had collected under General Moore to the amount of about seven hundred, our regular forces did not exceed one thousand five hundred for duty—five hundred were constantly fighting, and the rest working to complete the defenses of our position, having three redoubts flanking each other, and two block-houses at a short distance in our rear.
>
> "The British forces, we could not believe, amounted to more than five thousand, notwithstanding the reports from all directions were received estimating them at from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand. They encamped under cover of the woods to conceal their number, but it is well ascertained they amounted to fourteeen thousand of the finest troops ever seen in America, commanded by Sir George Prevost in person, aided by Major-Generals De Rotterburg, Brishanek, Robinson, Powers, Baynes, Sir Lindsley Beckwith, and many others whose names I have not learned, forming four divisions, consisting of four troops Nineteenth Light Dragoons; four companies Royal Artillery; corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, Rocketters, and Engineers; the Twenty-seventh First Battalion, Fifty-eighth, Fifth, Third forming First Division; Eighty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Seventy-sixth, Twenty-seventh (Third Battalion), the Second Division; Eighth, Thirteenth, Forty-ninth, Sixth, the Third Division; and De Suiss Regiment Canadian Chasseurs, Regiment Voltigeurs and Light Infantry, the Fourth or Light Brigade.
>
> "These troops, all most superbly dressed and equipped, just from France, the conquerors of the world, holding a sovereign contempt for all mankind, appeared before this place, and after investing it for five days and bombarding the forts for one day from seven batteries, which were all silenced by our superior fire, raised the siege on the 11th, and precipitately retreated to Canada, leaving provisions, ammunition, marquees, and thousands of other things behind, as well as their sick and wounded. We pursued with our light troops, and made many prisoners, and have covered the escape of about five hundred deserters. The militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont, finding I would not surrender the works, flocked in by thousands, and the British commander really was in danger of losing his whole army.
>
> "He was repulsed in several attempts to cross the river with ladders to storm the works, and completely foiled by the militia and regulars in all his attempts. He must have lost in killed and wounded about three hundred men; prisoners, two hundred; deserters, five hundred; by sickness and exposure, one thousand at least. The squadron engaged ours at anchor in full view of the contending armies. In two hours they struck to our vessels. The bombardment commenced at the same moment the fleets engaged.
>
> "The chief engineer was Colonel Hughes, Daniel Hughes' brother, major now in our service. Totten has covered himself with glory, and other engineers, DeRussey and Trescot, have distinguished themselves. Indeed, the artillery was served with a precision that astonished the British officers.
>
> "Our killed and wounded amounted to ninety-nine. The rockets did us little harm; they were more frightful than dangerous. Take it altogether, it is the most glorious affair that has happened this war. An army and navy defeated by inferior numbers at one and the same time is without parallel in our history.
>
> "I am so run down with calls, and have such an incessant application for my signature to vouchers and accounts, that I have not time to write more.
>
> "You see, I write in the Swift style, and will conclude.

though not without assuring you of the unalterable respect, affection, and devotion with which I remain, my dear general, your affectionate and faithful friend and servant,

"ALEX. MACOMB.

"PLATTSBURG, *September* 18, 1814.

"DeRussey will make a sketch of the enemy's position and ours on the other side. (See map.)"

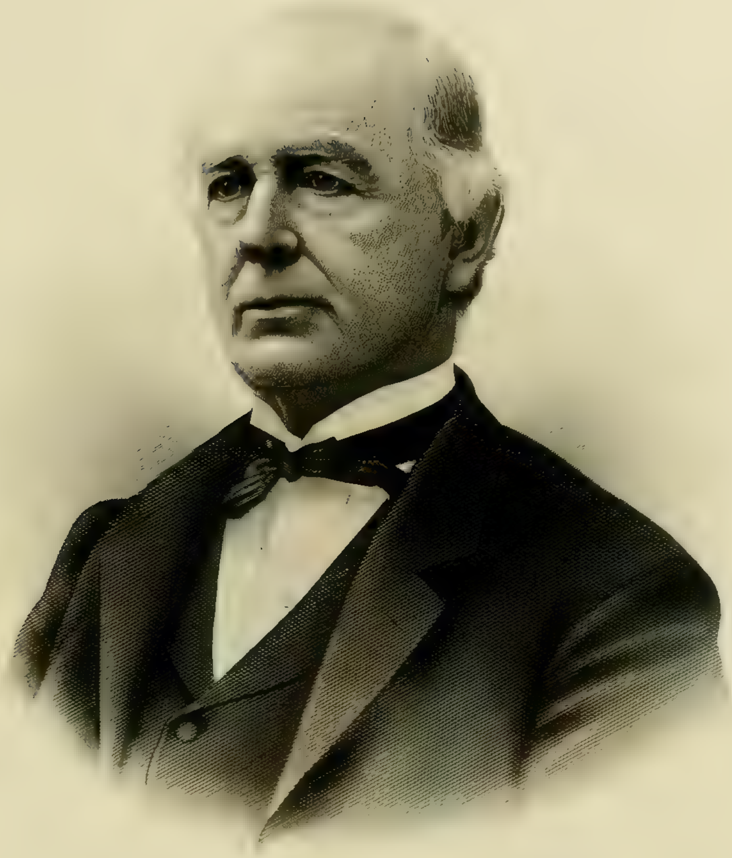
Endowed with all the graces of mind and body, highly intellectual, and finely educated, General Macomb was a superb specimen of the human race, and one of whom his country was most justly proud, and whose memory and achievements it is an honor to commemorate.

HON. DAN H. BALL, lawyer, Marquette, one of the leading pioneer attorneys of the Upper Peninsula, was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 15, 1836. His paternal grandfather was one of the country's defenders in the War of 1812, and a native of New England. James Ball, Jr., the father of our subject, was also a native of New England, later removing to New York State, and engaging in agricultural pursuits. His wife, Lucy (Chandler) Ball, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Ball came to Michigan in 1836, and settled in Webster, Washtenaw County, clearing up the farm that was their homestead until the death of Mr. Ball in 1852. There were four children, James W., who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Dan H., our subject; Lucius, who is a lumberman in Missouri; and Phœbe M., now the wife of H. Lewis, a flour manufacturer in Atlanta, Georgia. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools of Webster until the age of sixteen years, at which time he entered the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, Michigan, taking a preparatory course to fit him for the State University at Ann Arbor. Entering the literary department of that institution in 1856, he remained one year, and then engaged in teaching school in various places in Michigan and Illinois, during which time he began the study of law. In 1860 he entered the law department of the university, and finished his studies in 1861 and was admitted to the bar. At that time his elder brother, who was at Marquette engaged in the mercantile business, died, and Mr. Ball went to Marquette to take his brother's interest with his brother's partner, an old Mexican soldier named Charles H. Town, who, soon after Mr. Ball arrived, entered the army as captain of a cavalry troop, afterwards appointed colonel of the First Michigan Cavalry, and left everything in his new partner's hands. After continuing the business about a year, Mr. Ball closed out his stock; but having many unsettled accounts, he decided to remain in Marquette. In 1862 he entered into partnership with Mr. Alexander Campbell, and purchased the *Lake Superior News*, and soon after they bought the *Lake Superior Journal* and consolidated the two into the *Lake Superior News and Journal*. Mr. Ball now began the practice of law in connection with his newspaper business, also occupying the office of register of the United States Land Office, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in October, 1862, and held until the spring of 1865, in the meantime disposing of his newspaper interests. From the time of going out of the land office until September, 1866, he continued his law practice in Marquette; but not being overcrowded with business, he went to Houghton, and entered into partnership with J. B. Ross, of that town. This partnership continued until the spring of 1868, when Mr. Ross left, leaving a large practice which he and Mr. Ball had worked up, the principal business being done with the copper-mining companies, among which was the famous Calumet and Hecla almost from the time it was opened up. In 1870, Mr. Ball took in as a partner Mr. Joseph H. Chandler, who was just beginning the practice of law. After getting things in shape at Houghton, Mr. Ball came back to Marquette and entered into partnership with Mr. H. Maynard, and continued his practice in both cities, the Houghton firm being Ball & Chandler, and the Marquette firm Maynard & Ball. Soon after, the Marquette practice becoming too large to admit of Mr. Ball's devoting his time elsewhere, he turned his Houghton practice over to Mr. Chandler, and devoted his time to the business in Marquette. In 1873 he dissolved his connection with Mr. Maynard, shortly after taking for a partner Mr. C. P. Black, later district attorney at Detroit, and later taking in Mr. Ernest D. Owen, son of Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, and continuing under the firm name of Ball, Black & Owen until 1875, when, owing to ill health, Mr. Black withdrew from the firm. The names of Ball and Owen were connected until January 1, 1879, when Mr. Owen also withdrew and left Mr. Ball alone. He continued to practice single handed until 1883, when the firm of Ball & Hanscom was inaugurated by the admission of Mr. I. D. Hanscom (later deceased), and these gentlemen enjoyed one of the largest practices in the Upper Peninsula. Mr. Ball was for a time attorney for the D. M. & M. R. R. until that road was sold out, and he and Mr. Hanscom were attorneys for the Michigan Land and Iron Company (Limited), Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company, and Newport and Lake Superior Land Company, and numerous other concerns, and practitioners in the Supreme Courts of the State and of the United States. Mr. Ball, as part owner, occupied a position in the directory of the Iron Duke Mine and the Walpole Iron Company, and is a shareholder in several other mines. Mr. Ball is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Marquette, and holds the offices of warden and vestryman therein. In politics he is a Republican, and has been one since the organization of the Republican party in 1856, but has never taken any active part in politics, though at one time holding the office of supervisor, and later that of alderman of Marquette. Mr. Ball was married May 2, 1863, to Miss Emma E. Everett, whose father was one of the pioneers of Marquette and one of the discoverers of the famous Jackson Iron Mine at Negaunee, and at one time was part owner and manager of that mine. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have five children. The eldest son, James Everett, followed his father's footsteps and became a lawyer, practicing at Bessemer, Michigan, until the death of Mr. Hanscom, when he became a partner of his father, under the firm name of Ball & Ball. The eldest daughter, Emily M., is

Dan H. Ball

and honest and fearless, as a just judge should be." On December 23, 1890, Judge Brown was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Benjamin Harrison, was unanimously confirmed the following week, and took the oath of office on January 5, 1891. His is the Seventh Judicial Circuit, comprising the districts of Indiana, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin, and Western Wisconsin. In religious faith, Judge Brown's affiliations are with the Presbyterians, and in politics with the Republican party. The judge was married on July 13, 1864, to Miss Caroline Pitts, the accomplished daughter of Samuel Pitts, Esq., of Detroit.

GEORGE B. RUSSEL, M. D., retired, Detroit. Though a graduate in medicine from Jefferson College of Philadelphia, Dr. Russel stands prominently in the front ranks of those who, by their ingenuity and skill, have contributed toward the development of Michigan's manufacturing industries, and placed the State in an admirable position among the wealth-producing States of the Union. This volume, therefore, would be rather incomplete and decidedly unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended reference to his career while a resident of Michigan. He was born in the village of Russelville, Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on March 7, 1816. The village was founded by the doctor's great-grandfather, Hugh Russel, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1726; fought bravely at the battle of Culloden, and subsequently, with two of his brothers, made his escape from that terrible slaughter. He found his way into Ireland, and subsequently to America, arriving at Philadelphia in November, 1746. He lived for a time in Lancaster County, and then established his home in the locality which afterward bore his name. The house erected by him at that time continued to stand through several generations; in fact, not only was the subject of this sketch born beneath its roof, but his father and grandfather as well. The grandfather of Dr. Russel was Alexander, born July 4, 1756, and the father, Francis, born June 14, 1783. His grandfather was a commissioned officer, and served, with two brothers, in the Revolutionary War, and his father, at the age of twenty-nine, raised a regiment in Chester County, and became its colonel in the War of 1812. The doctor's mother was Margaret Whiteside, daughter of Abram and Isabella (Ross) Whiteside, and was born in 1783; she died in 1866. Both the Whitesides and Rosses emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1716, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; the Whiteside home in Colerain being still owned and occupied by the family. John Whiteside, brother of Abram, was a member of Congress for the district of Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware, previous to the advent of Mr. Buchanan. Dr. Russel received his primary education in Lancaster, and later went to West Chester, and finally to Philadelphia. He was an apt student from the day he entered school, as may be attested by the fact that before reaching the age of sixteen he was appointed tutor of languages and mathematics in the West Chester Academy. He has often been heard to remark that his success with his studies was in a large measure due to the thoroughness of his tutor, Professor Daniel Fuller. On May 24, 1836, the doctor arrived at Detroit, and he has continued to live there ever since. He was not long in acquiring a reputation as a skilled practitioner, and when, in 1863, he decided to retire from the active practice of his profession, which at that time was simply enormous, and of which he stood at the head, it caused universal regret among a goodly portion of the population of Detroit and its surrounding towns and villages. He did not retire entirely, however, for scarcely a day passes that he does not, even now, minister to the wants of the afflicted; but not for any personal gain, simply to keep pace with the latest discoveries of his profession; for he is still a close student of medical science. His knowledge of the classics and general literature, and his especial familiarity with and faculty to repeat the Bible, Shakespeare, Virgil, Horace, and the English poets and essayists, are remarkable. Prior to the year mentioned, the doctor had busied himself at odd times with the development of various schemes conceived by him, whereby commerce could be benefited and Detroit attain a higher rank among the cities of the country. In 1854 he erected in Hamtramck a large wheel and iron foundry; also in 1854 he established the shipyard in Hamtramck, where all his vessels were built, such as the *Ottawa*, sold to the Lake Shore road; the *Union Express*, the car ferry; the *Windsor*, the first winter ice-crushing ferry-boat (after its model all are now shaped) sold to the Great Western Railroad, and later burned with loss of life at the Brush Street wharf. The ore-freight propeller, *B. L. Webb*, the first lake boat built with a beam of over thirty feet, burned on her first trip to Lake Superior in October, 1856. The propeller *Marquette*, in 1857, sold to the New York Central Railroad in 1860, and other vessels. In 1856 a blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron was erected by him. This was known as the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Company, and later as the Gaylord Furnace Company. Dr. Russel was actively identified with this institution for many years; in fact, was really its prime mover in all its dealings. In 1854 he was awarded a contract to build the freight and passenger cars for the new Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. This necessitated the erection of large car-shops, and while these were being erected at the Croghan Street crossing of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad (later known as the Pullman shops), he temporarily used Wight's mill, at the foot of Antoine Street. The road was promptly and finely equipped. To the building of freight and passenger cars was added also that of parlor and sleeping cars on an improved plan. The business was very successful, and the establishment soon attained a position as the largest of its kind on the American continent. The magnitude of the business, however, soon created internal complications, and in 1870 George M. Pullman acquired the control, and Dr. Russel retired from the concern. In the transfer of the control of that property, the doctor was not consulted by his business associates, and in thus acting without his concert, they



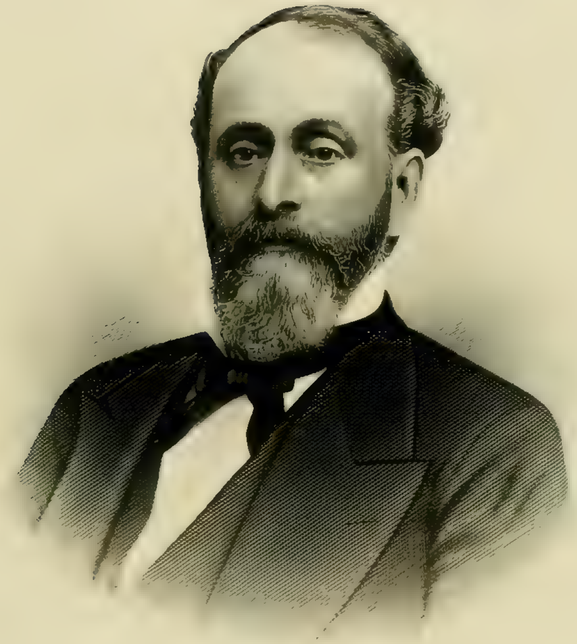
Geo B. Russel

not only made a great loss themselves, but did much injury to him. The year following, the doctor began the erection of a new car-works plant at the foot of Adair Street, on the river front, and also the building of a new smelting furnace on an improved plan for the Hamtramck Iron Works. In both of these establishments the doctor was largely interested financially; but they had scarcely got under way before the panic of 1873 swept the country like a cyclone, and the doctor's various business interests, in common with other branches of trade, succumbed to the inevitable. Both establishments were closed down, but in 1878 were again put in motion by new men, with greatly-increased capital. The furnace was later known as the Detroit Iron Furnace, and was operated by the Detroit Iron Furnace Company, and the car-works were known as the Peninsular, and operated by Messrs. Hecker and Freer. Both institutions prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of the energetic and enthusiastic promoter. To Dr. Russel's indefatigable perseverance and ingenuity the city of Detroit and its manufacturing concerns, especially those on the east side, are also indebted for the construction of the Transit Railway, built along the river front, and connecting with the Belt Line Railroad, subsequently projected and built by his son, which surrounds the city, and has now reached a stage of indispensability. It was in 1872 that he conceived the idea of a transit railway, and he personally obtained the necessary legislation for its creation without the expenditure of a single dollar, either directly or indirectly. So diversified have been Dr. Russel's achievements in the business world that it would be almost impossible to enumerate them all; but among them might be mentioned the fact that in 1844 he built the first house in Detroit which was supplied throughout with modern improvements. He also erected, in 1849, the first store building in Detroit with an open iron front; in 1850 he put up the building on Jefferson Avenue, and started the Messrs. Simoneau in the first drugstore where physicians could have prescriptions compounded; and in 1854 he was interested in the organization of the Collins Iron Company, which established works near Marquette, Michigan, for the manufacture of iron by the Catalan process. Another success, and one through which he attained considerable notoriety, was the building, in 1854, of the *Union Express*, which was the first boat ever constructed in the West upon which locomotives could be safely transported. At Detroit this achievement was considered little less than marvelous, although it was a boon which the railroads centering at that point deemed indispensable. He also built a mammoth steamer, which the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company used to ferry freight and passengers across the Maumee River at Toledo. This vessel, however, did not remain in commission a great while, as two years later the railroad company erected a bridge at that point. The doctor was no novice at the ferry business himself, having, in 1845, taken hold of the ferry business with Captain Davenport, and in 1849 built the new boat *Argo*, and continued the operation of the ferry between Detroit and Windsor, from the foot of Griswold Street, until 1854. In 1853 he purchased the site of the present ferry offices at the foot of Woodward Avenue, and erected the building which still stands there, and personally conducted the ferry business until 1862. To recapitulate, it will be observed that Dr. Russel was the pioneer in many enterprises which are now among the most remunerative manufacturing concerns in America. He made the first iron car-wheel in the West; he built the first Pullman passenger, parlor, and sleeping car; he smelted the first ton of iron in Michigan; he built the *Webb*, the first vessel made especially to carry iron ore; he made the first gas and water pipe in Michigan; and he built the first boat to carry cars and locomotives, west of Philadelphia. His whole life has been one of well-directed intelligence, ability, industry, and integrity. In 1858, together with the Rev. Dr. Duffield, Dr. Russel was the influential cause of the founding of Harper Hospital, of which, for thirty-four years, he was a trustee, and nominally physician-in-chief. Nancy Martin, and Mr. Harper, of Philadelphia, were Dr. Russel's patients, and in their old age they wished to make a proper disposition of their property. They consulted the Rev. Dr. Duffield and Dr. Russel on the matter, and the result of that conference was the origin and starting of Harper Hospital. On July 7, 1845, Dr. Russel was married to Miss Anna Davenport, daughter of Louis and Sarah (Horner) Davenport. They had four sons and two daughters—George H., president of the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company, and also president of the State Savings Bank; Walter S., vice-president, and John R., secretary and treasurer, of the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company; and Henry Russel, of the law firm of Russel & Campbell, and general attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. The two daughters are Sarah Horner Russel and Anna Davenport Russel. When asked for some personalities concerning Dr. Russel, one of his most intimate friends said: "He is a man of unusual mental endowments; his readings have been exceedingly varied and extensive; his memory is remarkable, and there are few general subjects on which he can not converse freely and entertainingly. He was a great physician, and through the many manufacturing enterprises which originated in his brain, many individuals have made millions upon millions of dollars; but Dr. Russel was not one of them."

HENRY A. CHAPIN, of Niles, Berrien County, was born at Leyden, Franklin County, Massachusetts, October 5, 1813, and died at his home in Niles, December 17, 1898. He was a lineal descendant, of the sixth generation, of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came from England in 1640, landing at Boston, and two years later settling in Springfield, Massachusetts, where, during his lifetime, he took a prominent part in public affairs. Many of his descendants still reside there, and in 1887 a monument to his memory was erected at Springfield by the late Chester W. Chapin, one of the chief promoters of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Henry A. Chapin was the son of Lorenzo and Maria (Kent) Chapin, who, one year after his birth, left Leyden, and located in Portage

County, Ohio, where they made their permanent residence. Here our subject grew to manhood, and lived until 1836, when, having married, he removed to Edwardsburg, Michigan, and engaged in mercantile business. Ten years later the family removed to Niles, Mr. Chapin continuing his business, and engaging as well in buying and selling grain and produce. In 1864 he became the owner of a piece of land in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, and in 1880 it was found to contain a large deposit of iron ore. Mining operations were at once commenced, and the celebrated "Chapin" Mine has since yielded a total of over eight million tons of iron ore. The output for 1880 was about thirty-four thousand tons, and the output for 1899 was about one million tons. This mine has proved to contain the largest deposit of iron ore ever discovered in the United States, and it made Mr. Chapin one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, man in the State of Michigan. Mr. Chapin was vice-president of the Ohio Paper Mills of Niles, his son, Mr. Charles A. Chapin being the treasurer; the property consisting of one wood-pulp mill, and two mills for the manufacture of straw-board—used principally in the making of paper boxes—their product being shipped to the Eastern States, and also finding a market in Great Britain. Mr. Chapin was largely interested in real estate in Niles, and also in the city of Chicago. His own palatial residence in Niles, built at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars, is one of the finest mansions in the State of Michigan. Mr. Chapin married early in life, and his only child is Mr. Charles A. Chapin, who became the administrator of the estate in favor of himself and his mother. Prior to the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Chapin had affiliated with the Whigs, and afterwards became an ardent supporter of the party of Abraham Lincoln. With his family, he had for many years been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Niles. He was a man of genial and courtly manners, and up to the time of the short illness which ended in his decease, had never complained of sickness, but had always enjoyed the best of health.

HON. EBENEZER OLIVER GROSVENOR, banker and man of affairs, of Jonesville, Hillsdale County, is pre-eminently the most prominent citizen of the town in which he has so long been the main factor of its progress and prosperity, identified with so many of its interests—interests which he himself has founded and fostered. To a stranger visiting the town and becoming familiar with the facts, the idea naturally suggests itself that the town might with due propriety assume the more euphonious name of Grosvenor, for of its appropriateness there could be no doubt; the position of leader socially, politically, commercially, and financially being gladly conceded him by his fellow-townspeople. The name of Grosvenor is English, and has long been honored in England's aristocratic circles; for it has borne, and still bears, the title of nobility. In our own fair Republic, too, where worthy deeds and upright lives attest the truest title of nobility, men have borne the name with honor and renown; for in our Northern States we often find it among those who hold positions of high office. The special subject of our sketch comes from that grand old New England stock; that stock which has stamped its imprint on the entire country, and whose influence has ever been in the line of progress and advancement; the cause of education, religion, commerce, law, and order; the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and the development of the natural resources of the country. John Grosvenor, the founder of the family in America, died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1690, leaving six sons. Mr. E. O. Grosvenor's grandfather was the Rev. Daniel Grosvenor, of Petersham, Massachusetts, a highly-educated gentleman, who gave to his country many sons who became professional men. He was a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, and the finely-painted portrait now in Mr. Grosvenor's possession shows him to have been a man far above the average. His third son, Ebenezer Oliver, who became the father of our subject, was born at Grafton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, October 29, 1783, and was married in January, 1814, to Mary Ann Livermore, a native of Massachusetts, at Paxton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, where they resided until about 1818, when they removed to Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, where Mr. Grosvenor was for a number of years engaged in teaching and on public works of the State; and it was at Stillwater, January 26, 1820, that their son, Ebenezer Oliver, Junior, was born, he being the third child in what eventually became a family of nine children. In 1825 the family removed to Schenectady, and the following year to Chittenango, New York. Mr. E. O. Grosvenor attended the Lancastrian Academy at Schenectady, and public school and the Polytechnic Academy at Chittenango. At the end of two years at the Academy, being then sixteen years of age, he determined to enter upon a commercial career, and obtained a position in a general store in the village. One year later he went to Albion, Michigan, where an elder brother gave him employment in what was one of the first stores in that town. In 1839 he went to Monroe, where he spent a year as clerk in the State commissioner's office during the construction of a part of what is now the Michigan Southern Railroad, then owned and operated by the State. In 1840 he went to Jonesville, which place has ever since been his home. He entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and in this capacity remained four years. February 22, 1844, Mr. Grosvenor was married to Miss Sally Ann, the estimable daughter of the Hon. Elisha P. Champlin, one of the first settlers in Lenawee County, and also one of the first settlers in Hillsdale County. He was born in Saratoga County, New York, June 25, 1798; became a member of both the House of Representatives and of the Senate, in Michigan, and died at Jonesville February 20, 1855, mourned and regretted by all who knew him. His wife, a native of Fort Ann, New York, where she was born October 27, 1800, died April 3, 1890, at Jonesville, where she had lived since 1835. At the time of Mr. Grosvenor's marriage, he was in Mr. Champlin's employ. In April following, Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. R. S. Varnum entered upon a general mercantile business. In 1847, Mr. Var-

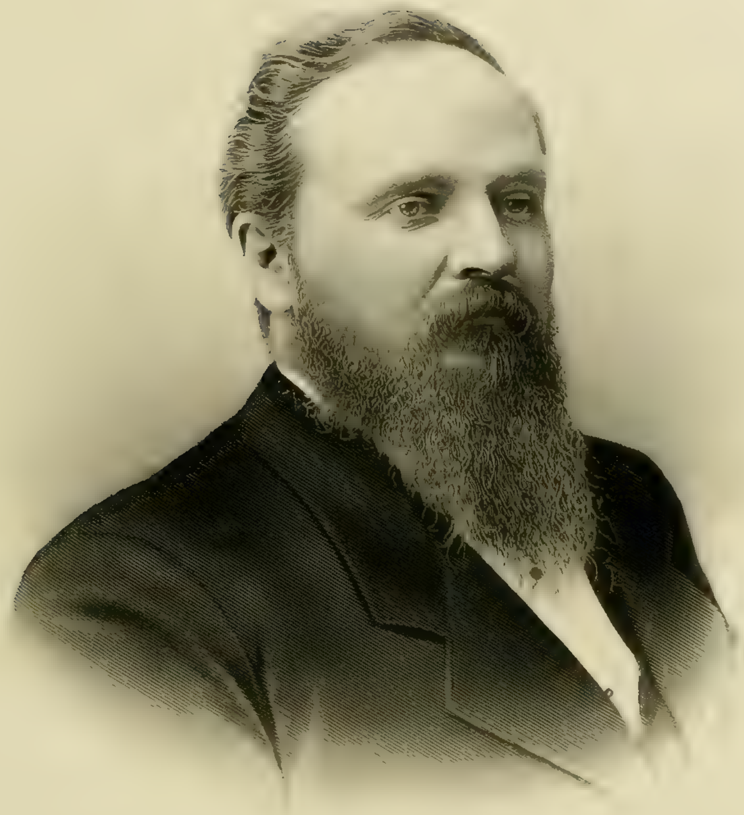


E. C. Grosvenor.

num sold his interest in the concern to Mr. Champlin, whose interest Mr. Grosvenor purchased in 1851, and conducted the business single-handed until 1864, when he admitted to partnership some young men who had been for several years in his employ. In 1875 this firm became John A. Sibbald & Company, Mr. Grosvenor remaining throughout as the Company. In 1854 he established the private bank of Grosvenor & Company, under the name of Exchange Bank of Grosvenor & Company, of which he was president and largest stockholder. April 1, 1891, the Exchange Bank went into liquidation and closed up its business, and on the same day its successor, the Grosvenor Savings Bank, was organized; Mr. Grosvenor owning a controlling interest of its stock, was elected president. Mr. Grosvenor's banks have enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of the public, and which was most especially evidenced in the memorable panic of 1893. In early manhood he had filled all important township offices, and in 1858 was elected a member of the State Senate. In April, 1861, on the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he received the commission of colonel on the staff of Governor Austin Blair, and was appointed on the Military Contract Board, of which he became president. Later, he was president of the State Military Board. In 1862 he was again elected to the Senate, and served as chairman of the Committee of Finance. In 1864 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Michigan on the ticket with Governor H. H. Crapo, and was, by virtue of his office, president of the State Board of Equalization. In 1866 he was elected State treasurer, and re-elected in 1868. On the expiration of his second term in 1871, he was, in April of that year, appointed by Governor H. P. Baldwin a member of the Board of State Building Commissioners, under whose supervision the new capitol at Lansing was to be built. This appointment was accepted with reluctance, and only upon the earnest solicitation of the governor (Hon. Henry P. Baldwin); for its duties were arduous and unremitting, calling for constant watchfulness in the many minute details of the construction of the building, and in dealing with the contractors. The position, however, once accepted, Mr. Grosvenor devoted heart and mind to the work. His eminent fitness and qualifications for the position soon became so apparent that he was made vice-president and presiding officer of the board (the governor by law being president). How well the work of himself and confrères was accomplished, is attested by the fact of the magnificence of the building, the solidity of its construction, the lasting qualities of the material used, and last, but not least, the economy and utter lack of that jobbery which so often enters into the construction of public buildings. The capitol of Michigan stands a monument of beauty, reflecting credit and honor upon all who took part in the raising of the stately pile. In 1868 he took an active part in the locatting and the building of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, He was a large stockholder in the company, and became its vice-president. He was one of the organizers and trustees of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and is a director in the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, two of Detroit's solid institutions; holding stock in both until within a few years. He was one of the original stockholders, and is a director, of the Peninsular Savings Bank of Detroit, organized August 27, 1887, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. In 1879 he was elected a regent of the University of Michigan. On taking office he was placed on the Finance Committee, and two years later made chairman of the same, and so continued during the remainder of his eight-year term; he was also a member of the Executive Committee, and for six years chairman of the Medical Committee. He was also a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds during his entire term; and it was at this time that the new and elegant library building was erected. In 1844 he became a member of the Odd Fellows' Society, and in 1855 joined the Masonic Order. In religious matters he affiliates with the Presbyterian body. In politics, originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1854. In 1896 he was a member of the Michigan delegation to the Republican National Convention held at St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley for the Presidency. His estate consists largely of bank and other stocks, bonds, mortgages, and real estate. Mr. Grosvenor is a living example of the possibilities of the honest, intelligent, and industrious American boy; for he began his commercial career in the humble rôle of a poor boy in a country store, so humble a position that his resting-place at night was often a shelf under the counter. A part of his small earnings even then he saved, and the mites began to accumulate and grow. Promotion also came as the reward of merit. He has reaped the reward of a well-spent life, and now, in his beautiful home—a mansion standing in its own grounds large enough for a small park, with its splendid furnishings, and adorned with works of art—he and his amiable wife, varied by travel to Eastern cities, quietly pass their happy lives—lives made brighter by the nearby companionship and frequent visits of their daughter and her two bright, handsome, manly boys. This daughter, Harriett Champlin, their only child, was born August 30, 1847, and was married December 4, 1873, to Charles E. White, then cashier of the Exchange Bank of Grosvenor & Company, but now general manager of the large farm in the vicinity, and also of the flouring-mill at Jonesville. Of their two boys, Charles Grosvenor, was born September 19, 1877, and Oliver Simeon, November 20, 1879. Mr. Grosvenor, though eighty years of age, would easily pass for a man of forty; for he is as bright of eye and mind and as supple of limb as many a man of that age. He is a man whose face bears the imprint of honesty, manliness, and straightforwardness. Possessed of moral courage, as exemplified in political affairs, giving his support as well as casting his vote for the one whom he believes to be the best man for the position, when nominations for political office are sought by men, Mr. Grosvenor is not easily swayed or influenced by those seeking his support. He makes his choice by reliance on his own judgment, and his choice is not hidden, but openly expressed. In his general make-up and character there seems to be an utter absence of trickery or subterfuge, and whether in the political arena or the commercial world, we find him the same honorable, upright man. With all the positions of importance that he has held—both elective and appointive—he still retains that modesty which is ever the concomitant of native worth and true ability. The tone of voice is low and gentle; the actions and movement quiet and unobtrusive. Possessed of a clear conception and grasp of affairs, he is a man of great executive and administrative ability. Such qualities, combined with soundness of judgment, have made him much sought after, and the remarkable fact presents itself that, for each position in which he has served his State, it has been the office seeking the man, and not the man the office; for Mr. Grosvenor has never asked for a nomination or an official position. During his long career, no spot or blemish has attached itself to his escutcheon. Honored and respected in the world of men—in the sacred precincts of the family circle he is the beloved husband and father. When the writer of this sketch asked some of Michigan's most prominent men for their opinions of Mr. Grosvenor, they answered in the following strains: "A man A number one, in reputation and standing, in every particular; a man of energy, business integrity, and thrift. Have known him for thirty years." "A man noted for his uprightness. A model man, of kindly and charitable nature, noted for his probity, and in banking circles in Michigan is the soul of integrity. No praise can be too good. A man of excellent judgment, often consulted by younger business men, and uniformly so with good results. A model Christian gentleman in every way. Dignified and courteous." "Mr. Grosvenor has filled many State offices—those of State senator, State treasurer, lieutenant-governor, regent of the State University; was one of the three commissioners appointed by the governor to superintend the building of the new State capitol, and served as such, from its inception to its completion, with great diligence and intelligence. He was most useful in this capacity, and in this, as in all other offices which he has filled, reflected great credit upon himself and upon the State. I know of no man of greater integrity or higher character, while his personal qualities endear him to his many friends." "The Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, is now about eighty years old. He is a merchant and banker, a business man of sound judgment and ability. In the section of the State where he lives, his influence has been widely felt, and always for good. He has taken a deep interest in schools always, and in all moral and educational questions which concern the welfare of the community he has always been an efficient worker for such policy and measures as would best promote good principles and habits. In every public enterprise for the common good he has been foremost in giving it support. He has been successively treasurer of the State and regent of the university, and in the office of regent and in the financial affairs of the university his experience in business was especially valuable. Though not a professed politician, he has always taken the interest in politics which is the duty of every good citizen. He has always borne the character of a liberal, honorable, and high-minded man, respected and esteemed by all wherever known. A man of pure morals and upright life. A good citizen, and in all the relations of life a good and useful man." On February 23, 1894, the Detroit *Free Press* contained the following:

> "JONESVILLE, *February 22d.* (*Special.*)—Hon. and Mrs. Ebenezer O. Grosvenor celebrated their golden wedding at their residence in this place this evening, the reception lasting from three to eight o'clock. The spacious rooms were richly decked with flowers, the reception-room was tastefully set off with yellow jonquils, yellow roses, and smilax, the library with pink carnations and pink roses, the parlor with deep red roses, and the dining-room with pink roses and ferns. A constant stream of friends was arriving and departing from the opening to the closing hour, and the congratulations were hearty and felicitous. Those from abroad were: Colonel James E. Pittman, Jerome Croul, Robert McMillan, Theodore H. Hinchman, Thomas Jerome, Detroit; Ex-Governor D. H. Jerome, wife and son, and George T. Burrows, Saginaw; President James B. Angell and wife, Secretary James H. Wade and wife, and Joseph Clark and wife, of the University of Michigan; Hamilton Reeves and wife, and Fred Gaige and wife, of Ann Arbor; Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Loomis, of Jackson; besides friends from Adrian, Hillsdale, Quincy, Albion, Coldwater, Elkhart, Monroe, and Warsaw, Ind. The presents were numerous and costly, mostly of gold. Detroit friends sent a gold berry-set; but a testimonial of esteem that was especially prized was a white onyx clock with gold trimmings, with onyx vases to match, the gift of thirty business men of this place, accompanied by a fitting memorial and autograph signatures. Mr. Grosvenor has been continuously engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits for upwards of firty years, and his well-known conservative business principles have been richly rewarded with deserved success, and has always identified himself with every public enterprise. At the time of his marriage, Jonesville was the county-seat, and numbered six hundred souls, while to-day but twenty-one of that number are living here. While neither a politician nor an office-seeker, Mr. Grosvenor has been repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens, holding the office of State senator, lieutenant-governor, State treasurer, member of the building commissioners of the State capitol, and for eight years was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University. Although in his seventy-fifth year, his strict observance of the laws of health enables him to be easily taken for a person two decades his junior."

GEORGE HENRY HAMMOND, of Detroit, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Fitchburg, May 5, 1838. His ancestors were among the early settlers in the Colony, being descended from Benjamin Hammond, who was born in London, England, in 1621, and who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634, and died in Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1703. He was the second son of John and Sarah Huston Hammond, who had no wealth to lavish upon their son, or the means to provide for him a liberal education. At the early age of ten years, he left school to make his own way in the world, denying to himself the pleasures that brighten the period of boyhood and afford to age a delightful retrospect. He entered the employment of a manufacturer of leather pocketbooks at Ashburnham, and afterwards conducted the business on his own account, employing a dozen girls before he was twelve years of age. New inventions in pocketbooks rendered unprofitable the manufacture of the style which he had learned to make, and he abandoned the work, taking employment for the next three years with Milton Frost, at Fitchburg, making



Geo H Hammond

mattresses and palm-leaf hats. When fifteen years old, he bought the business of his employer, and sold it in six months in order to go West. He located in Detroit in 1854, and for two and one-half years worked for Mr. Frost, who had preceded him, in a mattress and furniture factory. He then started for himself the manufacture of chairs, and six months later was burned out, leaving him with a very limited capital. This fire, regarded at the time as a disaster, changed the course of his life, enabling him to achieve large wealth and renown. Opening a store for the sale of meat, he passed into the business of packing and slaughtering on a large scale in Detroit, and extended the business to other places in the West. He became the leader in the transportation of dressed beef to the Eastern seaboard and foreign markets. His foresight discovered the feasibility of the proposition; his energy was the chief factor in making it a reality. It was in 1868 when Mr. Hammond had the first refrigerator car fitted up expressly for carrying dressed beef to the market. The first experimental trip of the car was made in May, 1869, from Detroit to Boston, and was a financial failure, although subsequent shipments proved successful. The sagacious packer foresaw in it the revolution of the beef trade, and availed himself of its benefits by purchasing the patents protecting the invention. Associating Caleb Ives, and later James D. Standish and Sidney B. Dixon, with himself, he formed a dressed-beef transportation company, which in a few years was changed to George H. Hammond & Company. The business increased from one car to eight hundred cars in constant use, carrying the products of their packing-houses to Eastern markets, and loading three ships weekly for transatlantic ports. Mr. Hammond's name is inseparably connected with the State of Indiana, and identified with its industrial interests in the town which he founded and the works which he established on the western border, a few miles from Chicago. He located immense slaughter-houses, gave his name to the town, and his energy to building up a new industry, and a city which has flourished and prospered from the impetus first given to it by its founder. The business of slaughtering and packing at Hammond aggregated fifteen hundred to two thousand cattle daily, and another of equal capacity was erected later at Omaha, Nebraska, their commercial products reaching twelve to fifteen million dollars annually. The establishing of the business and the creation of the town of Hammond are monuments of the foresight and energy of George H. Hammond, a man as remarkable for what he accomplished in his prime and strength as for the assumption of responsibilities in early boyhood. His preparation for financial pursuits was a course of study in Goldsmith's Commercial College, prosecuted and completed in the evening. A qualification of equal value was found in the self-reliance and courage which he displayed early and at all subsequent periods of his life. He was ready to avail himself of any opportunity that afforded, confident of his ability, strong in execution. Few men possessed a keener financial perception or greater shrewdness in carrying forward a purpose formed. At the age of forty-eight he was one of the wealthiest citizens of Detroit, and one of the best business men in the United States. He conducted gigantic enterprises, and had large acquaintance in the financial circles of Chicago, New York, and Boston. His holdings in real estate in and near Detroit were very large, and he realized so fully that his success was gained here, that he desired the city should reap every advantage due to it. He was vice-president of the Commercial National Bank, a director in the Michigan Savings Bank, and the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In the flood-tide of his success, when his undertakings had become substantial achievements, and his enterprise had been rewarded by large wealth, his heart failed to perform its functions, and death claimed him suddenly, on the 29th of December, 1886. He was only forty-eight, but had filled as many years with unremitting activity and labor as the average man of sixty. His name was the synonym of business honor, and his private life was irreproachable. Though not a member of any church, he was a generous contributor to churches and charitable objects. His contributions though liberal, were unostentatious. Naturally reserved, he gave implicit confidence to the few with whom he sustained confidential relations. His recreation and pleasure were found in the family circle, with wife and children, although he was fond of travel. He made two trips to Europe with members of his family, and visited all parts of the United States, including the Pacific Coast. His life was short, but left its impress upon the communities enriched by his financial and industrial enterprises, and to his family the rich legacy of a spotless reputation. He was married in 1857 to Miss Ellen Barry, of Detroit, who was born January 20, 1838, and became the father of eleven children, seven of whom survive: one daughter, the wife of Charles William Casgrain, a lawyer of Detroit; another daughter, Sara Agnes, now deceased, the wife of Gilbert Wilson Lee; George Henry, Jr., of Detroit; Charles Frederick, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John William, educated at Fordham College, New York, now a resident of Detroit; Florence Pauline, Ethel Katherine, and Edward Percy. Mrs. Hammond died at her home, February 20, 1898. She was a woman of great business tact, and possessed of a large-hearted, warm, and sympathetic charity. Not only did she give freely to charitable institutions, but also to many individuals of the worthy poor of Detroit, who cherish with gratitude her memory. She gave liberally towards the support of St. Mary's Hospital, the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, the Children's Free Hospital, and other public institutions; and land and money towards the erection and maintenance of churches in all parts of the city. Left as the administratrix of her deceased husband's large fortune, she showed her business acumen in the detail of its management. The great Hammond Building and the University Building, in Detroit, are monuments to her business foresight; for the Hammond Building was the pioneer large modern office building and the first ten-story building in the city of Detroit.

HON. PERRY HANNAH, of Traverse City, youngest son of E. L. and Ann (McCann) Hannah, is a veritable pillar in the great commercial superstructure of the State of Michigan, and a man whom all delight to honor. The story of his life is so well and ably told in the *Grand Traverse Herald* of January 7, 1892, that we take the liberty of quoting it intact: "It is very fitting the first of this series of sketches should be devoted to the life of Hon. Perry Hannah, the pioneer business man of the Grand Traverse region. Perry Hannah was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1824. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Hannah's boyhood was spent upon a farm. In 1837 he came with his father to St. Clair County, Michigan. Here, when but a lad, he was engaged in rafting logs from Port Huron to Detroit, and in this modest way began the life-work which he so successfully carried on for so many years. For some time prior to 1846 he was engaged in the store of Mr. John Wells, of Port Huron. Chicago, at that time, was only a straggling town, on the low, swampy beach of Lake Michigan, but was even then attracting much attention, and Mr. Hannah, in 1846, at the age of twenty-two, determined to seek his fortune there, and succeeded in reaching the embryo city, but without a cent in his pocket. He had no money to pay his passage, but promised the captain to do so in a few days, and, two or three days later, somewhat to the surprise of the accommodating captain, he returned to make good his word. This high sense of honor and business integrity has been a characteristic of Mr. Hannah's whole life. Securing a clerkship in the lumber-yard of Jacob Beidler, he remained there four years, when, in 1850, a partnership was formed for doing a lumber business by Perry Hannah, A. Tracy Lay, and James Morgan, under the firm name of Hannah, Lay & Company. Later, William Morgan came into the firm, and this firm is still the firm of Hannah, Lay & Company, working harmoniously together for nearly fifty years, and with no break in the firm by retirement or death in all that time. It is a difficult matter to sketch the life of Mr. Hannah without writing a history of the great business firm of which he has for so many years been the head; but this is not a business but a personal history, and must necessarily be very brief. May 1, 1850, the new office was opened, with a borrowed capital of $6,000. In 1851 the present location at Traverse City was purchased, and for two or three years Mr. Hannah and Mr. Lay alternated the resident management. In 1854, Mr. Hannah removed here, and this has been his home since. Here he has had, for all the years since then, the direct charge of all the great business interests of the firm in Michigan. Mr. Hannah was married January 1, 1852, to Ann Amelia Flynn, and there are three children: Mr. Julius T. Hannah, who is cashier of the great banking house of Hannah, Lay & Company, at this place; Mrs. J. F. Keeney, of Chicago; and Miss Claribel Hannah. As in the personal history of the firm, so in Mr. Hannah's family record, death has never marred the happiness of the home life of all the years since that January-time fifty years ago. Mr. Hannah, as a Republican, to which party his adherence has always been given, represented his district, then covering pretty much all Northern Michigan, in the State Legislature, 1856–57. Since that time he has steadily declined the use of his name for any political office, although many times importuned to permit its use in the gubernatorial nominating conventions of his party. While thus declining State office, Mr. Hannah has always been ready to give his time and energies to home affairs, and for nearly a third of a century served as moderator of the Traverse City School Board, as well as supervisor of the township a number of times, and as president of the village nearly all the time since its organization, ten years ago. The business begun in such a modest way in 1850 has grown to immense proportions, and although in 1886 the entire lumbering interests were sold, there still remains the banking-house and the great wholesale and retail mercantile business, of both of which corporations Mr. Hannah is president; the large flour-mill and steamboat interests, all located here, and also the large landed interests in Traverse City and the surrounding country, and the Chamber of Commerce and other Chicago buildings and real estate; and the firm that in 1850 borrowed $6,000 to open its office, is now rated well up in the tens of millions. It is no time to eulogize a man while he is yet alive to read it himself, and it is not the part of these sketches to do such work. Mr. Hannah has spent the greater part of a very busy life in Traverse City, and that he purposes passing his declining years here, where the more active portion of his life has been spent, is shown by the fact that he recently built a magnificent residence for his own use, on the spot he pointed out to the writer of this, for this very purpose, many years ago. He has seen Traverse City grow from a little opening among the tall pines on the bay shore to a thriving, busy city, and the whole country change from a wilderness to a rich and prosperous farming region. Honored of all, it will be the hope that the evening of his days may bear rich reward for all the labors of the years that have passed, and that long years may yet be granted him in which to enjoy what has been so freely given him as the result of a lifetime of close attention to a great business, conducted upon the strictest principles of honor and integrity."

GEORGE W. BALCH, of Detroit, the life-labors of whom reveal yet another stirring, strong, and successful man of Michigan,—the events of his active and useful career, nearly contemporaneous with the period of Statehood, are worthy of review and of permanent record in the history of this commonwealth, from the days they illustrate and the lessons they convey. He has truly been the "architect of his own fortunes," "a self-made man," in all that term implies, winning his way into the front rank of his generation by sheer energy, hard work, and a genius for overcoming obstacles and making circumstances the servants of his will. The qualities of courage, determination, ability, and industry, that have made him what he is, were not accidental gifts of nature, but came to him by heirship from a brave and independent ancestry, the characteristics of which have ever been

Perry Hannah

both which companies he was, for several years, president. In 1879–80 he became one of the principal promoters and was vice-president of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad Company, which constructed one hundred and twelve miles of track, the same now forming a valuable part of the Wabash system of railroads radiating from Detroit. Following this enterprise, he became interested in the exploitation of the Union Railroad and Station Company, the design being to give independent terminals to new railroads entering Detroit. The prosecution and extension of the grain trade, into which Mr. Balch had entered in 1872, has mostly subserved the many other commercial and industrial enterprises to which he has since temporarily directed his attention. Having long had established an independent connection in New York City to facilitate the shipment of grain cereals on his own account, which in the aggregate has amounted to as many as twenty-two millions of bushels in one year, Mr. Balch has become intimately associated with the affairs of the metropolis and of the Empire State. His vigorous and influential advocacy of the subject of the maintenance and improvement of the canal water-ways of that State, owing to his familiarity with the value of the same in affording a low level intermediary between the great lakes and tide-water, the same contributing to the commercial advantage of not only New York City, but many of our Northern and Western States, through cheaper transportation facilities, led to Mr. Balch's selection as chairman of the Committee on Canals of the New York Produce Exchange, which was directed to prosecute, on that organization's behalf, the improvement of the canal system of that State. A propaganda to accomplish this result had previously been inaugurated and pushed by a State organization, on lines looking to political influence. The appeal undertaken by Mr. Balch and his committee was based entirely on the commercial value of the canals. From a convention of commercial men called to meet at Albany, of which Mr. Balch was chairman, a comprehensive plan of canal improvement was formulated, which, being subsequently approved by the Legislature, was submitted by it to the people, under the constitutional requirement, as a referendum, which was favored by the popular vote of the State, thereby insuring the appropriation of nine millions of dollars for canal improvement. The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange recognized the arduous and valuable services rendered by Mr. Balch, through a complimentary resolution. In addition to his membership in the New York Produce Exchange, Mr. Balch is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and of the Union League Club, of the same city. In politics, Mr. Balch's affiliation has been uniformly with the Republican party. He has had no predilection for a political career, and through his public spirit alone was induced to accept an election to the Common Council of Detroit in 1870, and was president of that body during the year 1871. In 1874 he was selected as a member of the Detroit Board of Education, becoming president of that body before the end of the first year, to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently twice elected to that position. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cranage, daughter of Thomas Cranage, Esq., of Detroit. Six children have been born to the twain, five of whom are now living. Mr. Balch has traveled extensively in this country, has visited Europe many times, and has toured Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, Palestine, and the country of the great River Nile. As a man, his individuality has left its impress upon the affairs of his adopted State. In the promotion and building up of the many varied and extensive interests with which his name is herein associated, it is but a just tribute to say that he has ever combined courage, sagacity, and enterprise with an integrity of purpose which no circumstances could alter or permit of a sacrifice of a principle. And thus it is that, in the dignity of his manhood, he is honored with the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come into contact in the social and business world, and the example of his devotion and usefulness to his city, State, and country will remain to dignify and gild his memory.

GEORGE HOWARD RUSSEL, president of the State Savings Bank of Detroit, his native city, was born November 29, 1847. His father, George B. Russel, a physician of skill and prominence, was born in the village of Russelville, Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1816, a village founded by his great-grandfather, Hugh Russel, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1726, and came to the United States in November, 1746. The son of Hugh Russel, Alexander, the grandfather of Dr. Russel, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary Army, and served with two brothers in the War of Independence. His son Francis, the father of Dr. George B. Russel, was a colonel in the War of 1812. Dr. George B. Russel graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, and came to Detroit in the territorial days, settling there in 1836, just in time to be present at the birth of the State, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued with unbounded success for a number of years, abandoning it in 1863 to engage in business. He was prominently identified with the early manufacturing development of Detroit, doing valuable service to the city and State thereby. In 1854 he erected a large wheel and iron foundry; in 1856, a blast-furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron. In 1854 he had contracted to build freight and passenger cars for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, to which he added parlor and sleeping cars, and thus was founded the industry that developed eventually into the Pullman Palace Car Company. To Dr. Russel Detroit is also indebted for the founding of other furnaces, car-building works, manufactories, and ferries capable of transporting railway trains. The wife of Dr. Russel, the mother of George H. Russel, was Miss Anna Davenport, born in Detroit, November 22, 1827, and married July 7, 1845. George H. Russel was educated in the public and private schools of Detroit, and was prepared for college in 1863. He had an earnest desire to pursue his studies further, but was deterred by ill

Geo. H. Russell

fortunate as to secure his co-operation. He is eminently a social man, as distinguished from the man of society, and whenever there is need to select persons to represent the city on any occasion of formal entertainment, his name is certain to be upon the list. He takes an active interest in all public affairs, and is always fearless and outspoken in upholding what he considers for the best interest of the city. For integrity, and for all the qualifications which go to make up a valued member of a progressive community, no one stands higher in the esteem of his fellow-citizens."

HON. D. M. ESTEY, manufacturer and banker, of Owosso, Shiawassee County, is a living exemplification of what can be accomplished by a man relying on his own hard work, good sense, integrity, and industry. The old French proverb, "All things come to him who waits" (a most fallacious sentiment), never entrapped him within the influence of its blighting meshes, and many a lesson can be learned from the following story of the life and business career of him whose name heads this sketch. Born at Hinsdale, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, on February 9, 1842, when he was four years old his parents removed to Massachusetts, and from there to the State of Vermont. At an early age he engaged in the lumbering business in a small way for his father, his father taking his wages until he had nearly reached his majority. In the winter of 1862 he commenced for himself by taking a logging contract. This winter he swung an ax weighing five pounds and two ounces, losing but one half-day the entire season of three and a half months, and from the wood cut during this time he became quite famous with the ax and saw, on several occasions cutting one cord of four-feet oak, beech, and maple wood, and piling the same, in two hours and twenty-five to twenty-seven minutes. This winter's work was done on a contract, from which he cleared one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with which he purchased a large tract of land in Windham County, Vermont, incurring an indebtedness of nearly six thousand dollars. This investment proved a great success. But now the country was torn with civil war, and he patiently laid aside his business and served six months in the Federal army. Soon after the close of that war he engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He bought a factory and a tract of timber, cutting it himself, drawing it to the factory mill with four oxen, and sawing out the logs with an old-fashioned sash, up-and-down sawmill, so common in Vermont, doing this work personally. This enterprise, which was also very successful, he continued until he was twenty-five years of age, accumulating something over twenty-five thousand dollars. About this time he came West, and settled at West Haven, Shiawassee County, Michigan, and here laid the foundation of one of the largest furniture manufacturing establishments in the country, although, for the first five years of the business at West Haven, he was not very successful. In 1879 he moved to Owosso, and formed the Estey Manufacturing Company, consisting of Jacob Estey, the renowned organ-builder, of Brattleboro, Vermont, Charles E. Rigley, and himself, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and with his energy and skill it has grown to be one of the most extensive of its kind in the world, and through his faculty and genius his goods have found their way into every State and Territory, as well as many foreign countries—among them South Africa, where the firm has a very large trade. His products are not excelled by any, and the business has continued to grow almost yearly, until the surplus has largely exceeded the capital stock. Mr. Estey has taken a very active part in the various enterprises in Owosso, as well as other parts of the State. He has filled many important places of trust, such as mayor of the city; president of the Estey Manufacturing Company; president of the Second National Bank of Owosso; president of the Shiawassee Savings Society, which was originated by him, with a subscribed capital of over four hundred thousand dollars. He was president of the Owosso City Water Board; also engaged in large lumber interests, and has been a very large operator in timber-lands. He has also large interests in several other companies that are very prosperous. In 1890 he broke ground for another extensive furniture factory in Owosso, to have a capacity of three hundred men. He promised to build the factory—266×84 feet, and three stories high above the basement, taking over six hundred thousand feet of timber—in six days. This promised to be the greatest of any of his achievements. On March the 11th the following "special" was sent to the newspapers from Owosso: "Owosso has another large manufacturing institution, which will be in full blast in a few days. It is the D. M. Estey furniture factory, which is one of the largest of its kind in Michigan. The main building is 266×84 feet, and it required only five and three-quarter days to construct and complete the building. Mr. Estey proposed to complete it in six days, but has beaten his own time by a quarter of a day. Over two hundred men were engaged on it, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred will be employed in the new factory, which has heavy orders to fill already." This incident gives some idea of the character of the man; following, in his every-day life, that grand injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." And this, perhaps, has been the keynote of his whole career; for he started with it when, in early life, he wielded the ax and felled the forest-trees, and laid the foundations of his future fortune; for it was that early, arduous labor that developed the brawny muscle and stregthened the vigorous brain, and procured the humble means with which he was enabled later to extend his operations. He is still a hard worker, usually working sixteen to seventeen hours a day, giving all of his business interests very careful attention; if there is "a screw loose" anywhere, he is usually the first to discover it. He has also handled many valuable patents, being something of an inventor himself, and his patents have been put into actual and valuable operation in many States, and have proved very beneficial to the public and to his financial welfare. He is a man of marked characteristics and individuality, of fine personal appearance, hale and hearty,

D. M. Esley

possessing traits that evince a mental and moral as well as a physical strength, and those attributes so necessary to success—courage, perseverance, and an indomitable will. His family is comprised of himself, his wife, and a grown son and daughter; the daughter, Dora, being the wife of Mr. J. M. Bryan, of Ovid, Michigan. His son, O. B. Estey, is an expert hand-carver and designer, and takes a very active part in the business of the Estey Manufacturing Company, designing many attractive goods, which are making their work famous in American markets as well as in some foreign countries.

HON. JOHN M. B. SILL, M. A., of Detroit, ex-United States Minister to Korea, was born in Black Rock, now a part of the city of Buffalo, on November 23, 1831. His father, Joseph Sill, brought him, with the rest of his family, to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1834, and, two years later, to a small farm a mile north of Jonesville, in Hillsdale County, Michigan. This farm was his home until he was thirteen years of age. During this period he was busy with the usual occupations of a farmer's son, and attended the wretched district schools of that time a few months each year. His father and mother both died within a period of thirty-six hours, in September, 1842, when he was eleven years of age. He has good occasion to remember them lovingly and with great reverence. They were buried in one grave in the cemetery at Jonesville. His eldest brother inherited the farm, and for two years, until 1844, his home was with him. In this year he left the homestead to make his own way in the world. For several years he supported himself by labor on farms in harvest-time and in autumn. He earned not more than thirty or thirty-five dollars a year; but by working for his board, he kept himself at school most of the time, and felt richer and more independent than he ever has since that time. One of the first union schools in Michigan was established in Jonesville in 1847. Its first principal was A. S. Welch, not long afterwards known as one of the foremost educators in the West. In this school, and under Professor Welch's wise guidance, he made preparation for entry to the University of Michigan, and pursued his studies far beyond the required preparation and well into the course then offered by that institution. Mr. Sill always felt profound gratitude for Professor Welch for his encouragement and guidance. For many years he was his "guide, philosopher, and loving friend," and he ever holds him in grateful remembrance. Mr. Sill's first teaching was in a district school in Hillsdale County, in the winter of 1849–50. The salary was sixteen dollars a month, with board "catch-as-catch-can" in the homes of his pupils. The year 1850 found him in Kalamazoo, studying dentistry with his brother Sidney. His attainments, such as they were, in this art made the task of supporting himself while pursuing his studies far easier for the next few years. In 1851 and until the summer of 1852 he pursued his studies with Professor Welch, and taught in the Jonesville school under his inspiring supervision. The winter of 1852–53 was spent in teaching Latin and English in the Ypsilanti high-school. Entering the normal school at its opening in the spring of 1853, his time was divided between study and teaching until March, 1854, when he was graduated from the full normal school course, being one of three comprising the first graduating class. During the same month, he was appointed, by the State Board of Education, director of the model school and professor of English. During this same eventful March he was happily married to Sally Beaumont, of Jonesville, to whom he owes a great debt for a happy home, a contented life, and inspiration to whatever he has accomplished that is worth recording. They have buried two infant children, and two survive, to their great joy and comfort. In 1858–59, Principal Welch was absent in Europe, on account of ill-health, and it fell to Mr. Sill to serve as acting principal. During this year a disastrous fire rendered the school homeless for several months. It was a trying crisis, but they came through it honorably, and without loss in numbers or in prestige. Mr. Sill's first term of service in the normal school lasted eleven years. Duties in the school, and a very large amount of institute work in Michigan and elsewhere, made these busy and, by consequence, happy years. In 1863 he resigned to take the position of first superintendent of the Detroit schools. Here, for once, his labor in systematizing and unifying the work of the schools was too much for his strength, and an iron constitution came perilously near the point of breaking. For this reason, in 1865, he resigned the superintendency, and took less exhausting work—the principalship of the Detroit Female Seminary. In this relation he served ten years. From small beginnings, the school became large and prosperous. This was a private enterprise, and, while engaged in it, for the first time in his life he was able to earn more money than he found it necessary to expend in living expenses. In 1867, Governor Henry Crapo honored him with an appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Regent Knight. His term of service ended December 31, 1879. This appointment was made without his knowledge, and was highly appreciated by him, because of the fact that he had always been known as a Democrat in politics, while Governor Crapo was an earnest and pronounced Republican. In 1875, Mr. Sill left the seminary, and again engaged in superintending the Detroit public schools, until July, 1886, when the State Board of Education unanimously elected him principal of the Michigan State Normal School, which position he held until July, 1893. The records of the school will show that these were seven years of useful service, as they certainly were of laborious and faithful effort. These records will show that there was, during the period covered by them, an increase in average enrollment of 411.71, or of more than 195 per cent over the same average in any preceding period of seven consecutive years in the school's history, and of 57 or of 65 per cent in the average number of students graduated. They will also show phenomenal progress along all lines that make for the excellence of any institution of learning. In May, 1893, Mr. Sill was made aware by the Board of Education that they deemed it best to place the executive charge of the school in other hands. He at once, and not unwillingly, placed his declination of reappointment in their hands. Concerning his superintendency of the Detroit schools, we note that his ten elections and re-elections by the city Board of Education were all of them unanimous, and quote the following resolution offered by Hon. C. I. Walker, and adopted by that board without dissent, on the occasion of his resignation:

> "In accepting the resignation of Professor J. M. B. Sill as superintendent of the public schools of Detroit, tendered in consequence of his promotion to the important and honorable position of principal of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, the board desire to express their high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the cause of education by his zealous and indefatigable labors as such superintendent for the space of nearly fifteen years.
>
> "We desire especially to express our admiration of the rare union of so many qualities essential to the highest success in such a position; namely, his general and broad culture; his intimate familiarity with the best educational methods of the day; his untiring industry; his executive ability in administering the details of a complicated system; and his courteous address, that enabled him to perform his duties with little friction."

And also a resolution adopted by the teachers of Detroit public schools, and presented to him by Professor Lawrence C. Hall, principal of the high-school and chairman of the committee appointed to draft the memorial and the resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That we, the teachers in the public schools of Detroit, deplore the recent resignation of Professor J. M. B. Sill, whom we have known for years as our accomplished and beloved superintendent of schools. We have learned to know him as a clear-headed organizer, an efficient manager, a master of details, an untiring worker, a ripe scholar, a progressive student of educational problems, a wise and tender-hearted counselor, and a loyal friend. While we rejoice with him in knowing that his new work will be free from annoyance and care, we lament our own loss. Officially, we have lost an executive officer whose strength has been shown through many years of successful service; personally, we have lost a kind and trusty friend. As he leaves us, we wish to send with him an assurance of our gratitude for his services, our loyal devotion to his memory, and our earnest desire to preserve intact the great legacy that he has left us."

In 1871, Mr. Sill received from the University of Michigan the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1890 the degree of Master of Pedagogics from the authorities of the State Normal School. He had been a member of the State Teachers' Association from its beginning in 1853, and was its president during 1861. In the spring of 1890 he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he had been for nearly forty years an appreciative and grateful member. For forty-four consecutive years he had been in actual service as teacher, superintendent, or principal, and had never applied or suggested himself for any position which he held or desired to hold. On January 12, 1894, Professor Sill, for the reason of his eminent fitness for the position, was honored by President Cleveland with the appointment as United States Consul-General and Minister-Resident in Korea, and, being confirmed by the Senate, proceeded there, and took up his residence at Seoul, the capital. Before proceeding there, it was said of Professor Sill that he had probably perused everything which had ever been printed about that country, and the State Department considered that he would enter upon his official duties with a more intimate knowledge of the customs and internal affairs of that country than most ministers possess after a long residence there. This appointment was not only highly satisfactory to the people of Michigan, but was also considered an honor to the State. The following quotation from the Detroit *Free Press* seems to voice the general sentiment expressed:

> "Michigan has recently been handsomely remembered in the bestowal of Federal gifts, some of them coming in the nature of a welcome surprise to those outside the immediate friends of the recipients. Few had heard Professor J. M. B. Sill spoken of as the probable Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Korea, to which position he was confirmed yesterday, yet there are thousands of those who know him and recognize his peculiar fitness for the position, who will feel grateful for the deserved recognition which he has received. Those who have sat under his teachings in Detroit are numbered by the hundreds, while his reputation as an educator has extended far beyond the State which has so largely benefited by his professional ability. His researches have extended to the uttermost parts of the earth, and he has found special pleasure in studying the people among whom he will now go as representative of our Government. A genial, cultured gentleman of wide learning, an American citizen of the best type, and an advocate of democratic principles in their purity, Professor Sill is a man admirably equipped for the position to which he is chosen, and one who will reflect credit upon both the Administration and the Nation."

Professor Sill returned to the United States in November, 1897, having remained at his post in Korea during the exciting period of the war between China and Japan, and eventually resumed his residence in Detroit.

COLONEL FRANK J. HECKER, of Detroit, ex-president of the great Michigan-Peninsular Car Company, later merged with the American Car and Foundry Company, was born on a farm at Freedom, Washtenaw County, Michigan, July 6, 1846. Colonel Hecker comes from that sturdy German stock that has so largely contributed toward the development of the country. His parents early in life settled in Michigan, and in the State of their adoption inculcated in their children those habits of industry and perseverance and qualities of honesty and integrity which they themselves had inherited. In 1850 the family removed to Missouri, and in the public schools of St. Louis their son received his scholastic education. In August, 1864, though not yet arrived at man's estate, young Hecker aided in organizing Company K of the Forty-first Missouri Volunteers, of which he was appointed first sergeant, and later detailed for special service at department headquarters, under General Granville M. Dodge. In 1867, at twenty-one years of age, Mr. Hecker entered the service of the Union Pacific Railway Company, first in the construction department, then as assistant traveling auditor, general agent at Cheyenne, and acting superintendent of Laramie division. His next step of advancement was in March, 1870, when he was appointed superintendent of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, under construction in New York State. This position he held until August, 1876, being in the meantime also superintendent of the Walkill Valley and the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroads. In 1876 he was appointed general superintendent

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of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, in Indiana; and it was while occupying this position that the attention of Detroit capitalists was especially called to his fine powers of organization and management; for while this road had never hitherto paid more than its running expenses, under Mr. Hecker's management it paid dividends. In December, 1879, the road was leased and merged into the great Wabash system, and Mr. Hecker came to Detroit and organized the Peninsular Car Works, continuing with the corporation as vice-president, treasurer, and manager until 1884, when its successor, the Peninsular Car Company, was organized, of which he was president until the consolidation with the Michigan Car Company, in 1892, of which consolidated company he was elected president. In 1888 he was appointed metropolitan police commissioner by Governor Cyrus G. Luce, and served as president of the commission for two years. In the fall of 1892 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Michigan, while absent from the city, and against his wishes, and, although defeated, succeeded in reducing Judge Chipman's majority from 5,912 two years prior to 2,706. This campaign was a remarkable one. The district had long been overwhelmingly Democratic, and Mr. Hecker's opponent had already served three terms in Congress. Yet, in spite of all, including the defeat of the National ticket, so great was the personality of the man that his political opponents voted for him so freely as to almost bring him victory. Endowed with every equipment necessary to ably represent the great constituency for which he stood—a constituency comprising innumerable important manufacturing enterprises—failure of election was simply and solely because he had made a success in life; and that very success had been made purely by force of industry supplementing natural intelligence and ability—made without the slightest taint of dishonor or of grasping. It would seem as though the demagogy which opposed him in the campaign could hardly go much further than it did on that occasion; for even his kind-heartedness and consideration as shown in one memorable instance toward the poorer and more illiterate of his employés was used as a weapon of attack to secure his defeat, and, we are sorry to say, was successful—sorry for the wretched trait in humanity which it evinced. We refer to the case when, one winter, when business was almost at a standstill, Mr. Hecker took a large contract, without profit to the corporation, simply to keep his poorer employés supplied with food. Political defeat, however, brought no disappointment, for he said at the time: "I am perfectly honest in stating that my defeat for Congress, in a private sense, is more gratifying to me than election would have been, considering the fact that the Democrats have carried the National ticket, and seem to have secured a majority in both Houses; no Republican could cut much of a figure in Washington under such circumstances. My acceptance of the nomination was in no sense to gratify personal ambition, but because I was led to believe, as a Republican, that it was my duty to do so." He is eminently a practical business man, and the benefit conferred on the city of Detroit by his advent has been incalculable in advancing her material interests and growth. It was in 1879 that the Peninsular Car Works Company was organized, taking the plant of the old Detroit Car Works, with a capacity of four cars a day, and employing only about two hundred men. In 1881 the new company built some six thousand cars. In 1892 they gave employment to an average number of seventeen hundred men. In that same year (1892) this great concern was consolidated with the Michigan Car Company, the Detroit Pipe and Foundry Company, and the Michigan Forge and Iron Company, and incorporated as the Michigan-Peninsular Car Company, the corporation giving employment to about five thousand men. Colonel Hecker is also one of the directors of the State Savings Bank, of the Union Trust Company, and of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, three of Detroit's leading institutions. He is, furthermore, a large owner and improver of Detroit real estate, both central and suburban. His own home is one of the finest mansions in the city. During the war with Spain, in 1898, Colonel Hecker rendered most valuable service to the Government. Without either rank or pay, he took hold of the transportation problem—which was a tremendous one—and most ably did he solve the enigmas that were constantly arising. In July the President commissioned him colonel, and he was detailed as quartermaster of volunteers and chief of the Bureau of Transportation of the War Department, and so continued until his resignation April 1, 1899, his official connection with the War Department terminating on May 1, 1899, when the formal order mustering him out of the service took effect. A gentleman of high standing, a good judge of human nature, long and intimately acquainted with Colonel Hecker, when asked for his personal opinion, expressed himself as follows: "He is a man of very strong character, of unusual business qualifications, a model of honesty, a person of upright Christian life, kind-hearted, charitably inclined, and very much interested in the welfare of Detroit. A member of practically all the local clubs, but can not be considered a club-man, as he prefers to devote his leisure time to his family and friends. He is studious, and a careful reader of the best literature. A lover of American art, he has a fine collection of pictures by the best American painters." He is strongly endowed with the faculty of perspective, and fine poise of natural powers. Of commanding and gracious presence and manliness of bearing, he is a noble representative of the type of men who have risen by reason of their native worth and the application of that innate ability which, when practically applied, brings success. Another, in speaking of him, said: "His personal traits of character are such as to endear him to all who come in contact with him. He is observing of the condition of his men, and it is well known of him that he has many times stopped in his busiest moments to counsel and advise an erring or misguided employé or social acquaintance. He has been a liberal though unostentatious contributor to every worthy charity, public-spirited in all things. In fact, he approaches everything with the same vigor, earnestness, dash, courageous and honest determination which is generally considered to be the secret of his great success." Colonel Hecker was married January 8, 1868, to Miss Anna M. Williamson, at Omaha, Nebraska. To them have been born three daughters and two sons, as follows: Frank Clarence, Anna Cynthia, Louise May, Christian Henry, Grace Clara. In political faith, Colonel Hecker is a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination, being a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church. He has also the honor of being a Knight Templar.

HON. ROUSSEAU O. CRUMP, manufacturer, of West Bay City, and member of Congress from the Tenth District of Michigan, was born at Pittsford, Monroe County, State of New York, May 20, 1843. He comes from good Anglo-Saxon stock; the race that through the centuries has virtually conquered, subdued, and civilized the world, and now governs it. His parents were natives of that grand little island across the sea which we, the greater daughter, honor as our mother. It was in the county of Kent, known as "the garden of England," that his father, Samuel Crump, was born and educated, and the fair adjacent county of Suffolk was the birthplace and early home of his mother, Sarah (Cutting) Crump. Soon after their marriage they came to the United States, and settled at Pittsford in April, 1842. Mr. Samuel Crump's experience as a builder in England opened to him an opportunity for success in his new home, which continued until his death, which occurred in 1885, and he left behind him an honored name that our subject, his eldest son, may well feel proud of. Mr. R. O. Crump was educated in the public schools of Pittsford and Rochester, New York, and after finishing his education he worked for a time with his father at the building business; then learned the trade of wagon and carriage making. After finishing his apprenticeship, he took up another trade, that of ship-carpentering, and helped build one of the largest sailing-vessels on the lakes. After it was finished, in the fall of 1864, he took an extended trip on her as finishing ship-joiner, going the whole length of Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, stopping at Detroit, Port Huron, Mackinaw, Chicago, and Milwaukee. In the following year he engaged with Colonel A. D. Streight (of Libby prison fame) as salesman in his Indianapolis lumber-yards, stopping with him nearly a year, when poor health compelled him to return to his friends in the East. Given a little time to recuperate, the active mind of this man, who was to become so successful, could not brook anything having the semblance of idleness, and he very shortly accepted an engagement with Dart Brothers, of Buffalo, his special business being to visit the large lumber manufacturers in Ontario as buyer for the Buffalo firm. Resigning his position in 1868, he married Miss Phebe A. Tucker, of Craigsville, New York, went to Winona, Minnesota, and engaged with Laird, Norton & Co., planing-mill and lumber-yard owners. Mr. Crump, however, with commendable pluck and but little capital, located in the same business at Plainwell, Michigan, in 1869, building his first home there. Continuing there with fair success until the winter of 1875, he returned to Pittsford, and, sending for his family, he started a planing-mill and lumber-yard, continuing in this place up to 1878, when the dull times—at least, in that part of the country—induced our somewhat restless but persistent subject to look for a new field for his enterprise. He sold his business interests in Pittsford, and went to Simcoe, Ontario, where he formed a partnership with his uncle, James Cutting, doing a general lumber, building, stave, heading, and planing-mill business. In 1881, after returning from a trip that he and his wife had made up the lakes and through northern Michigan, including the two Bay Cities, Mr. Crump negotiated with A. C. Haven, of West Bay City, and finally leased an excellent site for the big industry which grew up under his able management. He and his uncle moved their entire plant to that city, and commenced the erection of a large mill in September, 1881, which was put in operation in November of the same year. Mr. Cutting sold his interest to his nephew in the fall of 1883, and in February following the Crump's Manufacturing Company was formed, with his brother, S. G. Crump, of New York, as president, and R. O. Crump as secretary and manager, his son, S. C. Crump, as treasurer, and was incorporated as a stock company under the laws of Michigan. Dropping the retail lumber, sash, door, and blind business, they embarked in the wholesale box and box-shook manufacturing, selling these goods in car-load lots throughout our whole country. His success as manager is shown in the growth from a small beginning to one of great magnitude, the courage and perseverance possessed by the firm, and especially by the local head and moving spirit of the company. In the winter of 1891 the company purchased of the Fitzhugh estate two blocks of land along the Michigan Central Railroad and directly opposite their old site, and immediately commenced the erection of one of the largest and best built factories of its kind in the State; being a novelty in this kind of a building; for its walls and floors were all solid, and as near fireproof as a wooden building could be made. This building was originated and planned by our subject, he supervising the work himself, and it is acknowledged by good judges as being the best built and arranged factory of its kind; and his pleasant quarters in their elegant offices is a just reward for his untiring energy, with business push and industry. It is also a good illustration of what can be accomplished in this great country of ours by any young man if he steadily pursues a course of industry, economy, and honest dealing. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Crump has been blessed with a family of one son and four daughters. The two eldest, Shelley C. and Millie, were born in Plainwell, Michigan; Mabel A. was born in Pittsford, New York; and the two youngest, Enid and Susie, were born in West Bay City. In politics Mr. Crump is a Republican of the stalwart type, and one who holds decided views on all public questions, but can not, withal, be called an extreme partisan. He served his adopted city as alderman four years, and in the fall of

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1890 allowed his friends to run him for the State Legislature, and in a strong Democratic district he came very near being elected. Again, in the spring of 1892, his friends forced him to accept the nomination as mayor on the Republican ticket—this in a city decidedly Democratic by four hundred majority. With a very popular candidate on the other side, he overcame it all, and was elected by one hundred and fifty majority, carrying five of the six aldermen with him, also the heads of the ticket,—recorder and comptroller. In 1894 he was re-elected mayor. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,304 votes, against 12,456 votes for Churchill, Democrat, 2,130 votes for Forsythe, Populist, and 96 votes scattering. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he served on the Committee on Manufactures and on the Committee on Mines and Mining. He was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and again re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 16,482 votes, to 13,230 for Robert J. Kelly, Fusion Democrat, and 117 for J. J. Miller, Prohibitionist. The religious views of Mr. Crump are of the liberal order, believing in free thought and actions, so long as one does not conflict with the rights of others. But he attends the church of his forefathers, the Church of England, Americanized as the Episcopal Church. He is also an active Mason, having been one of the first trustees of the Masonic Temple Association, that has built and completed one of the finest Masonic homes to be found in the country. He and his son are members of Winona Lodge, Blanchard Chapter, the Bay City Commandery of Knights Templars, the Michigan Sovereign Consistory of Detroit, and Moslem Temple, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; also the Royal Arcanum; fully believing in their teachings of charity and good-fellowship to all men, no matter how humble their position in life, so long as they are honest and upright in all things.

COLONEL CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN GRANT, of Lansing, justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in Lebanon, York County, Maine, October 25, 1835. His father, Joseph, was of Scotch, and his mother, Mary, *née* Merrill, of English descent. C. B. Grant, after receiving a common-school education, by his own exertions prepared for college at Lebanon, and in October, 1855, entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the classical course in 1859. After graduation he spent three years as a teacher in the high-school at Ann Arbor; the first year as assistant teacher of the classics, and the two following years as principal. Now came the fateful year of '62, and, in answer to President Lincoln's call for more troops, young Grant resigned his position and took up arms in defense of the Union. He raised a company for the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and received his commission as captain of Company D on July 29th, and soon left for the field. On November 21, 1863, he was commissioned major of the same regiment. December 20, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and on the same day received his commission as colonel; but the regiment having become so depleted, there was not a sufficient complement of men to entitle it to a colonel, and he was, therefore, mustered as lieutenant-colonel. With his regiment he participated in numerous engagements in the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Virinia—the battle of Horseshoe Bend, Kentucky; the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi; the battles of Blue Springs and Campbell Station, Tennessee; siege of Knoxville; the Confederate attacks of Fort Sanders; the Wilderness; Spottsylvania Court House; Cold Harbor; North Anna; the assault on Petersburg, June 17 and 18, 1864; and all the operations before Petersburg. The day after the surrender of General Lee, Colonel Grant resigned his command. Not for glory, but for his country's sake, he took up arms, and now, the great Rebellion crushed, he gladly laid them down again. Peace restored, he returned to Ann Arbor, and immediately commenced the study of law at the university. In June, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Ann Arbor in partnership with the late Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch (the honored patriarch of Michigan's public men). In 1866, Colonel Grant was elected recorder oi Ann Arbor. In 1867 he was appointed postmaster ol Ann Arbor, which position he held for three years. From 1866 to 1870 he was a member of the School Board of the city. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1872. During the session of 1871 he was chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, and in the session of 1873 he was chosen speaker, *pro tempore*, and was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1871 he was elected a regent of the university for a term of eight years. In 1872 President Grant appointed him alternate commissioner for Michigan, under the law organizing the Centennial Commission, and this commission he held until the close of the Exposition in 1876. He was for several years chairman of the Republican Committee of Washtenaw County. In 1873 he removed to Houghton, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and formed a law partnership with Joseph H. Chandler. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Houghton County. In 1881, although not a resident of the Circuit, he was elected judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Marquette, Delta, Iron, and Menominee. During three years of this term he maintained his law practice in Houghton County, which, however, he eventually relinquished, and took up his residence in the city of Marquette in 1886. In 1887 he received the unanimous nomination and re-election, no other political party making a nomination against him, something like eleven hundred citizens having requested him to run again. In 1889 he was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan for a term of ten years, and resigned his position as Circuit judge and took up his residence in Detroit, later removing to Lansing, and on the expiration of his term of office was again elected to the Supreme Court. As on the battle-field, so in the walks of civil life, Judge Grant has ever been found to possess that moral and physical courage that is the ideal of the true soldier. These traits were most fully exemplified in his career while on the bench in the Upper Peninsula, where he fearlessly maintained the law by the punishment of desperadoes whom, hitherto, legal officials had seemed afraid to proceed against; and to Judge Grant belongs the credit of breaking up and abolishing some of the most fearful dens of iniquity in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan that ever existed in any so-called civilized community. To accomplish this was as much as any man's life was worth, and the true courage of the judge is made all the more apparent from the fact of his being of slight physical build. On the Supreme Bench the same characteristics are displayed, for his decisions are uninfluenced by either fear or favor. On his removal to Detroit he quickly became recognized as one of that city's most valuable citizens, and, apart from his judicial sphere and duties, made his influence strongly felt in his advocacy of the right as opposed to the wrong; notably in his lectures on "law and order," and "municipal reform;" and it is satisfactory to know that his influence and his lectures have borne good fruit. In political faith he is a Republican; in religious faith a Christian, a churchman, a member of the Episcopal Church; a true soldier; an upright and fearless judge; a Christian gentleman. That old adage, "In the midst of life we are in death," might almost be inverted here, and made to read, "In the midst of death we are in life;" for the gallant young captain found time, amid the vicissitudes of active war, to return home to Michigan and claim, and make her his wife, who has ever since shared his joys and sorrows—the estimable daughter of his first partner, Ex-Governor Felch, Miss Caroline L., to whom he was married June 13, 1863. They have had five children: Mary Florence, Alpheus Felch, Helen Therese, Emma, and Virginia Cooper. Mary Florence was born in Lebanon, Maine, June 6, 1865; was married to James Pendill, of Marquette, December 28, 1887, and they have three children, named Claudius Grant, Arthur Lawrence, and Alpheus Felch. The only son of Judge Grant was born September 15, 1867, and died December 23, 1870. Helen Therese was born in Ann Arbor, January 6, 1872, married to Edward W. Sparrow, of Lansing, September 16, 1897, and died June 16, 1899, leaving an infant son named Edward Grant. Emma was born at Houghton, January 24, 1875, and was married to Mason A. Noble, of Monroe, May 24, 1899. Virginia Cooper was born at Houghton, October 9, 1881.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT is one of the stirring, strong, and successful men of Michigan, who has long held a commanding place in the social, mercantile, and financial affairs of its first city, Detroit. His life's record has abundant claim to be introduced here, in that his personality furnishes one of the best and most conspicuous illustrations of a self-made business exemplar afforded by the annals of this commonwealth. The "architect of his own fortune," in all that term implies, a biographic review of his career reveals the possibilities of American environment, and shows what substantial and honorable rewards can be achieved by any ambitious young citizen whose worldly possessions comprise only energy, probity, and brains. It will clearly portray the fact that, during the forty odd years in which our subject has been in the harness of business life, success has come to him through no sudden favor from fortune, or no bestowal of good gifts from others, but has been wrought out by the strength of his will, the industry of his hands, and the steady clearness of his intellectual vision. Born on the 13th day of October, 1844, near Amherstburg, Province of Ontario, Canada, William H. Elliott comes of a family that has long been held in honor and esteem, and that has furnished many useful men and women to the world. The genealogy of his kindred finds deep root in American soil; the paternal ancestor, Andrew Elliott, having emigrated from England in the year 1640, and joined a settlement at Beverly, Massachusetts. Many of his descendants took a prominent part in the formative period of the New England Colonies, some participated in the Revolutionary War, while others have since earned individual distinction as soldiers, and honorable repute in varied civic pursuits Thomas Elliott, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came West in the early part of the present century, and settled at Amherstburg, Ontario, where the historic Fort Malden was afterwards erected during the War of 1812. The parents of William H. were James and Elizabeth (Pastorius) Elliott. His father, during the greater part of his life, resided at Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario, where he engaged in mercantile business and milling. The boyhood days of Mr. William H. Elliott were without noteworthy incident, save that at the early age of fifteen years he gave up attendance at school and "farm chores" and engaged as a clerk in a general store at Amherstburg. In 1864 he accepted a position in a small dry-goods store in Detroit. Two years later he became an employé of George Peck, and in 1872 became a member of the firm of George Peck & Co. In 1880, Mr. Elliott withdrew from that partnership, and established a business for himself in the same line of trade, at 139 Woodward Avenue. Afterwards he added two adjoining stores, and, in 1895, erected the fine six-story building at the corner of Woodward and Grand River Avenues, which has since been occupied by his large dry-goods business. The successive steps enumerated by which his volume of business has been gradually increased is a remarkable epitome of his business genius. From a service which once realized to him the pittance of thirty-six dollars per annum he steadily advanced until at one time he was offered the large salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year to assume the management of a large concern in a neighboring city. Although having no other predilection than that for a business life, Mr. Elliott has not been lacking in public spirit. He has been a director in the Preston National Bank from its organization; of the Union Trust Company of Detroit; and of the State Savings Bank. He has also represented the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company as treasurer and director; the Harper Hospital as a trustee, and the directory of the Dime Savings Bank. His rare talent for organization and administration is freely and readily acknowledged by those most conversant with the affairs of many of the larger financial institutions of his adopted city. His own taste, as well as the engrossing

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demands of his extensive business interests, have prevented Mr. Elliott from entering the field of active politics. He has given steadfast allegiance to the Republican party. He has served, through appointment by Ex-Governor Rich, as a member of the State Prison Board, and was a delegate at the Republican National Convention held at Minneapolis in 1892. He gives his influence freely and modestly to every project, social, political, business, or charitable, that promises to be of public benefit. He has been president of the Michigan Club, a member of the Detroit, Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting, and of the Country Club. Much of his leisure time he devotes to reading, to keep up with the current thoughts of the day, and to the care of a well-improved stock farm in Oakland County. The family homestead near Amherstburg, across the Detroit River, a historic spot associated with the old Malden Fort, he owns and preserves. Mr. Elliott has been twice married; first, in 1870, to Lena Caverly, who died in March, 1871. On April 21, 1874, he was married to Fidelia, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. William Hogarth, formerly pastor of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which congregation both himself and wife have long been members. Personally, Mr. Elliott is a man of short, straight stature. In speech he is quick and to the point, but always kindly and courteous in demeanor. He is natural and unaffected in manner, and one to whom false pride is unknown. He is most considerate of the welfare of those in his employ, and has been a beneficent helper to many young persons entering upon life's struggles. He is extremely popular with his business associates, and has the confidence and respect of the public at large. He has lived a busy and useful life, and has earned the right to be called a representative man.

HON. AUSTIN BLAIR, lawyer, of Jackson, ex-governor of the State of Michigan, was born at Caroline, Tompkins County, New York, February 8, 1818, and died at his home in Jackson, Michigan, August 6, 1894. He was a son of George and Rhoda (*née* Beackman) Blair, his paternal ancestor, Joseph Blair, having come from Scotland and settled on the site of Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1756. Born of that rugged stock, the Scotch, and on a farm reclaimed from the primeval forest, where his father had only nine years before felled the first tree and built the first log-cabin amid the denizens of the woods, his race and his early surroundings naturally produced a man of strong and vigorous character. After a short period at Cazenovia Seminary, he entered Hamilton College, and from there Union College, where he graduated in 1839. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar in Tioga County, New York, and the same year located at Jackson, Michigan. In 1842 he was elected clerk of the new County of Eaton. In 1844 he returned to Jackson. In 1845 he was elected to the State Legislature. Originally a Whig, he now joined the Free Soil movement, and was a member of the convention that nominated Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848. On July 6, 1854, the Republican party was born at Jackson, Michigan, by a merging of the Whig and the Free Soil parties, and Mr. Blair was one of that party. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson County. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican. In 1860 he was a member of the Republican National Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. The same year he was elected governor of Michigan, and re-elected in 1862, his two terms embracing almost the entire period of the War of the Rebellion, during which trying time he rendered valuable services to both the State and the Nation; hence, Governor Blair is known in history as the "War Governor" of Michigan. His immediate predecessor (Governor Wisner), on retiring from office at the commencement of those stirring and all-important times so eventful in the history of the nation—the four long years of bloody, internecine strife—addressed the Legislature, in 1861, in the following strain: "This is no time for timid and vacillating councils, when the cry of treason and rebellion is ringing in our ears. . . . The Constitution as our fathers made it is good enough for us, and must be enforced on every foot of American soil. . . . Michigan can not recognize the right of a State to secede from this Union. We believe that the founders of our Government designed it to be perpetual, and we can not consent to have one star obliterated from our flag. For upwards of thirty years this question of the right of a State to secede has been agitated. It is time it was settled. We ought not to leave it for our children to look after. . . . I would calmly but firmly declare it to be the fixed determination of Michigan that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, must and shall be preserved." His successor in the executive chair, Governor Blair, spoke in the same strain. When the time of action came, when the sincerity of these men was put to the test, it was not found wanting. Moses Wisner was one of the first to enroll, and fall in defense of the "old flag." Governor Blair continued to direct the State in a manner consistent with and worthy of his utterances. The first call for troops was promptly answered by the equipment of the First Regiment and its early departure for the seat of war. A vigorous recruitment was pursued thereafter, and by December, 1861, Michigan had sent to the front thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and five batteries of light artillery, with a total strength of 16,475 officers and men. But the governor and the people did not rest here; regiment after regiment was organized and sent to the field, until victory was assured. With the return of peace, and after recuperation from the terrible strain and trying ordeal through which he had passed during his four years as governor, further honors were placed upon him; for, in 1867, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1869 and 1871. In Congress he served on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, the Committee on Claims, and several other important committees. Fearless and outspoken, ever on the alert to oppose fraud or wrong, he made many enemies. In 1872 he supported the candidacy of Horace Greeley, believing that his success would right many things that

Mr. Blair did not approve. In 1876, though still a Republican, he supported Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. With the expiration of his last term in Congress, Governor Blair practically retired from active politics, and devoted himself to his profession, as a member and head of the law firm of Blair, Wilson & Blair.

HON. WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, JR., manager-publisher, and part owner of one of the great metropolitan dailies, *The Detroit Journal*, a paper that exerts a wide influence for all that stands for best in the affairs of the people, covering the field of city, State, and Nation, was born at Dundas, Ontario, Canada, January 21, 1844, and is a worthy representave of his Scottish ancestry. In his boyhood he came with his parents to Detroit, which has since been his home. Completing his scholastic education, he learned the trade of a machinist. In 1861 he began his career with the lake merchant marine. and eventually became general manager of the Percheron Steam Navigation Company and of the Michigan Navigation Company, one of the large steamers, the *Livingstone*, being named for him. He has served as president of the Lake Carriers' Association, and vessel-men hold him in high esteem for his successful advocacy of various measures to advance and protect their interests. In political faith Mr. Livingstone is an ardent Republican, and as a Republican was in 1875 elected a member of the State Legislature, where he ably represented the interests of the city of Detroit. His political activity and ability have been attested by his several times service as chairman of the State Central Committee. President Arthur recognized his party services and personal ability by appointing him collector of customs at the port of Detroit, which position Mr. Livingstone held until the change of administration by the election of President Cleveland. Mr. Livingstone has rendered valuable service to Detroit and its citizens as president of the Park and Boulevard Commission. He is vice-president of the Michigan Club, the great Republican club of Michigan. He is president of the Fellowcraft Club, Detroit's most prominent professional-social club, and which is greatly indebted to Mr. Livingstone for its prosperity. He was for several years president of the St. Andrew's Society, and has given much time and assistance to educational, charitable, and benevolent organizations. The Masonic Order also claims him as one of its most popular members, he being a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and also a Knight Templar. He is vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, which was organized May 1, 1884, and has proven to be one of the most successful and solid of Michigan banks. But it is in *The Detroit Journal* that Mr. Livingstone takes his chief pride; and well he may do so, for not only has he made of it a grand success, but in the great Presidential campaign which resulted in the defeat of William Jennings Bryan, the apostle of "Free Silver," and the election of William McKinley, the advocate of "Sound Money," Mr Livingstone, through *The Detroit Journal*, rendered most conspicuous service, not only to the Republican party, but also to the country at large, in the able and persistent manner in which the subject was handled in the columns of the *Journal* that contributed largely to the grand final success which culminated at the polls. This was the most important campaign since the time of the election of the immortal Lincoln. Able men were divided, and the general voting public, not familiar with the subject in all its import, needed educating, and this was what the *Journal* by its grand exponents as contained in its editorials accomplished. *The Detroit Journal* was founded September 1, 1883, being first owned by a partnership and afterwards by a stock company. In 1887 it was purchased by Mr. W. H. Brearley, who, however, was not successful, and its subsequent history is best told in its own columns of January 11 1900:

> "The turning tide in the affairs of *The Journal* in reality came when the present management assumed control in the spring of 1892. One morning in the month of March of that year the sheriff of Wayne County sold the plant and good will of the paper that had been published under the name of *The Detroit Journal* to Messrs. Thomas W. Palmer and William Livingstone. The property transferred by the sheriff to the new purchasers was not of such value that the bidders were plentiful, and the outlook for the new owners was not rosy. The home of the paper was in a tumble-down old residence located on Congress Street West, next to the Wayne County Savings Bank building, and the general condition was in full accord with the office of publication. The one Potter press was quite large enough and speedy enough to print the four-page paper which was issued; the editorial and business force was small, and the methods that prevailed and the *esprit de corps* were not inciting.
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> "However, those were prosperous days in business lines generally, and the new owners undertook to transform the property acquired from the sheriff into a modern daily paper. The first thing necessary was a new home. The whole establishment was moved to the five-story building at the corner of Larned and Shelby Streets. The editorial staff was reorganized and enlarged. Two Potter presses were put in, and the aspect of the offices and of the paper changed from one of sloth and decay to one of bustling activity and increasing prosperity. Before the summer was over the conscientious work, the good management, and the vigorous policy began to bear results. Circulation and advertising had increased as the quality of the editorial columns became higher, and in October it was found advisable, even necessary, to enlarge the paper to eight pages. The one-cent price which was established when the paper was only four pages in size, was maintained after the increase in the size of the paper. As might be supposed, the circulation grew rapidly; the increase in the size of the paper called for another enlargement of the staff and a general strengthening in all departments. *The Journal* developed steadily and healthily. It began to make itself felt. In 1893, *The Journal*, like all other papers, felt the effects of the hard times. The course of progress was stopped temporarily, and retrenchment, which was the order of the day, was found necessary. By mutual agreement the evening papers decided to return to the two cent basis. The advancement of the paper was not stopped, although the speed was decreased. In the two years following the development was along special lines. Successful efforts were made to secure foreign advertising, and the editorial side of the paper was further strengthened.
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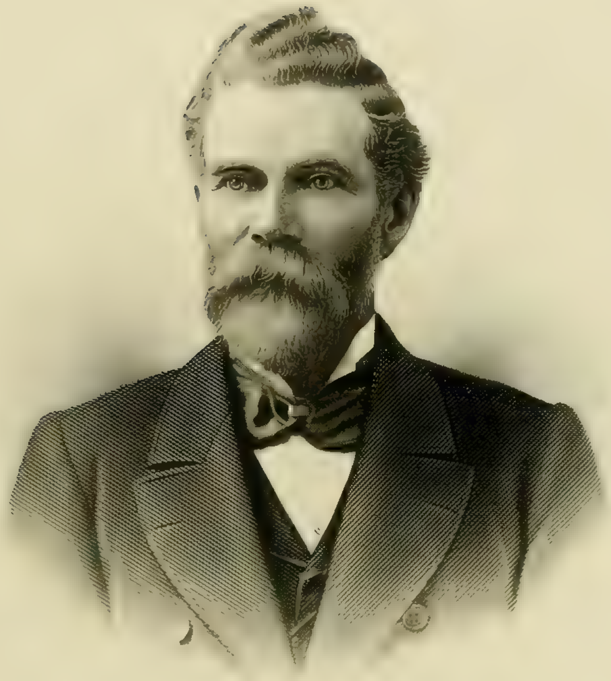
> "The 6th day of November, 1895, was a memorable day in the history of *The Journal*. On the morning of that day occurred the explosion which cost so many lives and drove the paper from its home. To publish a newspaper every day without an office, without presses, without ink, paper, type-setting machines, with nothing, in fact, but the men to do the work, is not an easy task, but arrangements were made and the work done, although the recollection of the two months that followed the explosion is a sort of nightmare to those who had a share in this work. In these two months, however, the work of preparing a new home went steadily



W. Livingstone Jr

on; on January 6th, just two months from the time of the explosion, *The Journal* was again printed on its own presses in its own building. Two months more elapsed before the new home at the corner of Wayne and Fort Streets was really completed and fitted up. The old church building was found to be excellently adapted for the publication of a newspaper. Three Potter presses, the engine, boiler, dynamos, mailing-room, and newsboy's room were installed in the basement. The ground-floor was fitted up for a business office, and the editorial, composing, and sterotyping rooms were placed on the second floor.

"An era of progress and prosperity at once began. Today but little remains of the plant that produced *The Journal* when it moved into its present quarters. The old Rogers typesetting machines have given way to ten Mergenthaler linotype machines—marvelous creations of man's ingenuity. Two engines of one hundred and thirty-five combined horse-power furnish the power for the presses and the dynamos, of which there are two. Electricity does everything but run the presses. Five motors of from five to eighteen horse-power each, constitute the electrical plant, and the small Potter presses have been replaced by two great Hoe presses, which are the best in the world because they are the last made and contain every improvement which has been devised. In the year just ended nearly seventy thousand dollars worth of machinery has been installed in *The Journal* building. The expenditure was made necessary by the pressure of continually growing business, the exactions of competition, and the evolution which requires that the consumer be given an ever-increasing value for the money spent.

"As compared with the paper issued even six years ago, *The Journal* of to-day shows a wonderful change and development. It was impossible at that time to print a paper of more than eight pages. Now never less than eight pages is the standard, and oftener ten or twelve pages is the size. The limit of the old presses was eight pages, while the monster new Hoe press will turn out a paper of thirty-two pages, printed, cut, pasted, folded, counted, and delivered in complete form ready for delivery. The maximum output of these presses is seventy-two thousand complete *Journals* an hour. To keep pace with this increase in the physical size of the paper, it has, of course, been found necessary to develop in other directions. The business staff is larger to keep record of the multiform transactions; the advertising staff has grown, and the editorial-room contains more men, better trained and skilled in the methods of securing news and putting it in the form demanded by readers who have learned by experience to be distinguishing and particular.

"The history of the development of a newspaper is always a matter of surpassing interest, for nothing in modern life is such an index of the sentiments of the people, nothing comes into such close and vital relations with the masses, and nothing is so influential in molding thought and reflecting feeling as the modern newspaper. Its duties are exacting, demanding absolute honesty, and its success is dependent on the possession of an ability to perform these functions. It seems needless to add that *The Journal* is sharing in the present general prosperity. That it has reached the limit of the age in its appliances will not prevent further development as time goes on. Its success in the past year has been great, as was deserved, and its aim during the year which has just begun will be to continue the same course."

One of Michigan's most distinguished statesmen in speaking of Mr. Livingstone said: "During his long career as a public man and editor, Mr. Livingstone has shown remarkable aptitude and resourceful ability. We all know how he is as a friend, how faithful in his friendship. He is a good Christian, too. He loves his neighbors, and they love him. Mr. Livingstone is a loyal and good and a most serviceable citizen of a great Republic, as true as steel wherever you put him. And another characteristic he has is kindness of heart." A justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, a long-time personal friend of Mr. Livingstone, when appealed to for an opinion of his friend, expressed himself as follows: "Mr. Livingstone would attract attention in any gathering of people. He stands six feet tall, broad-shouldered, straight as an arrow, and without a superfluous pound of flesh. His head is crowned with a thick growth of dark curly hair. His features are irregular, and when in repose no one would select Mr. Livingstone as a handsome man. All that is changed the moment he becomes interested in conversation. His face lights up, and becomes a very attractive face. He is animated in his conversation. His command of language is ample, and he is a conversationalist of rare ability. He has been a considerable traveler, has had a wide experience with men, and for so busy a man has read much good literature. He possesses excellent ability as an after-dinner orator, some of his efforts in that direction exhibiting the possession of excellent literary taste. His literary tastes and ability are shown in a most marked degree in his descriptive letters of travel; notably in those sent to his paper, *The Detroit Journal*, during a trip to California. As letters of travel they were an ideal success. Mr. Livingstone is an indefatigable worker; always having large business interests on hand, none of which get neglected. His work as one of the park commissioners for a series of years indicates his public spirit and his broad-mindedness. The creation of one of the most beautiful parks in the country is largely due to the broad and intelligent views taken of the present and prospective possibilities of Belle Isle as the handsomest park in the world. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Livingstone's business interests compelled him to resign as park commissioner before his plans had been completely executed. The subject of this sketch is a busy man, and yet he always finds time for the social side of life. Early he identified himself with the Masonic organization, and has traveled as far therein as the opportunities in Detroit afford, and from time to time has been honored by his Masonic brethren with all the places of honor within their fraternity. Mr. Livingstone is an intense Republican, and for a long time it was the dream of his life to see his warm bosom friend, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, governor of this great commonwealth, and nothing would give him more pleasure than to see that dream realized. His attachment to his friends is one of Mr. Livingstone's most marked characteristics. He attaches himself to them as with hooks of steel, and can not do too much for them. His zeal in their behalf knows no limit. Mr. Livingstone is a business man of marked ability. He always has large business interests on hand, and they get from him most intelligent and successful consideration. His business management of *The Detroit Evening Journal* has been exceptionally good. He has brought the paper into the front rank of the leading newspapers of the West. Mr. Livingstone's chief enjoyment, however, is to be found on the social side. He has a large and attractive family, to whom he is most devoted. He is never happier than when in the domestic circle or when extending the hospitalities of his delightful home to some of his many friends."

HON. FRANK A. HOOKER, justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 16, 1844, and, on his paternal side, comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors. His father, James Sedgwick Hooker, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, was a son of Dr. Nathaniel Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was a son of Dr. Daniel Hooker, 3d, of West Hartford, Connecticut, son of Daniel Hooker, 2d, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, son of Daniel Hooker, of Farmingham, Connecticut (first tutor at Yale), son of Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, Connecticut, son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut. His mother, Camilla Porter, was a daughter of Reuben Porter, Esq., of Baldwinsville, New York, formerly of Connecticut. The father of Judge Hooker, who was a contractor and builder, removed with his family to Maumee City, Ohio, in 1856, soon afterward settling at Fort Defiance, Ohio. Here the services of the junior Hooker were needed, and at the age of fourteen he began to learn the trade of a mason, which he continued during the summers for the following seven years; his winters during this period being occupied in teaching and in study. At the age of eighteen he took a commercial course with a view to preparing himself for mercantile business. His aversion to commercial life was, however, so strong that he determined to study law. In April, 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter formed a law partnership with John A. Simon, in Bryan, Ohio. In August, 1866, he removed to Charlotte, Michigan, where he soon became recognized for his worth and ability. Here, from May 1, 1867, to May 1, 1869, he was county superintendent of schools for Eaton County. From 1869 to July, 1875, he was justice of the peace. From January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1877, he was prosecuting attorney for Eaton County. From April 1, 1878, he was circuit judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, and so continued until his election to the Supreme Court to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice A. B. Morse, and to which position he was re-elected in 1893 for the full term of ten years. In politics a Republican, in religious matters his affiliations have been with the Congregational Church. On August 5, 1868, at Defiance, Ohio, he was married to Miss Emma E. Carter, daughter of Hon. William Carter, of that place. His family consists of Harry E., born April 27, 1870, and Charles E., born April 15, 1872.

CHARLES FOX, Capitalist, Grand Rapids. The student of human nature, in his observation of men in this generation of business activity, feverish pursuit after wealth, and the pleasures of life afforded by our present civilization, finds much to condemn and little to commend, more especially among what may be termed the younger element of those now in active life. For often are those qualities which should predominate lost in the advancement of self, and he finds the "ego" the ruling spirit governing the actions and the spirit of mankind. On the other hand, "the exception which proves the rule" is present, and an example occasionally found of the sterling, honest, upright man, whose wealth but adds to his interest in the welfare of his fellows, whose character is a fitting guide to the young men growing up around him, and whose actions are guided by unselfishness, honesty, and upright moral character. And to this latter class belongs the subject of this sketch. Mr. Fox was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 15, 1853, the youngest of six sons, children of the late Rev. Charles and Anna M. (Rucker) Fox. The Rev. Charles Fox was of English parentage, a native of Westoe, County of Durham, England, and first visited America in 1833, making many friends in his travels, some of whom have since attained great distinction in various spheres of life. Developing a taste for natural history, he made valuable collections of birds, fish, and mineralogical specimens, which, through his father, formed the nucleus for a museum of natural history in Durham. He afterwards spent three years in study at the university at Durham, and, returning to America, completed his preliminary studies for the ministry, and was ordained a deacon on June 11, 1839, at Hartford, Connecticut. His first call was to the Episcopal Church at Jackson, Michigan, and two years later he resigned to accept the pastorate of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio. Shortly thereafter he became the assistant of the Bishop of Michigan, in St. Paul's Church, Detroit. In 1843, Mr. Fox purchased a farm on Grosse Isle, and, severing his Church connection in Detroit, devoted his energies to mastering the art of farming, practically as well as theoretically. Through his efforts an Episcopal church was erected on Grosse Isle and a separate parish organized. In 1852 he began the publication of the *Farmer's Companion and Horticultural Gazette;* his untimely death, July 24, 1854, however, brought to an end this most valuable and successful enterprise. Mr. Fox had been instrumental in establishing an agricultural school in connection with the University of Michigan, and, while occupying the chair of Professor of Agriculture, he wrote and published the "American Textbook of Practical and Scientific Agriculture." His was a most promising career, and much of good to the people of his adopted State and country was lost by his all too early death. His widow, daughter of John Anthony Rucker, of Grosse Isle, and a native of Newark, New Jersey, where she was born, September 7, 1816, is still living, and in her old age, surrounded by all the comforts and happiness which wealth can supply, gracefully presides over the beautiful home of her two surviving sons, Colonel E. Crofton Fox and Charles Fox, situated in Grand Rapids, which they completed in 1891. It was shortly after the birth of Charles Fox that the family removed to Grosse Isle, and here his early childhood was spent. In 1861 his mother located in Detroit, and the next seven years of his life were devoted to study at the private school of Professor P. M. Patterson. They then moved to Ann Arbor, where, after graduating from the high school in 1871, he entered the university, taking the classical course. As Mr. Fox seems to have early developed a desire to "see the world" in a literal sense, much of his time since early manhood has been devoted to travel and exploration, and it is perhaps to this excellent educator that much of his success in life may be attributed. In 1872 he spent eight weeks on the Gulf of St.

Charles Stern.

Lawrence, on a mackerel schooner, for the benefit of his health, and, immediately after graduating from the unisity in 1875, in company with his brother, Dr. G. T. Fox, his mother, and an uncle and aunt—Sir William and Lady Fox, of New Zealand—spent a year in Great Britain and the Continent, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy, and Egypt. In March, 1876, Mr. Fox came to Grand Rapids, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber as a member of the firm of Osterhout, Fox & Co., since become The Osterhout and Fox Lumber Company, of which he is at present secretary and treasurer. In 1883 he again visited Europe, traveling in Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Algiers, aud other countries, devoting six months to the trip. In 1886 he visited the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; and in 1890 made an extended journey through Old Mexico. Starting from the city of Chihuahua, in company with a small party of gentlemen and their guides, he traveled some three hundred and fifty miles on muleback over the Sierra Madre Mountains to San José des Cruces, returning by the same method. This trip was as well for investigation of the country and its people as in his mining interests, and, as detailed by Mr. Fox, was a most interesting experience. Another journey, and of equal interest, he made in 1892, to China and Japan, during the trip visiting the city of Pekin (an exceptional and difficult journey to an American), and also touching at Corea, and visiting its capital, Seoul. In 1885, Mr. Fox organized the firm of Fox & May, which operated along the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and was later reorganized into the Grand Rapids Tie and Lumber Company, extensive lumber manufacturers in Northern Michigan. Mr. Fox is president of this company; and on its organization became a director in the Michigan Trust Company; and is also a director of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade. In 1891 he was instrumental in organizing the South Grand Rapids Improvement Company, of which he became president. This company has laid out and added to the city some five hundred lots for residence and manufacturing purposes, which are rapidly being built upon, and contribute a valuable addition to the city. Mr. Fox became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1881, in which he has taken many degrees, including the Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, and Mystic Shrine. He is also one of the Chi Psi Fraternity, a university secret society. Politically his affiliations have been with the Republican party; and he has in religious matters adhered to the Church of his father. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids. The following words are from the pen of an intimate friend and fellow-citizen of Mr. Fox: "Socially, Mr. Fox has, by his sauvity of manner and speech, his superior intelligence and upright bearing, gained an enviable position; endowed with a generous public spirit, he is quietly and unostentatiously doing his full share as a private citizen towards the advancement of the city's best interests, and is a liberal contributor of his means for charitable purposes, whether the call be from a private or a public source. Popular among his fellows, his success in life is a matter of gratification and of pride to the numerous friends his individual worth has won for him." On December 14, 1893, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Corinne Hinsdill, of Grand Rapids, one of the leading and popular society young women of that city, the wedding, which was celebrated at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, being one of the prominent social events of the season. Mrs. Fox is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Chester B. Hinsdill, and was born in Mobile, Alabama, July 27, 1870. Her grandfather, Myron Hinsdill, with his family, came to Michigan in 1833 from Vermont. His wife was Emily Bingham Kellogg Steele, and their son, Chester B., was born September 4, 1837. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Chester B. Hinsdill was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence, August 16, 1861. April 9, 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence, continuing until he was honorably discharged on July 7, 1865. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service in his department during the war. July 1, 1888, he was appointed commissary assistant at the Soldiers' Home. He was married September 16, 1868, to Julie E. Matthews, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdill occupy a prominent place in the social life of Grand Rapids, in which city they are universally honored and esteemed.

THOMAS BERRY, manufacturer, Detroit. The career of a successful business man is, oftentimes, an interesting study. It reveals, generally, substantial and honorable rewards carved out by some ambitious young man equipped with the tools of energy, determination, and brains. And the recorded biography of such a man who has depended wholly upon these resources, unaided by external fortune, lends the impetus of encouragement by example to many others whose tongue knew not the silver spoon at birth. In this connection, it may be mentioned as a notable fact that Michigan has nurtured an unusual number of men of that class—men of great organizing capacity, of alert persistence, and undaunted perseverance, who, by individual effort alone, have materially advanced the prosperity of the State. A casual perusal of the volumes of this Cyclopedia and History will furnish many striking examples in point. Thomas Berry is yet another who has contributed to the erection of an enduring monument of business achievement. With a younger brother, Joseph H., he is associated in the widely-known firm of Berry Brothers, who have built up one of the most extensive manufacturing establishments of Detroit, and which has obtained world-wide repute. The subject of this sketch, son of John and Catharine Berry, was born at Horsham, England, on the 7th day of February, 1829. The family emigrated to America in 1835, and settled at Elizabeth, New Jersey. After some years' attendance at the private schools of the last-named place, Thomas Berry began to assist his father in the tanning business, in which the latter was extensively engaged during his lifetime. From 1852 to 1856 he managed branch establishments which his father promoted in Richmond and other towns in the State of Virginia. After spending a year in recreation and travel, he, in 1858, joined his parents at Detroit, where they had removed some time previously, and soon became associated with his brother, heretofore referred to, in the manufacture of varnish at Springwells. The business was continued at this suburb of Detroit a few years, and then moved to the city, at its present location, where, from a small beginning, their business has continued to grow, until they have become the largest manufacturers of varnish in the world. They have branch houses for the distribution of their products at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago, and Cincinnati, and their market is the civilized world. Mr. Berry is also a stockholder in the Detroit Linseed Oil Company, and vice-president of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Detroit. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar. He has served also, for a number of years, as one of the trustees of the Michigan College of Medicine. In politics he is a Republican. He has served on the Board of Estimates, on the School Board, on the Poor Commission, and in the City Council. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Janet Lowe, of Niagara. Personally, Mr. Berry has a pleasant, agreeable manner, with inflexible integrity and strong common sense as his most marked characteristics. His private life has been faithfully devoted to every trust committed to him, and in public affairs he has been active, influential, and useful, all of which award him the record which adorns a commonwealth's best citizenship.

JAMES DARROW STANDISH, of Detroit, was born at Pontiac, Michigan, on November 12, 1849. His father, the late John D. Standish, was a pioneer settler of Oakland County, who removed in 1858 to Detroit, and became one of the successful and well-known merchants of that city. He came to Michigan from the valley of the Upper Hudson in New York, and could trace his lineage back through five intervening generations to Captain Miles Standish, of the Plymouth Colony. James D. Standish is thus, on the paternal side, a lineal descendant in the seventh degree from the famous Puritan soldier. His mother was Emma Lee Darrow, a native of Connecticut, born at Old Lyme, and a woman of rare strength of character. Mr. Standish inherited both taste for and aptitude in business, and his education was shaped accordingly. From the Detroit public schools he was sent for a brief time to Kalamazoo College. In 1867, while he was still a lad, he became a clerk for his father in the store of Standish & Ives, dealers in provisions and wool. From the outset he showed business qualities of a high order, uniting application with clear-headed ways, good judgment, and progressive ideas. He acted by turns as collector, book-keeper, salesman, and traveling representative of the house. By 1869 he had mastered details so thoroughly that, although he was still a minor, he was given a working interest in the firm, which now became Standish & Co. In 1872 his father retired, and the son then formed a partnership with George H. Hammond and Sidney B. Dixon, under the title of Hammond, Standish & Co. The new concern at once showed itself to be a live one in all respects. Mr. Hammond's attention was at this time largely given to the development of the possibilities of the refrigerator-car method of handling dressed beef, and Mr. Dixon's time and experience were absorbed in the management of the retail department. The care of the office and the pushing of the wholesale and shipping trade thus fell upon Mr. Standish, who was still less than twenty-five years of age. The skill and vigor with which he discharged his share of the work is best shown by the fact that the house soon took a place in the front rank of the Northwestern packers and operators in provisions. In 1880 it was incorporated under the old style, Mr. Standish then becoming its secretary and treasurer, a position he still holds. Originally its capital was $30,000, and its sales the first year aggregated $200,000. Its capital has now reached the sum of $350,000, and the volume of its yearly transactions amounts to nearly $2,000,000. While this development was taking place in Detroit, the shrewd foresight, tireless industry, and strong natural abilities of Mr. George H. Hammond were building up a great business at Chicago, which was destined to play an important part in revolutionizing the fresh-beef trade upon this continent and in making important inroads upon its established methods beyond the ocean. His wonderful success brought into being a gigantic commercial enterprise, possessing a costly plant, having widespread branches, and controlling an immense traffic. For its more satisfactory management he formed, in 1881, the stock company of George H. Hammond & Co., and then he called to his aid the organizing faculty and systematic methods of his young associate, who became its secretary and treasurer. When given this responsible position in one of the greatest of American corporations, Mr. Standish was only thirty-three years of age. In 1886, Mr. Hammond died suddenly in the prime of his active life, and in 1890 an English syndicate bought out the American stockholders, and reorganized the corporation as "The G. H. Hammond Company," but Mr. Standish's connection with it continued unbroken, and for several years the chief responsibility for its financial management has remained in his hands. How great this responsibility is, may be inferred from the facts that its capital stock is $4,000,000; that it employs eighteen hundred men; that its slaughtering requires two huge establishments at Omaha, Nebraska, and Hammond, Indiana; that it owns over one thousand refrigerator cars, and operates in its yards over five miles of track; that it maintains over one hundred distributing houses, scattered through the Western and Middle States and New England; that it exports great quantities of meat to the English market; and that the aggregate of its annual transactions exceeds the sum of $30,000,000. In connection with this business, Mr. Standish holds various executive offices in a score of subsidiary companies, and is well known in all the money centers between the Missouri valley and the Atlantic seaboard. His own investments have not been confined to the provision and affiliated trades merely, but have included pine-lands, banking and insurance, real estate, and various industrial undertakings. He is a director in the Commercial Bank of Ham-

James D. Standish

mond, Indiana; and at Detroit, in the Preston National Bank, in the Union Trust Company, in the Michigan Fire and MarineInsurance Company, and in the Michigan Savings Bank. Mr. Standish's name in commercial circles is the synonym for integrity, practical views, and vigorous capacity. Personally, he is a genial and unaffected gentleman in the prime of life, domestic in his tastes, genuinely hospitable under his own roof, and fond of the simple pleasures of home and of social friendships. He was married on May 22, 1873, to Jane Chittenden Hart, the only daughter of the late Henry Hart, of Adrian, Michigan; and his family consists of his wife, one daughter, Jane Hart Standish, and one son, James Darrow Standish, Jr.

HON. JUNIUS TILDEN was born November 28, 1813, at Yarmouth, Massachusetts; was married to Zeruah Rich, September 14, 1838; and died at Monroe, Michigan, March 1, 1861. He was a descendant of Elder Nathaniel Tilden, who came, in 1634, from Tenterden, Kent County, England, with his wife Lydia, seven children, and seven servants, to Scituate, Massachusetts. Among his ancestors were Richard Warren and Henry Sampson, of the *Mayflower*. Junius Tilden was descended, through his mother, Catharine Hitchcock Tilden, from William and John Pynchon, the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts; Luke Hitchcock, George Wyllys, the second governor of Connecticut; Urian Oakes, president of Harvard College; and other illustrious men of early Colonial times. His family was well represented in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Gad Hitchcock, M. D., was surgeon's mate and surgeon at the siege of Boston and the campaign around New York. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, LL. D., helped on the cause of liberty with tongue and pen, and preached an election sermon before Governor Gage in 1774, which roused the wrath of the royalists and the applause of the patriots. It was printed by order of the Massachusetts Legislature, and widely distributed. Although an old man, he frequently served as chaplain, and shunned no danger to which the common soldier was exposed. Another great-grandfather, Colonel John Bailey, marched at the "Lexington Alarm;" served at the siege of Boston and in the campaign around New York; crossed the Delaware with Washington on that memorable Christmas eve; was at Princeton and Monmouth; took part in the Burgoyne campaign, and witnessed the surrender. His grandfather, Samuel Tilden, though not as prominent as the others, served six months in the army, and was a vigilant and active member of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence for his native town. Of the two other male ancestors, living at the time of the Revolution, one was an old man, and the other a babe in arms. Junius Tilden was not college-bred, though he came from a long line of college graduates. He was carefully instructed by his father, Dr. Calvin Tilden, a graduate of Brown University, who had been admitted to the ministry, was well read in law, and was a practicing physician. He was a man of great information and learning, and took delight in educating his sons. Junius Tilden was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, Massachusetts, August, 1836, and quickly established a lucrative and promising law practice. At the age of twenty-two he was elected, and was subsequently re-elected, to the Massachusetts Legislature from Hanson, and served both terms with great credit. In 1838 he moved to Dundee, Michigan. For several years he divided his time between teaching school, the practice of the law, and acting as justice of the peace. In 1848 he was elected to the Michigan Legislature, and served with faithfulness and ability. In 1856 he removed to Monroe, Michigan. He acted as chairman of the Board of Supervisors, city attorney, prosecuting attorney of the county, moderator of the School Board, and school inspector. He was one of the first lawyers of the county, and had an extensive practice. He enjoyed in no common degree the confidence of the community. He filled every station worthily, and faithfully discharged every trust committed to him. His word was as good as his bond, and it was a matter of great pride with him to owe no man anything save the obligations of friendship and duty, which no man heeded more carefully than he. At first a Democrat, he came to view the policy of that party with distrust and then with disfavor. In 1859 he transferred his political allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1860 cast his last vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the early "Sons of Temperance," and active in all good works. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and with the ceremonies of that order was buried in Summerfield cemetery, near Dundee. His first wife died June 30, 1854, at Dundee, Michigan. She was a descendant of Governor Treat, of Connecticut; Governor Roberts, of New Hampshire; and of Governor Prence, of Massachusetts; as well as of the *Mayflower* pilgrims, Elder Brewster, "of blessed memory," and stout Stephen Hopkins. She left two children, four little ones having gone before her. She had no fear of death, having been a joyful Christian from her ninth year. In 1855, Junius Tilden married Ellen T. Haskell, of Cohasset, Massachusetts. She was to him a loving wife, and to his children a most devoted mother. When he died he left his children to her care with perfect confidence. Well did she fulfill that trust. After his death his two children, girls, were educated by their stepmother in Massachusetts. The older, Catharine Hitchcock Tilden, married, July 2, 1870, Elroy M. Avery, of Monroe, Michigan, and removed with her husband to Cleveland, Ohio, where they now live. She served two years as a member of the Cleveland School Board—the first woman in Ohio chosen to an elective office. She has been Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in 1900 became editor of its official organ, *The American Monthly*. She is a member of numerous literary and social clubs for women. Dr. Avery is a prominent and respected citizen of Cleveland. For several years he was principal of the East High and the Normal schools, in which work he was ably assisted by his wife. He is the author of several successful books, and devotes most of his time to literary work. In this, also, he is ably assisted by his wife.

An ardent Republican, manager of the Protective Tariff League, president of the Logan Club, member of the Republican Central Committee, the City Council, and the Ohio Senate, an active Mason (Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree), a church trustee, etc., he still spends most of his days and nights at home, for him the dearest spot on earth. The second daughter, Augusta Lovia Tilden, married George W. Hanchett, October 31, 1870, at Wayland, Massachusetts. They live at Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. A woman of rare ability and intelligence, she was, in 1891, elected as a member of the School Board of Hyde Park for a term of three years. The older of her children, George Tilden Hanchett, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and an electrical engineer. The younger, Junius Tilden Hanchett, is a graduate of Boston University, and of its law school. As students they both ranked remarkably high. Junius Tilden was cut off in the prime of life, at the threshold of his career. His two grandsons, both his namesakes, are his sole male representatives. Their honorable and successful lives will be the best monument to his memory.

HON. SETH CRITTENDEN MOFFATT, of Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, late member of Congress for the Eleventh Congressional District of Michigan, was born in Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Michigan, August 10, 1841, son of Orlando and Amelia H. (Crittenden) Moffatt. His father was born in New York State, February 20, 1808; and his mother, in Ontario County, New York, in 1815. They were married in 1837, and removed to Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Michigan. In 1840 they removed to Battle Creek, where they remained for nearly eighteen years, when they removed to Colon, St. Joseph County. In 1866 they moved to Grand Traverse, making their home in Northport, where Orlando Moffatt died in 1868. He was educated as a doctor, but did not practice his profession, but devoted his time to teaching and the building up of his own health. In 1840 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature. Of his six children, Seth C. was the second, and with him the mother took up her residence in Traverse City, where she died on August 9, 1882. Seth C. Moffatt received a common-school education in Battle Creek, and removed with his parents to Colon, where he was for two years a teacher in the seminary. In the fall of 1860 he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, but being obliged to abandon the literary course, he entered the Law Department the following year, from which he graduated in 1863. During his last year at the university he was in the office of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. When quite young he had made up his mind to be a lawyer. After graduating from the university he entered the law-office of Hon. Byron D. Ball at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Having removed to Lyons in the spring of 1864, he there commenced the practice of law. From there he went to Northport, Leelanau County, in the fall of 1866. In the spring of 1874 he removed to Traverse City, which he ever after made his home. In 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Leelanau County, and re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he was elected State senator from the Thirty-first District, and as such served through the regular and the extra sessions of 1871 and 1872, and the Edmunds impeachment trial. He was appointed a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1873, and remained with that body during all of its important deliberations. In the spring of 1874 he was appointed register of the United States land-office at Traverse City, *vice* Lieutenant-Governor Bates, deceased, and held the office until it was removed to Reed City in 1878. In that year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Grand Traverse County. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Michigan House of Representatives. His name was at once mentioned in connection with the speakership, to which responsible position he was elected from among several prominent and well-qualified candidates. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was nominated and elected to Congress in that year, being the Forty-ninth Congress, and was also a member of the Fiftieth Congress. He was a prominent Mason, having joined the Order in Northport; he was a charter member of Traverse City Chapter R. A. M.; held minor offices, and was elected High Priest, December 2, 1881, which office he held for three years. He was a Knight Templar, having taken the degree at Manistee in 1885, and was a member of Manistee Commandery when he died. Mr. Moffatt was a Republican, not from policy, but principle. The late Zachariah Chandler once said to the writer of this: "Mr. Moffatt is one of the best-posted, best-equipped, cleanest, and ablest politicians Michigan ever produced." He was radical without bigotry, he was aggressive without a touch of personality in his political dealings with members of other parties. No one ever heard him speak a word derogatory to a political opponent, nor was a word spoken against him even in the heat of a political canvass. His social and business standing was of the highest order. His honesty of purpose and integrity of character were beyond question. Kind, gentle as a woman, a pleasant word and bright smile for everybody, the boys on the street knew him and loved him, and his business and social acquaintances respected and honored him. In his profession he was better known, as he wished to be, as a counselor than as an advocate, and his reputation as a lawyer was Statewide. Firm in his convictions, honorable in his dealings with all men, his life was that of an earnest, capable business man. He was married at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, on October 20, 1864, to Miss Emma R. Linnell, daughter of Washington and Uretta Linnell, their youngest of a family of six children. Mrs. Moffatt's father died in 1844, and her mother in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Seth C. Moffatt were born four children, two of whom are living—Orlando C., the eldest, who is engaged in the abstract business in Traverse City, and Edna L., who is attending school. At Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., on December 22, 1887, after an illness of only three days, Mr. Moffatt passed away, leaving a wife and three children, and a host of friends, to mourn his loss.

S. C. Moffatt

HON. WILLIAM L. CARPENTER, LL. B., one of the circuit judges for the Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan, comprised of the important county of Wayne, including Detroit, the commercial metropolis of the State, was born in Orion, Oakland County, Michigan, November 9, 1854, son of Charles K. and Jennette (Coryell) Carpenter. Charles K. Carpenter was born in Hartsville, Steuben County, New York, in 1825. He became by profession a farmer, and at an early date migrated to Michigan, settling at Orion. Here he was supervisor of the township, and in 1859 was a member of the State House of Representatives. He died in 1884. His wife, who died at her home in Orion September 13, 1899, at the age of sixty-eight, had been a resident of Orion for fifty-four years. She was a woman widely known throughout the State of Michigan for her many good works. As a member of the Methodist Church, she was always a strong advocate of the temperance cause. On her father's side she was of Huguenot descent, and on her mother's, of Scotch; she herself was born in Livingston County, New York. William L. Carpenter was raised on his father's farm, where he learned the meaning of hard work, and developed that vigor of brain and muscle which has ever stood him in good stead. On this farm he worked during the summers, and attended district school during winters, until the age of seventeen, when he entered the Agricultural College at Lansing, paying his way through by teaching country schools. From the Agricultural College he was graduated at the age of twenty-one. He then entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and, by working during vacations in the very laudable though arduous task of selling agricultural implements, he secured the necessary means to prosecute his studies. From the university he was graduated as LL. B., March 27, 1878, at the age of twenty-three years. He then, as a student, entered ("for the first time") the law office of Hon. M. E. Crofoot, at Detroit, where he remained one year, when he formed a law partnership with Hon. Joseph R. McLaughlin, under the firm name of Carpenter & McLaughlin. This partnership continued about four years, Mr. McLaughlin retiring from the firm, which had become known as one of the rising young law firms of Detroit. Mr. Carpenter then continued to practice alone until 1884, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Ovid M. Case, under the style of Case & Carpenter. This firm continued until the death of Mr. Case in December, 1886. In 1888, Mr. Carpenter formed a partnership with Colonel John Atkinson, under the name of Atkinson & Carpenter. This firm became known as one of the leading law firms of the city of Detroit. Their clientele was comprised chiefly of those who have had large interests at stake, of civil rather than of criminal causes. Among these causes may be mentioned, as worthy of note, two very important ones, where large sums of money were involved, one of them being the case of Cofrode *vs.* Brown, Howard & Co., involving a large portion of the construction of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. The plaintiff was sub-contractor for the portion of the road at issue, and the defendants were the principal contractors. Mr. Carpenter was associated with Colonel Atkinson and Hon. Don. M. Dickinson as counsel for the plaintiff, the opposing counsel being Ashley Pond, one of Detroit's leaders at the bar, and George Hoadly, of New York City, ex-judge and ex-governor of Ohio. Mr. Carpenter made the greater part of the preparation of the case, which was a very complicated one, and involved the examination and classification of details of engineering and construction of a great railroad. The testimony was probably more in volume than any other case ever tried in the Wayne Circuit Court. The plaintiff succeeded, the case was won, and the defendants settled without appeal. Another case worthy of note was that of McRae & Lally *vs.* The Grand Rapids, Lansing & Detroit Railroad, which Mr. Carpenter conducted in connection with Judge Marston for the plaintiffs, but in which, owing to the judge's illness, almost the entire burden was borne by Mr. Carpenter alone. It involved the construction of fifty-four miles of railroad, every foot of which was contested. This called for a capacity to carry in the mind a vast amount of detail of engineering and construction. The trial lasted from December 2, 1890, till April 25, 1891, and was the longest jury trial in the history of Michigan courts. The plaintiffs in this case secured a verdict of over ninety thousand dollars. The testimony and record in the Supreme Court filled thirty-five hundred printed pages. The judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court on grounds not affecting the merits of the case, but simply because the case, when near the finish, was allowed to be given finally to the jury in the absence of one of the jurymen, who was taken sick. The railway company settled rather than submit to another trial. In the spring of 1893 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for circuit judge of Wayne County, and at the ensuing election, April 3d, was elected for a term of six years. This was all the greater tribute to the man, from the fact that Wayne County had for so long time been overwhelmingly Democratic. Mental caliber would seem to be a characteristic in the Carpenter family; for Mr. Carpenter's two brother's, one, Rolla C., is professor of experimental engineering at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York; and another, Louis G., is professor of engineering in Colorado Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, Colorado, and also agent for the United States Government in charge of the investigation of the question of irrigating Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, being conceded to be one of the best authorities on the subject in the West. Judge Carpenter was united in marriage to Elizabeth C., daughter of Daniel Ferguson, of Goderich, Ontario, October 15, 1885. Their marriage has been blessed with one girl, Lela, and one son, Rolla. A prominent member of the Detroit bar, when asked for an expression of opinion concerning Mr. Carpenter, spoke as follows: "Mr. Carpenter is a very able lawyer, and has a very extensive knowledge of the law itself. He has, besides, a very acute and logical mind; so that, instead of blindly relying on precedents, he can discover and apply the reason on which precedents are founded. He is a

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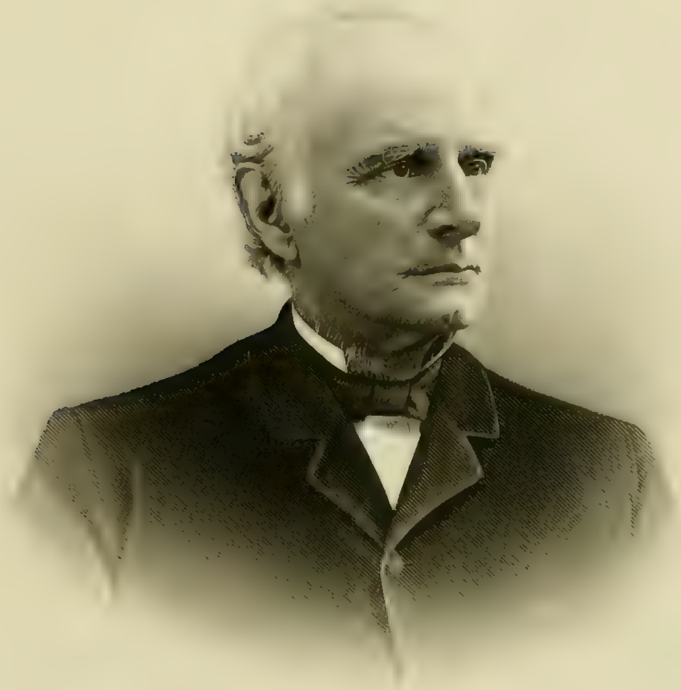
man of great industry and great capacity for work; a man of ability to grasp and organize a vast amount of detail. He is singularly fair-minded, and by training and temperament is well qualified for a judge."

HON. ALEXANDER CHAPOTON, Detroit. In the great cathedral of St. Paul's in London may be found an inscription in Latin, "If you seek his monument, look around." It refers to Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of that grand and noble structure, and which structure is *his* monument. And thus it may be said of Mr. Alexander Chapoton, a man who for more than half a century was so conspicuous a figure in Michigan; for if the people seek his monument, they have only to look around them, and they will find Michigan dotted with structures that were planned by his brain, and carried to completion under his master mind and hand, the most notable of them being the imposing capitol of the State, at Lansing, a public building that is the honor and the glory of the State. Under the tri-color of France his ancestors were born, and to "*La Belle France*," whose national emblem is the lovely *fleur-de-lis*, Detroit looks with pride and affection; for was it not her sons who founded the beautiful "City of the Straits," and who to so large a degree gave to the city her reputation for that elegance of manner and suavity of grace, so marked a characteristic of her best society? And this lovely city was his birthplace; for here he was born on February 2, 1818, and here also he died on May 2, 1893. The Chapoton family in America was founded with the founding of Detroit; for Dr. Jean Baptiste Chapoton, a scion of an old and aristocratic family of the South of France, was the second surgeon of Fort Pontchartrain (afterwards Detroit) when that post was occupied by Cadillac in 1701. In 1721 the doctor was united in marriage to Marguerite Estene, and they became the parents of twenty children, seven only of whom lived to maturity. His son, Jean Baptiste, 2d, born in 1721, married Felice Cecyre in 1755. One of his sons, Jean Baptiste, 3d, married Therese Pelletier, and their son, Eustache, born in 1792, was married to Adelaide Julie Serat dit Coquillart, and died in 1872. Eustache Chapoton, the father of Alexander, a handsome and courtly gentleman of energy, honor, and integrity, was therefore one of the early natives born in what was then a western wilderness, a little village, a military and trading post, far removed from other civilization than that which the people themselves brought. The surrounding forests abounded in game, wild animals, and Indians. Yet, with all the surroundings and all the quaintness of those early days—days when the ox-cart was the aristocratic family conveyance—these early Frenchmen and their families threw a glamour over the whole, and invested society with that peculiar grace that is so characteristic of the French people. Here Eustache Chapoton became a builder, and Alexander also adopted the same profession, and on the decease of his father succeeded to the business which he had established. In this he remained until his death. Seventy-five years a resident of Detroit, he lived to see the frontier village develop into a large and beautiful city. Better yet, he was the man who contributed in so large a degree to this magnificent growth and development; for, in combination with his son Alexander Chapoton, Jr., not only were many of Detroit's largest buildings erected, but also many of those in other parts of the State, among them being the capitol at Lansing; the Northern Asylum for the Insane, at Traverse City; and in Detroit, the Detroit Opera-house, the Russell House, the Michigan Exchange, Freedman's Block, the Godfrey Block, Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, Merrill Block, Burns Block, Telegraph Block, and other blocks and elegant private residences too numerous to mention. And following in his footsteps came his son, adding to the number, until the name of Chapoton has become the synonym in Detroit for the builders of elegant and substantial buildings, all of them monuments to the taste, skill, and integrity of the builders. In the building of the capitol "something happened" that was so strange, and so hitherto unheard of, that it has been the talk of the people of the State ever since. We quote from "Michigan and Its Resources:" "The new capitol was begun in 1872. An appropriation of $1,430,000 was made, $1,427,743.78 expended, and $2,256.22 turned back into the treasury; an act standing to-day as a living monument to the honesty of the Building Committee; an act having few, if any, parallels in the history of the country." Everything used was of the best quality; and now, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, not a flaw is found. "It is the most elegant and complete capitol ever built in the United States for anything near the same amount of money." In 1863 he was elected to the State Legislature. Later, Governor Baldwin appointed him as one of three commissioners to superintend the building of the State capitol. Later yet, he was appointed one of the trustees to select the site for the Northern Asylum for the Insane. In Detroit, he served as a member of the Board of Public Works, rendering most valuable service for a period of nine years. Fearless and of unswerving integrity in the discharge of his public duties, the services he rendered to his city and State were of inestimable value. In early manhood he was united in marriage to Felice Montreuil, daughter of St. Luke Montreuil, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Sandwich East, now Walkerville; and to them were born six children—Alexander, banker and builder; Mrs. Josephine Baby; Mrs. Alexander Viger, who died December 17, 1885; Mrs. Emily Bush, Dr. Edmund A., and Felice, who died March 28, 1892. Mrs. Chapoton survived her husband only a few years; for she herself passed away on May 31, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Mr. Chapoton's religious faith was that of the mother Church, and in her faith he lived and died—a devout Catholic, a Christian gentleman. A high official of the State, who had known him long and intimately, and admired him for his many sterling qualities, when once asked for an opinion, expressed himself in the following language: "I regard Alexander Chapoton as possessing as many manly qualities as any man with whom I have been associated. He is truthful, generous, brave; and in every characteristic requisite to a good citizen, a pure, kind, and true friend. I think him really a pattern man,



Alexander Chapleton

whose life is worthy of imitation—a man of good abilities, self-reliant, conservative, and safe, fully deserving the fullest confidence and highest respect." His remains, followed by a large concourse of Detroit's prominent men, were laid to rest in beautiful Mt. Elliott Cemetery. Thus closed the life of a man who had lived to see a vast empire arise, where at the time of his birth unbroken nature held her sway; and he had enjoyed the honor of contributing largely to this more than wonderful development. Colonel E. E. Myers, Mr. Chapoton's old and long-time associate, delivers himself of the following touching eulogium on his deceased friend:

"I was intimately connected with Mr. Alexander Chapoton, Sr., during the entire construction of the Michigan State capitol building. His associates on the commission were Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, and Hon. James Shearer, of Bay City. These gentlemen were the commissioners who had charge of the construction of the building. I was brought in close and intimate relation with these gentlemen during the period of seven years from the adoption of my plans to the completion of the work, and, as the architect of the capitol building, I always found Mr. Chapoton and his associates on the commission to be men of the strictest integrity, and taking as great an interest in the work as if it were their own personal business. I was brought into closer relation with Mr. Chapoton than with either of the other gentlemen. In going to and from Detroit to Lansing, we traveled together, often occupying the same room at the hotel. He was a man of wide experience, who had studied important matters and was well posted on events of the times. As a skilled mechanic of large experience, his services proved invaluable to the State in the erection of the building. He was what we might term a matter of-fact man, who weighed all subjects well before deciding upon any issue, and his thorough knowledge of mechanics and mechanical work submitted to us was of great assistance to his associates on the board and myself. Intimate personal relationship with him would impress any one with his kindness of heart and great fairness, which characterized all his business as well as social transactions. He was a Christian gentleman, who had the utmost faith and reliance upon the Savior of mankind, and I could not but admire the faith upon which he based his hopes, and in which I always found him sincere. While occupying a room with him at Lansing, I never knew him to retire to his couch at night without first kneeling and offering up his prayers to his God. And I believe that his faith and hope have realized their perfect function. The most exemplary habits characterized his public as well as his private life. He was thoroughly devoted to his family; a kind husband, a loving father, and a good neighbor, charitable in the extreme where he knew charity was required. As a public officer, he faithfully discharged his every duty and trust placed in his care. His life and its records are left with us as a model for all to follow. Mr. Chapoton was thoroughly and well known throughout the State as a legislator, as a commissioner of the State capitol building, and in connection with the Board of Public Works of Detroit. As a contractor and builder, he was one who executed his work faithfully; his materials were furnished in accordance with his contracts; and we could always depend upon his work being faithfully carried out. The numerous structures erected by him in the city of Detroit, tacitly speak in his behalf more eloquently than words can express. Monuments of stone time will decay and crumble to dust; of bronze, and it will tarnish. Within himself, by his noble qualities, he daily impressed upon all that the monument he most desired was based on truth, fidelity, and honor. These were so firmly and steadfastly fixed within him that we might say, *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.* To be acquainted with Mr. Chapoton it took years to learn what he was, and that which he quietly taught us of his great genius so impressed it upon our minds that we could never forget it; and while he sleeps in Mt. Elliott it is pleasant to remember that he was faithful in life, faithful to his Creator, faithful to the people at large, and faithful to his family."

The following letter will speak for itself, without words from the writer of this sketch:

Holy Family Church,
413 West Twelfth Street.

"Chicago, Illinois, March 13, 1894.

"Mesdames Bush and Baby:

"*My Very Dear Friends,*—I have read carefully the manuscript you so kindly sent me. To say that it afforded me genuine pleasure is saying too little; for the subject of your father's memory is so dear to my heart that I could never tire reading his praises, or feel that the best things man can think or pen can write about his honor, integrity, honesty, and other sterling evidences of true manhood, can be overdrawn. The sketch is excellent for the secular publication in which it is to appear; but having known your father more intimately in his Christian life and supernatural motives, I can not but regret that his most distinguishing traits and the characteristics most deserving of admiration are lost upon the majority of men, because these qualities of his were animated by a spirit of intense and ardent supernatural faith, to whose nobility and far-reaching effects the majority of our non-Catholic fellow-citizens are comparative strangers. It was his faith that made him the man he was—a just man, a fearless man, a sympathetic and kind-hearted man, a man of principle, and a fervent lover of truth. Yet, with all these attributes of a stern and unyielding reverence for what was right, his was a singularly humble and devout spirit, which penetrated every detail of his daily life, and made him the model Christian gentleman, who bequeathed to his children a name above reproach and an example which will long bear fruit in the hearts of those who knew him. Not merely his intelligence and the schooling of his affections from early manhood, but even his very instincts seemed to lead him unerringly to what was noble and best. He knew no path but that of rectitude, no method of action not dictated by a high sense of honor. Amidst the conflicting calls of worldly interest, business advancement, social position, political preferment, and family prosperity, he always recognized and invariably followed the imperious voice of duty. His allegiance to it seemed natural, rather than acquired. He might, indeed, stand alone in some of his opinions; but whatever position he took, investigation showed that his feet rested securely on the firm ground of truth. Truth was his guiding star; perhaps I might call it the passion of his life. No one could come in contact with Alexander Chapoton without feeling, not only the magnetic force of a strong character, but of a character dominated by unswerving fidelity to truth.

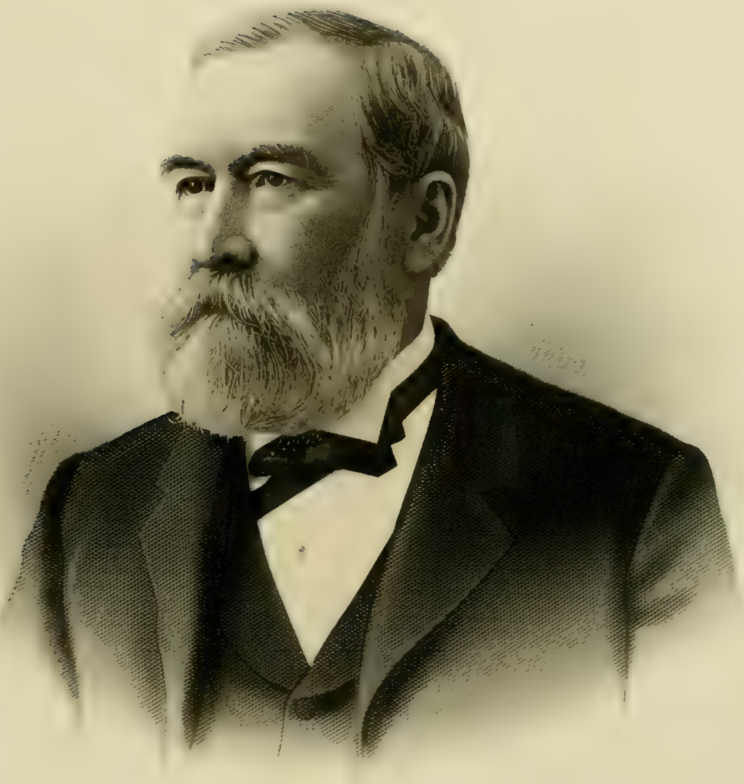
"I have known him long and intimately, but my admiration grew with my knowledge of him, and I never came in contact with him without feeling better for the touch of his kind and manly nature.

"In his memory you have a legacy beyond all calculation, beyond wealth or station, beyond all earthly inheritance—the untarnished name of a true Christian, Alexander Chapoton.

"Yours very sincerely, M. P. Dowling, S. J."

Hon. William James Stuart, lawyer, Grand Rapids, was born November 1, 1844, at Yankee Springs, Barry County, Michigan, son of Alexander and Martha (Noble) Stuart, both natives of Ireland, who were married November 27, 1840, and came to America in 1843, and soon after located on a farm at Yankee Springs. Here they had a family of three sons—John N., William J., and Thomas A., and one daughter, Elizabeth; and here the mother, Martha, died September 20, 1854, aged thirty-seven years and twenty-three days, and his father died at Kalamazoo, on July 31, 1878, aged sixty-two years. Like most of the sons of the earlier settlers in Michigan, Mr. Stuart laid the foundation of his education during the winter seasons, and shared with his father and brothers the labors of the farm in seed-time and harvest. In October, 1860, he went to Hastings, the county-seat, and attended the public schools until 1861, in the fall of which year he went to Kalamazoo, his father having removed there, and entered the preparatory department of Kalamazoo College. He graduated from the high-school of that city in June, 1863, and from then until March, 1864, was engaged in teaching in a school near Kalamazoo. He then entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, and on the completion of his junior year, accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools at Hastings. Resigning at the end of a year, he returned to Ann Arbor, and graduated from the university with the class of '68, with the degree of B. A. He then resumed the superintendency of the Hastings schools, and, in the summer of 1870, resigned to enter the law department of the university. In March, 1872, he graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B., having devoted the intervening vacations to reading law in the offices of Balch & Smiley at Kalamazoo, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Detroit in the following April. He then went to Eldora, Iowa, having been tendered the position of superintendent of schools at that place for the balance of the year. Three months later he returned to Michigan, and with a capital of less than one hundred dollars, repaired to Muskegon, then a thriving sawmill town, with the intention of opening an office. During his first night there he was robbed of his money, however, and, impressed with the idea that this was a bad omen, abandoned his intention, and returned to Kalamazoo, where he commenced the practice of his profession in the law office of Balch & Son. In November, 1872, he removed to Grand Rapids, and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with E. A. Burlingame, then prosecuting attorney of Kent County, which continued until April, 1876, when it was dissolved, and the firm of Stuart & Sweet was organized, Mr. Stuart's associate being Mr. E. F. Sweet, and for twelve years occupied a prominent position among the legal fraternity of the city. In April, 1888, Mr. Stuart formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. L. E. Knappen, and Mr. C. H. VanArman, under the name of Stuart, Knappen & VanArman, which was dissolved by the death of the latter in January, 1890, when the firm of Stuart & Knappen continued the practice till 1893. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Stuart was made city attorney by appointment from the Common Council, and held this office two years. From 1883 to 1885 he was a member of the Board of Education. In May, 1888, he was appointed by Judge Montgomery to the position of prosecuting attorney, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of the then incumbent, and in the following fall was elected to the position for a term of two years. In 1892, the Republicans nominated Mr. Stuart for mayor, and he was elected. That his administration was a satisfactory and popular one is attested by the fact that Mr. Stuart was re-elected in 1893 by an increased majority. A member of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Stuart has for years served as a member of the vestry of St. Mark's parish. He was married April 13, 1874, to Miss Calista Hadley, of Hastings, Michigan. One of his friends and associates in the city has voiced the sentiments of the community in reference to Mr. Stuart in the following words: "Upon coming to this city, he at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession—the law. As a lawyer, he devoted himself to the interest of his clients, and succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. As a citizen, he has taken an active interest in whatever would promote the welfare of his fellows. Prominent in social, religious, local, and commercial circles, he had so won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens that in 1892, and again in 1893, he was elected mayor of the city. His administration was conducted along the same lines that marked his career as a citizen—integrity, efficiency, and a faithful discharge of the trust committed to his care. Careful and painstaking in his methods, modest, unassuming, but firm in his convictions, with a high sense of justice, and determined to do right, he is an upright citizen and model public servant. He is, in the broadest interpretation of the word, a man who is an honor to his profession, to his city, and one whom his fellows delight to honor."

HON. WILLIAM BINGHAM WESSON, deceased, was one of the earliest settlers in Detroit. He was the son of Rev. William B. Wesson, a descendant of William Wesson who landed in America about sixteen years after the arrival of the *Mayflower*, and who had come from Ely, England, where the family had been prominently known for upwards of two centuries. A prominent writer on English history has said that the bones of successive generations of the Wessons lie moldering in the churchyard of the Ely Cathedral, and that their names are inscribed on the parchment mortuary records of this parish as far back as the twelfth century, when the cathedral was built, in the reign of William Rufus, the red-headed son of William the Conqueror. On coming to America in 1736, William Wesson engaged in farming pursuits at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, about twenty miles from Boston, where he soon attained a large acreage. His sons also were nearly all farmers, and they, too, became noted for their large landed possessions as well as for their ability to successfully combat Indians, who, in those early days, were the principal source of annoyance to the Puritan fathers. Several of his descendants were also brave officers and privates in the Revolutionary War, some of them gaining remarkable distinction on the battle-fields, although their opponents were of the same nationality as their ancestors. The subject of this sketch was about the first of the family to leave the old Massachusetts settlement, where the name had attained an enviable prominence. He was, however, not going among strangers, for an older sister had married and settled in Detroit, where her husband, Moses T. Dickinson, was engaged in the hardware business. William B. Wesson was then only thirteen years of age, having been born at Hardwick, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on March 20, 1820, but had acquired a liberal education for one so young, for which he was greatly indebted to the untiring efforts of his father,



Wm. B. Wilson

Rev. William B. Wesson, who was pastor of the Congregational Church at Hardwick. Being of a studious nature, he expressed a desire, on his arrival at Detroit, to continue his studies. His wishes being acceded to, he began a course in the private school of D. B. Crane, where so many of the older natives of Detroit received the first rudiments of their education. He next took a course in the Detroit branch of the University of Michigan, and later entered the Literary Department of the university at Ann Arbor. Before he had completed his studies his health compelled a complete cessation from study, and Mr. Wesson returned to his native State for rest. He remained six months, and then returned to Detroit in 1843, entering the office of Van Dyke & Emmons as a law student. It was not his intention to adopt the law as a profession, but it was his desire to acquire as much legal knowledge as possible, deeming it necessary in properly conducting business. Three years later he was admitted to practice, but he never availed himself of that privilege; for soon after his admission he formed a partnership with Albert Crane, an intimate friend, for carrying on a real-estate and general insurance business. This association was kept up for twenty years, and it has often been remarked since its dissolution that the firm handled more Detroit realty than any half dozen local real-estate firms in the same length of time, either previous to or since its existence. Their first experience in the business was in making investments in Detroit and vicinity for Eastern capitalists. In a short time they had accumulated sufficient means to warrant investments on their own account, and these proved decidedly lucrative. Chicago, at that time, was in its infancy, and the young men of the firm saw opportunities for investment which they were not slow to grasp. Both were good judges, not only of human nature, but of land values as well; hence it is not strange that they prospered. In 1865 their business had become so extensive and widely separated as to require a division, and, at Mr. Crane's suggestion, he took the Chicago investments, and Mr. Wesson the Detroit interests, which, according to the apportionment made at that time, were valued at $600,000. Mr. Wesson kept adding to his possessions, which were not confined to any particular portion of the city, and eventually began the erection of houses, which he disposed of on contract, with a small payment down and the balance in easy monthly payments. He was the pioneer in this business in Detroit, which has now attained such magnitude. Not only did he erect dwelling-houses on this plan, but large business houses and factories as well, some of the latter being sold as high as from $25,000 to $60,000. Altogether, it is estimated that he built and sold over five thousand buildings in Detroit during his lifetime, and in this respect it might be said he was without a rival, as not another man can be mentioned who has figured as extensively in the development of Detroit as William B. Wesson. Many citizens of Detroit, now beyond the reach of want, owe much of their success to the patience and leniency of Mr. Wesson. Many laboring men, who had invested in one of the Wesson houses, by paying probably fifty dollars or one hundred dollars on it, and then finding it impossible to keep up the payments, have reason to be thankful that the terms of their contracts were not rigorously enforced, but that, through his kindness, they are still in possession of their property, which has increased in value nearly one hundredfold. His many acts of benevolence will never be enumerated, he being one of the very few modern Samaritans who do not permit their right hand to know what their left performs. He possessed none of that grasping disposition which tends only to widen the breach between capital and labor, and it can safely be said that not a dollar of the immense fortune he had accumulated was obtained through the slightest oppression of the poor, or in wronging those with whom he had business dealings. Mr. Wesson's business career was not entirely confined to real estate investments. In 1870, with a number of other capitalists, he became interested in the project of building the Detroit and Lansing Railroad, and was elected president of the company. The work of building the road was no small undertaking, and was subsequently made even more difficult by a decision of the Supreme Court, in 1874, declaring the bonds and bonuses voted by the various townships through which the road was to pass as unconstitutional and void. The only effect this had on the company was to influence many of the promoters to give up the project, but Mr. Wesson was not one of those. Almost alone, he decided that, having gone so far, he would not see the road drop into obscurity, but would go ahead and build it without the promised bonuses. He was fortunate in enlisting the co-operation of a syndicate headed by James F. Joy. The road was built, and Mr. Wesson continued as a heavy stockholder for seven years; but the inevitable occurred, and he saw the road pass into the hands of a new corporation, having been sold under a mortgage foreclosure, a calamity he had labored so incessantly to avert. He then turned his attention to other enterprises, in which he was financially interested, notable among them being the Hargreaves Manufacturing Company and the Detroit Safe Company, he being president of both these corporations. He was one of the original incorporators, and president of the Wayne County Savings Bank from its inception to the time of his death. He was also president of the Trust, Security, and Safe Deposit Company, which is operated in connection with the Wayne County Savings Bank, a director in the First National Bank of Detroit, and treasurer of the Spurr Iron Mining Company, in all of which corporations he was a heavy stockholder, as well as in numerous railroad enterprises. In politics, Mr. Wesson was an ardent Republican, but by no means a partisan. He was always a liberal contributor to campaign funds; but, though many times importuned, only once did he yield to the solicitations of his friends, and allow himself as a candidate for a political office. In 1872 he was elected State senator from the First District of Michigan, which usually returned a Democrat by about three thousand, his majority being nearly fifteen hundred. In the Senate he served as chairman of the Committee on Finance and Appropriations, and also spent much time in advancing the interests of the University of Michigan, which recognized his endeavors in its behalf by bestowing on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a prominent member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and served as a member of its Building Committee when the edifice on Congress Street was erected in 1852. In 1852 he was married to Mrs. Lacyra Eugenia Hill, eldest daughter of the late Lyman Baldwin, who had been a posperous Detroit business man. They had three children, but only one survived, a daughter, Edith, who was married in 1886 to Lieutenant Stephen Y. Seyburn, of the Tenth United States Infantry, who during the Spanish-American War became a colonel of volunteers, and served as such both in Cuba and in the Philippines. The only son, Harry Elton, a young man of great promise, died November 14, 1881. While serving in the State Senate in the winter of 1872–3, Mr. Wesson contracted an illness which appeared to take a firm hold on his constitution. When the session ended he took an extended trip through the Southern States. Notwithstanding this, his health continued to fail rapidly, and he soon became firmly convinced that he would never fully recover. His last trip to his down-town office was made on January 31, 1890, and from that time he consciously and patiently awaited the arrival of death's messenger, which came to him on June 18, 1890, while surrounded by his devoted family and a few of his more intimate associates who had gathered at his beautiful home on the banks of the Detroit River. Mr. Wesson was a man of most noble impulses and generous nature. In his charity he was wise and judicious. In his manners he was courteous to all with whom he came in contact. In his intellectual life he kept pace with the best thought of the day, and his library gives abundant evidence of personal and skilled selection. "A more unostentatious man than William B. Wesson never lived," said one of his most intimate friends to the writer just after his death in 1890. "He was a very much occupied man with common affairs of the day. He was not ambitious to attain wealth, but to succeed in his every undertaking. His greatest pleasure appeared to be to use his property as he went along, as a means to aid the deserving ones, whom he respected, like a judicious trustee. I know it would have caused him great mortification to have it thought that he was making a display that would create the least envious feeling in any one. It was his ambition to leave the world better than he found it, and I think the city of Detroit will attest the fact that his ambition had been gratified."

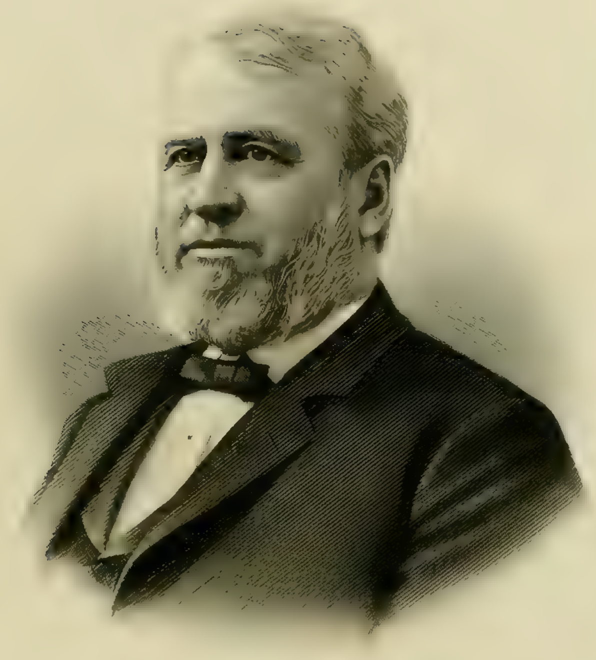
HON. JOSEPH B. MOORE, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in the village of Commerce, Oakland County, Michigan, November 3, 1845. His father, Jacob J. Moore, was a native of Warren County, New Jersey. His mother, Hepsibeth Gillett Moore, was born in Alleghany County, New York. His parents first settled in Michigan, near Utica, Macomb County, in 1833. The subject of this sketch is the fifth of eight children living. His father, who was a prosperous furniture manufacturer at Commerce, suffered a business reverse, which made it necessary for all the members of the family to assist in earning a livelihood. From his thirteenth to his nineteenth year, young Moore worked in and about his father's sawmill at Walled Lake, having but one term in that time in school. During this period, and while doing a full day's work in the mill, he read "Blackstone's Commentaries," kindly lent him by the late James D. Bateman, of Walled Lake. In 1864 he enlisted in the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, but was rejected, much to his regret, by the examining surgeon. In 1865 he entered Hillsdale College, and attended the fall and winter terms of that institution until 1868, teaching during the winters and working upon the farm or in the mill summers. He did not complete his course; but, in recognition of his scholastic attainments, the college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1879. Mr. Moore, in the fall of 1868, entered the Law Department at the Michigan University. After spending one year there, he moved to Lapeer, where he was admitted to the practice of the law, by Judge Josiah Turner, in 1869. It was not long before he developed great skill as a trial lawyer, his work as an advocate being especially successful. At the time of his election as judge he was engaged upon one side or the other in nearly every important case tried in his locality. Perhaps the most celebrated work done by him as a lawyer was his successful defense of Nettie M. Barnard, charged with murdering Charlotte Curtis by pouring kerosene oil over her and setting fire to her. The excitement at Lapeer was so intense as to make a change of venue necessary in order to get a fair and impartial jury, and the case was tried in Eaton County. It will long be remembered as one of the most notable criminal cases tried in the State. In 1872, Mr. Moore was elected circuit court commissioner. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, which office he held for four years. At the commencement of his term a gang of criminals made Lapeer their headquarters. The young prosecuting attorney determined to drive these men away. Many of them were convicted and sent to the various prisons, and the leader was glad to find another habitation. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Moore was elected mayor of Lapeer by the largest majority, with one exception, ever given to a candidate for that office. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for State senator, but declined because of a press of professional work. Two years later he was elected State senator, and took an honorable position in a senate having in its membership such men as Hon. C. McElroy, of St. Clair, Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Hon. George A. Farr, Hon. J. Webster Childs, Hon. T. W. Palmer, and many other eminent men. He declined a renomination, the work of his profession requiring all his time. In 1884 he was elected on the Republican State ticket a Presidential elector at large. In 1886, though not an active candidate, Mr. Moore came within five votes of being nominated for Congress. It has been part of his theory that every member of a republic ought to take an interest in its affairs, to be active in politics, to attend the primary meetings of his party, and to help shape its policy, and from the time he attained his majority until he was

J. B. Moore

elected judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, in 1887, it was his custom to engage actively in the political campaigns, his clearness of statement and eloquence of speech securing for him large audiences and an acceptable hearing. He placed in nomination his neighbor and long-time friend, the Hon. John T. Rich, at the Jackson convention in 1880, at Detroit in 1890, and again at Saginaw in 1892, when he was finally nominated for governor. Mr. Moore has an excellent reputation as an after-dinner speaker. Not a Memorial-day has passed since the day was established, when he has not presented to a large audience in words of glowing patriotism the heroic deeds of our citizen-soldiery. On nearly every Fourth of July for more than twenty years he has addressed his fellow-citizens upon themes in keeping with the day. Of his address July 4, 1892, the North Branch *Gazette* says: "At the hour for opening the exercises of the day a conservative estimate placed the number of visitors at at least five thousand people. Judge Joseph B. Moore appeared on the platform somewhat after the appointed hour, on account of the delay in the arrival of a train. If, however, the people grew a little impatient on this account, the eloquent and patriotic words of the gifted speaker soon changed their irritable mood to one of interested contentment. . . . Where words of praise were so universally accorded, it may seem superfluous to attempt to add even the slightest tribute to the sum of approbation. . . . The speech was one of the best a North Branch audience was ever privileged to hear. It was, indeed, an eloquent and scholarly presentation of logically-drawn conclusions, and as a summary of important historical facts was a rare intellectual treat." In 1887, without solicitation on his part, Mr. Moore was nominated as a candidate for circuit judge. His opponent was Hon. W. W. Stickney, who had served in that capacity with great acceptability for six years. Mr. Moore was elected, receiving much more than his party vote. The Lapeer County *Democrat* of April 5, 1890, says: "The name of Hon. J. B. Moore is being urged as the proper one for judge of the Supreme Court, a place recently made vacant by the death of Judge Campbell, of Detroit. . . . There is no more able lawyer, competent jurist, or suitable person for this high position than our esteemed and much-respected fellow-townsman." The Detroit *Journal*, of April 3, 1890, says: "The indorsements that come in behalf of Judge J. B. Moore, of Lapeer, emanating as they do from both Democrats and Republicans, are such as any man might feel proud of. Judge Moore is a learned man, an upright man, a jurist of decided power." Successful as his work had been as an advocate, it was even more satisfactory as a judge. Of the four hundred and seventy criminal, and upwards of fifteen hundred civil cases heard by him as circuit judge, but two criminal and thirteen civil cases were reversed in the Supreme Court of the State. The Pontiac *Daily News*, of February 17, 1892, says: "It is a credit to any court to have a judge like Judge Moore. He commands, by his unassuming dignity, the admiration of counsel and spectators alike. As modest as a woman and as fearless as a Cæsar, unprejudiced, impartial, intelligent, and kind, he counts his friends in all classes and stations of life, and those who know him best love him most." In 1887, Mr. Moore was made president of the Board of Water Commissioners at Lapeer. His work and influence had much to do with the establishment of the excellent system of water-works now owned by the city of Lapeer. In 1891, Hon. Albert K. Smiley, of New York; Professor C. C. Painter, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts; and Judge Moore, were appointed by President Harrison a commission to select lands for permanent reservations for the Mission Indians in Southern California. Their work was done to the entire satisfaction of the President and of Congress. Mr. Moore has been a considerable traveler. During his vacations he has visited his country from Quebec to San Diego, California, and from Minneapolis to New Orleans, and has spent some time in Great Britain and on the Continent. He is a great reader of good books, and has one of the best-selected libraries in his section of the State. In 1893, Judge Moore was renominated for circuit judge. His opponent was one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in the State, Hon. Aug. C. Baldwin, of Pontiac. So satisfactory, however, had been the work of Judge Moore to the people that he ran largely ahead of his ticket, getting nearly two hundred majority in the Democratic county of Oakland, and upward of seven hundred majority in the circuit. In 1895 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, when there was an opposing candidate. Mr. Moore was married, December 3, 1872, to Miss Ella L. Bentley, of Lapeer, daughter of Jasper and Julia Barnard Bentley. They have no children. More than one young man and woman has realized the kindly helpfulness of these two people, when struggling to obtain an education, or in getting settled in life. We can find no more fitting close to this sketch than to quote from one of our esteemed Lapeer contemporaries: "Mr. Moore is an eloquent speaker, an eminently successful lawyer, a brilliant conversationalist, a staunch and reliable friend, and a polished gentleman."

WILLIAM KER MUIR, deceased, of Detroit, was essentially a Michigan man. His individuality has truly left its impress upon its affairs and institutions. Deservedly notable and respected in a social way for his Christian manhood and philanthropy, he earned distinction in a business capacity as having no peer in the State in the promotion, establishment, and control of large railway enterprises. The successful career and strong characteristics of the subject of this sketch have their root far back in an ancestry inspired by indomitable energy, and governed by firm principles: born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 20, 1829, his father, William Muir, being a native of Greenock, and his mother, Margaret (Parker) Howie, a lineal descendant of a historic Covenanter family, of Lochgoyne, Scotland. While a youth he exhibited a taste for mechanical engineering. He also had a predilection for medical and surgical jurisprudence; but as he spent a portion of each school-day in a railway engineering establishment, thus was, eventually, determined his future vocation. He was first engaged with an Ayrshire railroad, serving through all the grades of railway employment, in the parcel, freight, ticket, and passenger departments, on and off trains, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of all details, and, by successive promotion for faithful and efficient service, was appointed to an important position in the manager's office, which he afterwards resigned to accept a responsible place in the service of an English railway company. While with the latter he met Mr. C. J. Bridges, managing director of the Great Western Railway of Canada, who induced Mr. Muir, during the year 1852, to remove from England to accept an appointment with his company, which was then building its line between Niagara Falls and Hamilton. For nearly five years he remained with this company, and then came to Detroit to assume management of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, which, under his direction, was completed its entire length, thoroughly equipped with rolling-stock, and including a magnificent steamship line to ply between the western terminus of the road, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee. In 1865 he resigned his connection with that road, and accepted an appointment as assistant general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, remaining with the same until 1870, when he was tendered and accepted the office of general superintendent of the Great Western Railway Company. Within a few years he revolutionized the status of this road; changing its tracks from a broad to the standard (or American) gauge, also adding new rolling-stock and establishing the same as a connecting link between Eastern and Western lines of railways. In January, 1875, he again assumed the superintendence of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, but resigned the same during that year to accept the management of the then new railroad through Canada, with its branches on the American side, known as the Canada Southern Railway lines, where he remained for a number of years and until his retirement to less active and arduous business pursuits. In his long connection with railway management and control, those essential qualities of executive ability, good judgment, and quick perception, so requisite in the building up of such extensive enterprises, were in him ever manifest. His knowledge and apprehension of details, coupled with a retentive memory and the ability to thoroughly systematize every department of railway management, and to select capable subordinates, with his indefatigable exertions, contributed greatly to the success of the companies with which he was from time to time connected. His death occurred at Detroit, June 23, 1892, and soon after an extended tour of Japan. At that time Mr. Muir was president and general manager of the Eureka Iron and Steel Works, president of the Star Steamship Company, and, for over seventeen years, one of the directors of the Detroit Savings Bank. He long took an active interest in many of the eleemosynary institutions of the city. For some years he was a member of the Board of Poor Commissioners of Detroit, and served as president of that body. He was also a director in Harper Hospital and a trustee in the local association of charities. One of the first Belle Isle Park commissioners, there now stands on that island a beautiful granite fountain, erected by his widow in honor of his memory. Mr. Muir was long a member of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church. With his wife, one son, William Howie Muir, and five daughters survive him. Two brothers, James H. and Thomas Muir, are prominent business men of Detroit. Henry Russel, Bethune Duffield, Harry C. VanHusan, and Wetmore Hunt, of Detroit, are sons-in-law. Mr. Muir was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Elizabeth Steele, and his surviving widow, whom he married in 1863, Miss Christina Hendrie; both being natives of Scotland. The deceased was well known, and had many friends throughout the Canadian Provinces and the Northwestern States, who admired him for his business ability and probity and for his many social qualities of mind and heart. His public spirit was ever exhibited in every enterprise for the advancement of his city and State, and his charitable nature was manifest in all things that tended to promote the comfort and welfare of the people.

GEORGE ORVILLE ROBINSON, lawyer, Detroit, was born in South Reading, Windsor County, Vermont, June 14, 1832. He belongs to an old New England family which was residing at Lexington, Massachusetts, at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. In this historic town, Ebenezer Robinson, grandfather of Mr. Robinson was born, and here his youthful mind was stirred, and his soul filled with patriotism by the thrilling sounds and sights of the battle of Lexington. While a mere lad, soon after this battle, he entered the privateer naval service, where he assisted in the capture of several merchantmen. Later, the privateer was taken by an English frigate, and the youth, for six months, suffered great hardships on board the notorious prison-ship *Jersey*, which was at that time in New York harbor. After his release, the lad was compelled to beg his way from New York to his home in Lexington. However, he soon enlisted for three years in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, and was stationed for a time at West Point, and later near New York, where he remained until peace was declared. At the close of the Revolutionary War, he, with his brother James, settled at South Reading, Vermont. Here he cleared a large farm, upon which, with the wife of his youth, he lived sixty-six years; and where, in 1857, in the ninety-third year of his age, he died greatly respected and beloved—a man of remarkable vigor and force of character. Lewis Robinson, son of the Revolutionary hero, was born in South Reading in 1793, and during a long and active business life did much to promote the growth and prosperity of his native town. In the years intervening between 1830 and 1850 he published the maps of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the United States, as well as many copper-plate engravings. He extended his business, and at Stanstead, Lower Canada, published maps of Upper and Lower Canada; while at Akron, Ohio, he organized a map-publishing company, which published maps of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and of the United States. These were



Geo. O. Robinson

printed on engraved copper-plates, and their compilation involved considerable expense. Lewis Robinson, in early life, married Sarah Manning, daughter of Levi Manning, of Cavendish, Vermont. She was a woman of remarkable energy of character, and greatly aided her husband in promoting the prosperity of their town. Lewis Robinson died at the place of his nativity in 1871. His wife survived him over twenty-one years. George O. Robinson inherited the sterling qualities of his parents and ancestors. He enjoyed the usual advantages of a public-school education in his native State, assisted his father in the various departments of his business, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching school, and studying to fit himself for college. For several quarters he taught the village schools of Springfield, Cavendish, Perkinsville, and Brownsville, Vermont. At other seasons of the year he continued his studies, evincing a special talent for mathematics. After completing a preparatory course at Springfield and Newbury Seminaries, he entered the University of Vermont in 1853, from which he graduated as salutatorian of his class in 1857. Mr. Robinson now commenced the study of law, and, in March of the following year, went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he completed his professional studies. In the fall of 1858 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for the two following years in Wisconsin, and at the same time did some field surveying, and also performed the duties of justice of the peace. In the spring of 1861 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1862, Mr. Robinson formed a law partnership with David W. Brooks. The firm made a specialty of the collection of claims upon the Government arising out of the Civil War. The firm of Robinson & Brooks had a large and successful law business, and prosecuted, in a manner satisfactory both to claimants and the Government, a large number of claims of various kinds. The partnership was dissolved in 1872, when the new firm of Robinson & Flinn was formed. This latter firm still continues, giving special attention to the title, care, and sale of pine-lands and pine-land estates. Mr. Robinson is of a genial, affable, but retiring disposition. He is highly regarded as a man of strict integrity, conscientious in the discharge of his duties as a citizen, and having unusual energy and perseverance in advocating and pressing what he claims to be right. He has shown admirable judgment and executive ability in conducting large and important business interests. In charitable and religious work, Mr. Robinson has always been active. He was one of the original members of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, and was a delegate to the International Convention held at Montreal in 1867, at Portland in 1869, and at Washington in 1870. He has been for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the organizer and principal founder of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*, a religious newspaper of extended circulation, published by the Methodist Publishing Company, of Detroit. He has always been a large stockholder and officer in the Company, and now for a number of years its president. In 1895, Mr. Robinson was elected as the leading lay delegate of the Detroit Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was held during the month of May, 1896, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was very active and helpful in the organization of the deaconess legislation of the Church, and was also at the same time made a member of the important Book Committee of the Church, which has charge of the large publishing-houses of the Methodist Book Concern, including the many publications and periodicals, as well as the large family of *Christian Advocates* of the Church. He is a stanch Republican, ever giving his party substantial support, but has never sought personal political preferment. For some years he was an active member of the Board of Education. Mr. Robinson has traveled extensively, both in his own country and in foreign lands. Letters descriptive of his travels, as also those pertaining to questions of law and insurance, have been much appreciated. He was married September 27, 1859, at Greenwich, Connecticut, to Miss Helen Mather, the daughter of Atla E. Mather, the first crockery merchant of Detroit, who died in 1872. By her he had five children—Frederick A., Caroline M. (now Mrs. George L. Chesebrough), George A., Emma Mabel, and Willie H. The latter died in 1878. Mrs. Robinson was a woman of unassuming but pleasant manners, and contributed greatly to the completeness of her home and the happiness of her husband during the years of their married life. She died January 10, 1890, greatly beloved by all who knew her. Her mother, Lois Yale, was a daughter of Lyman Yale, of Charlotte, Vermont, a very intelligent descendant of the brother of the founder of Yale College. On the 7th of May, 1891, Mr. Robinson married Miss Jane M. Bancroft, who for over eight years had been the dean of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. She was the daughter of Rev. George C. Bancroft, of the Troy Conference, of New York; was a graduate of the celebrated school of Mrs. Emma Willard at Troy, New York; the State Normal School at Albany; and later, in 1877, of the Syracuse University. Later, she obtained in regular course, upon examination, the degrees of Master and Doctor of Philosophy. She spent two years in Europe at the universities of Zurich and Paris, and became, while there, greatly interested in Christian philanthropy. On her return she wrote the work entitled "Deaconesses in Europe, and their Lessons for America," which has become an authority upon the subject of which it treats. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are greatly interested in the charities of Detroit and in Christian work. For many years Mr. Robinson has been an active trustee of Albion College, and has taken a deep interest in the subject of Christian education.

HON. GEORGE JEROME, deceased, of Detroit, was long a conspicuous figure in our Peninsular State. His worth as a citizen, his eminence in the profession of the law, and his distinguished leadership in the political affairs of this commonwealth, exerted an influence felt and recognized throughout his career, and will ever serve to perpetuate his memory and name. The subject of this sketch was possessed of marked individuality, a leader, and, indeed, a men among men. His characteristics of person, mind, and heart were inherited from an ancestry easily traceable to the middle of the fifteenth century, embracing many notable antecedents, as history bears record; so that, as we estimate lineage in America, he was by birthright of the best. Mr. Jerome was the second son of Horace Jerome and Elizabeth Rose Hart, both native of Tompkins County, New York, and was born January 5, 1822. He came with his parents to Michigan in 1827, since which time, except four years spent East in pursuing his education, he had been a continuous resident of this State, and of Detroit from 1844. After a preliminary preparation and study of law in the office of Van Dyke & Emmons, he was admitted to the bar in 1848. The personnel of the above firm embraced two remarkable men, and the early association of our subject with them did much to form his character as a lawyer and a man. Their business was for many years the largest in Detroit, and as they engaged extensively in railway and corporation practice, that branch of the law was eventually made a specialty by Mr. Jerome, and through it he gained high eminence in his profession. His knowledge of the principles of the law of carriers was profound, and this, added to his natural shrewdness and wide acquaintance with men and affairs throughout Michigan and the great Northwest, won him early fame and fortune. He was attorney and general solicitor of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad from 1859 to 1890. He was not fond of court practice, and did not often engage in trial of causes before juries, and seldom in argument of cases before the bench; but when he did he was almost uniformly successful. His knowledge of the turning-point of a case seemed intuitive, and his style and manner of speech was clear, distinct, and effective. Not alone as a lawyer, but as a politician, did George Jerome earn deserved distinction. As a political leader and diplomat he obtained a national reputation as early as 1854, when the great Republican party was formed and first organized in this State. From that time he was long the guiding spirit of his party in Michigan, and to his wise counsel and efficient services it owes much of its later glory and supremacy in this State and our Republic. His efforts in securing the withdrawal of John C. Fremont as a candidate for President against President Lincoln, in 1864, is a matter of national history. During his early political career, Mr. Jerome was elected a member of the State Senate, and served three terms in that body, during which he was chairman of its Judiciary Committee. He was one of the commissioners on the plan of Detroit from 1857 to 1869, and has held other local positions of honor and merit. He was appointed collector of customs at Detroit by President Grant, and held that position from 1869 to 1875, when he resigned of his own volition, and since which time he had declined other official positions of honor and trust, having expressed no predilection for such preferment. He was the personal friend and private counselor of the late Zachariah Chandler, who accorded much of his eminence in the public affairs of this country to him. His younger brother, David H. Jerome, erstwhile governor of Michigan, also ascribed much of his distinguished political success to his forceful guidance and influence. A happy venture in Mr. Jerome's life was his marriage, May 15, 1877, to Miss Jennie S. Leach, native of this State. Two children, a boy and a girl, were born of this union, but both died at the ages of nine and three years, respectively. On account of failing health, Mr. Jerome retired from active business pursuits in 1890, spending much of his time thereafter with his wife and their friends at the summer home on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. His death occurred March 6, 1897. Life to him was always worth living because he made of it a success, fulfilling at all times the highest expectations of his friends in whatever position of responsibility he might be placed—a life's career that can be reviewed only with pride and pleasure. Mr. Jerome was a large, portly man, fond of good living and story-telling, extremely good-humored, and could always see and enjoy the good side of things. He seemed to be the embodiment of manliness, integrity, and generosity. His many lovable qualities, his kindly disposition, his repugnance to meanness and sham, his elevation of soul and sentiment, and especially his flowing sympathies, could not fail to draw to himself the better feelings and affections of those honored by his acquaintance and friendship. A popular man, while totally free from the arts of popularity; a Christian man, while free from the distinctive features and cant of denominational religion; a man of public spirit, generous in gifts to public and private charity,—his life's record proves him to have been a representative of pure American character.

LEARTUS CONNOR, A. B., M. D., Detroit. Prominent in the list of Michigan's physicians is the name of Dr. Connor. He was born at Coldenham, Orange County, New York, on January 29, 1843. His father, Hezekiah Connor, was born at Scotchtown, Orange County, New York, on June 23, 1807. He was a builder in early manhood, then a farmer, to which occupation he confined his enterprise and thrift with such diligence as to rise from proverty to independence, supplying the means for the education of his seven children, and at his death, in his native town, November 25, 1888, he left a moderate estate. He was the son of William Connor, born at Scotchtown, Orange County, New York, November 23, 1777, who married Sarah Roe, March 4, 1799, and died there June 30, 1854. He was a son of John Connor, born at Castle Pollard, County of West Meath, Ireland, in 1735, and died at Scotchtown, Orange County, New York, in August, 1813. John Connor came to Orange County in 1765, and served in the Revolutionary War. On June 12, 1767, he was married to Hannah, daughter of William and Phebe Denn, early settlers of Orange County. She was born there April 25, 1750, and died there August 25, 1829. Hezekiah Connor, father of the doctor, was married November 13, 1839, to Caroline, daughter of Pheneas Corwin, fifth in descent from Mathias Corwin, who emigrated from Great Britain to Ipswich, Massachussetts, in 1630. It will thus be seen that Dr. Connor is enabled to trace his parentage back through a

Leartus Connor. A.B. M.D.

long line of ancestors, prominent figures in the early settlement of this country. Characteristics of these ancestors mark each distinctive feature of his own career, though they are so combined as to give him an individuality peculiarly his own. His primary education was received in the common schools. When fifteen years old he entered Wallkill Academy at Middletown, New York, then in charge of Mr. D. Kerr Bull, a prominent educator of that region. Four years later he became a member of the sophomore class in Williams College, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1865. To still further broaden his general education so as to enable him to begin the study of medicine to greater advantage, he then accepted for two years the position of assistant principal in the Academy at Mexico, New York. During the intervals of teaching he studied the fauna and flora of that region, giving occasional public lectures on the several branches of natural science. To secure the advantages of the chemical and anatomical laboratories of Michigan University, he entered the Medical Department in the fall of 1867. Here also his leisure moments were spent in studying the botany, conchology, and geology of the adjacent country. The summer vacation of 1868 he spent with a scientific exploring party from the university on the shores and islands of Lake Superior, collecting minerals and plants, as well as studying the special features of that region. In 1868 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia University), of New York City, and for two years studied medicine under the guidance of the most celebrated teachers of that time, with the wealth of clinical material afforded in the dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals of the metropolis. He graduated from this institution in the spring of 1870, and, after spending a few additional months in special studies he began the active practice of medicine at Searsville, New York. In February, 1871, he accepted a call to Detroit, to conduct the Chemical Laboratory of the Detroit Medical College, and also deliver a course of lectures upon Chemistry. The year following he was transferred to the chair of physiology and clinical medicine, which he continued to teach for about seven years, when he was transferred to the chair of ophthalmology and otology, which he occupied for two years. For several years Dr. Connor officiated as secretary and treasurer of the Faculty, and did his full share towards shaping the development of the college to a front rank among medical colleges. During his entire residence in Detroit Dr. Connor has been an active member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, serving as its secretary in 1871–72, and as its president in 1877–78 and 1888–89. He is a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan Academy of Science, and the Detroit branch of the American Archæological Institute. For nearly thirty years he has been a worker in the Michigan State Medical Society, and an active participant at the annual meetings of the American Medical Association, which he has served one year as vice-president, and as chairman of the section on ophthalmology one year, and trustee of its Journal for six years, and from 1892 to 1894 was a member of the committee appointed to revise its code of ethics and its constitution and by-laws. Since its organization he has been a member of the American Academy of Medicine, and served one year as its president. He aided in organizing the American Medical College Association, and served as its secretary and treasurer for six years. He was a member of the council of the ophthalmic section of the Ninth International Medical Congress, and was a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress. In 1899 he became president of the Detroit Quarter-century Medical Club. In January, 1900, he was elected member of the American Social Science Association, the election carrying with it membership in the National Institute of Art, Science, and Letters. From 1871 to 1895 he edited a medical journal, known successively as the *Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy*, the *Detroit Medical Journal*, the *Detroit Lancet*, and the *American Lancet*. While an editor he was an active member of the American Medical Editors' Association, which he served as president for one year. For many years he was a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, a position which he resigned to become ophthalmic and aural surgeon at Harper Hospital. Since its organization he has been ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Detroit Children's Free Hospital. He is also consulting ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home. Besides his constant writing for his own journal, he has contributed many papers to other medical journals and medical societies, including the ophthalmic section of the Washington International Medical Congress, among them: Glaucoma Produced by Mental Disturbances; Syphilitic Diseases of the Eye; Reproduction of the Membrana Tympani; The Value of Hot Water in the Management of Eye Diseases; Tobacco Amblyopia; Primary Inflammation of the Mastoid Cells; and Eye Complications in a case of Cerebral Tumor; Drifting—Who, How, Wither? The True Principles on which the Medical Profession should be Associated, and the Character of the Resultant Organization; The Development of the Sections of the American Medical Association; The American Medical Journal of the Future, as Indicated by the American Medical Journals of the Past; The First Twenty Years of the Detroit Academy of Medicine; The American Academy of Medicine—Its Objects, Field of Work, and Suggestions for Increasing its Efficiency; Memorial Remarks on James Fanning Noyes; Needs for and Value of Public Health Work; Diseases of the Lachrymal Passages—Their Causes and Management; Notes on the Treatment of Trachoma by Jequirity; Strabismus as a Symptom, its Causes and its Practical Management; The Technique of Tenotomy of the Ocular Muscles; Amblyopia from Suppression, Congenital Imperfections or Diseases: Which or All? Remarks on the Management of Glaucoma; Mumps as a Cause of Sudden Deafness; and How we can Obtain and Preserve the Eyesight and Hearing. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Home Savings Bank of Detroit, a member of the Detroit Club, the Michigan Club, the Fellowcraft Club, and the Bankers' Club, of Detroit, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. When professional engagements admitted, Dr. Connor has been an active worker in the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches and in the Young Men's Christian Association. With a Whig ancestry, he has always been a Republican of the liberal sort. He was married August 10, 1870, to Anna A., eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles and Nancy J. (Page) Dame, of Exeter, New Hampshire, the latter a descendant of Sir Francis Drake. Mrs. Conner is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, class of 1866, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Dames, and president of the Michigan Mt. Holyoke Alumni Association. Their two sons, Guy Leartus and Ray, graduates of Williams College, with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1897, in the same year entered upon the study of medicine in Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland.

HON. CHARLES HENRY HALL, banker and miner, of Ishpeming, Marquette County, and later a resident of Evanston, Illinois, son of Robert T. and Hester (Williams) Hall, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, New York, September 20, 1828. He received his education in the public schools of his native place. New York has contributed many of her sons to Michigan, and to the older State Michigan owes a debt of gratitude for these men; for these are they who have to a very great extent developed the lumber and mining interests which have added so largely to Michigan's material wealth, and not only to her wealth and commercial prosperity, but also to that stability of character for which the State, as a whole, is so justly noted. Among these representative men, Mr. Hall stands in a prominent position. At the age of sixteen he left school, and spent two years in a store at Port Jervis, New York. Not finding the mercantile business suited to his tastes, he turned his attention to mechanics, and served three years at the machinist's trade in Chester, Connecticut, after which he added to his skill and proficiency in that line; and subsequently as superintendent of the machine-works of Bullard & Parsons, of Hartford, Connecticut. Thus equipped, he, in 1868, removed to Michigan, and settled at Ishpeming as superintendent of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company, in which concern he soon became a stockholder, and agent of the company, whose business he continued to manage for the next six years. In the spring of 1874 he turned over the business of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company to his son, then a young man of twenty, to become the agent of the Lake Superior Iron Company, a company owning seventeen thousand acres of mineral lands, and controlling some of the richest mines in the prolific mining region of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, ranking at that time as the largest single producer of iron ore in the United States, a position that has since been well maintained, having over one thousand men in its employ, and producing over five hundred thousand net tons of iron ore a year, transported to lower lake ports in its own steel steamers, the company owning six, of two thousand five hundred tons burden each. It was in the interest of an Eastern pig-iron manufacturing company that Mr. Hall went to Ishpeming in 1868, and there he remained for thirty years. The wisdom of the choice of the corporation that induced him to enter its employ in 1874 has been exemplified by the highly-successful manner in which its business has been conducted, not only in the prosperous development of the mines, with their constantly-increasing output, but also in the tact and judgment that has been shown and maintained in dealing with the employés, especially through those troublous times of so-called labor agitation and of opposition and antagonism of labor toward capital, or rather of the employé toward his employer. Mr. Hall interested himself in many ways in the advancement of the city of Ishpeming, and contributed much toward her growth by making additions to the city by platting the company's lands in town-lots, and was foremost in introducing the Holly system of water-supply into the city. During the years of 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1891–92, he served on the County Board of Supervisors, serving as chairman in the year 1891. He was twice elected mayor of the city of Ishpeming, serving during the years 1889 and 1890. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, although he is not an active politician. Another of Mr. Hall's large interests has been that of the Ishpeming National Bank, of which he is president. The bank, a United States depository, is one of the solid institutions of the State. It commenced business January 1, 1884, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and so well and ably was it managed, that within nine years it had a surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, this grand showing having been made in the report to the controller of the condition of the bank, on the 4th of May, 1893. Mr. Hall became a director of the First National Bank of Negaunee, a strong and prosperous institution; also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Escanaba, the First National Bank of Bessemer, all of Michigan; and the First National Bank of Hurley, Wisconsin. As before stated, Mr. Hall came to Ishpeming in the spring of 1868, and during his thirty years' residence probably controlled more labor than any other single man in Marquette County. His characteristics may be summed up in the words honesty, integrity, and uprightness. Lacking in subtle trickery, he is fair and above-board in his dealings with men, and enjoys the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. Such a man is invaluable for the position that he held; for it certainly needs a man of many parts, of great executive and administrative ability, with a combination of firmness and kindness, to conduct and superintend the affairs of a concern employing over a thousand men who gain their livelihood in the monotonous labor of delving into the bowels of the earth. It is to such men as Mr. Hall that Michigan is indebted for the grand development of her natural resources. Mr. Hall was married in Chester, Connecticut, February 8, 1852, to Miss Amelia M. Higgins, daughter of Edward Higgins, Esq. Their family consists of one son, Edward R. Hall, now a resident of Evans-

ton, Illinois, who was born August 9, 1854, in Monticello, Sullivan County, New York, and succeeded his father, May 1, 1874, in the agency of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company, which position he held until he became a half owner in the property. In the year 1884 he sold out his interest in the Deer Lake Company to become interested in the insurance and banking business, in which he has been actively engaged ever since. He is one of the largest stockholders and a director in the Ishpeming National Bank, of which he became vice-president; also vice-president of the First National Bank of Bessemer, and a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Negaunee, and the First National Bank of Escanaba, all of Michigan; and vice-president and manager of the Lincoln National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Hall is a young man of acknowledged ability as a financier, and stands high in the estimation of the business men of the community, as a successful business man.

SIDNEY D. MILLER, banker, of Detroit, bears a name prominent in the social, professional, and business affairs of Michigan, and indicative, wherever known, of enterprise, sound character, and honorable success. A review of his career is deserving of a permanent place in the historic annals of this commonwealth, to which he owes his nativity; for his influence, as a life-long citizen, has given impulse to its progress and left upon it the impress of a marked personality. During the years of active practice he was counted one of the best lawyers in the State and of the West; but another and more lucrative vocation, banking, opened to his capabilities in the mature years of his life. In both he has won high success, and the abundance of his power and depth of his intellect are shown in the fact that one who was great in the field of law could command the highest results as a financier. All that he has won, however, has come as the result of his own labor, as a glance at his biography will show. The record is one worthy to be preserved. Sidney Davy Miller was born at Monroe, Michigan, May 12, 1830. On his paternal side he is of Huguenot and Dutch descent, and on his maternal side of English, and is a son of D. B. and Elizabeth (Davy) Miller. His father, a merchant, was one of the leaders of the New England colony that settled at Monroe early in the century, and did much to promote the growth of that old-time settlement, and it is recorded that he held many positions of public trust, such as mayor and receiver of public moneys, by selection of his associates and neighbors. A man of probity and force of character, he was a moving factor in the pioneer days of Southern Michigan; and here Sidney D. Miller was raised, and received his early education in its common schools, and in the branch of the Michigan University, graduating at the age of eighteen years, with the degree of B. A., in June, 1848. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Robert McClelland, afterwards governor of Michigan and Secretary of the Interior, and Isaac P. Christiancy, afterwards a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and United States senator. After further study with Alexander D. Fraser, of Detroit, and an attendance at the law-school of Harvard University, he graduated in 1850, and later was admitted to the bar at Detroit. As a lawyer he has successfully conducted numerous cases of importance, as the reports of higher courts will show. The more important corporations with which he has been actively engaged are: the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway; the Detroit City Railway; the Eureka Iron Company; the Union Trust Company; the Wyandotte Savings Bank; and the Detroit Savings Bank. For about forty years he has been a director of the latter institution, and for seventeen years its president. The Detroit Savings Bank is the oldest existing bank in the State of Michigan. It was established at a time when there was no general law under which savings banks could organize, and it organized as "The Detroit Savings Fund Institute," under a special act, approved March 5, 1849, the trustees of the institution being some of the best known and most responsible men of the city; and up to the present date—1900—through its changes of organization, it has had but three presidents: Chancellor Farnsworth, who served from 1849 to 1877; A. H. Adams, who served from 1877 to 1883; and Sidney D. Miller, who has held the position since 1883. It was in 1871 that the institution was reorganized under the name of the Detroit Savings Bank, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The bank was founded when Detroit had a population of only about twenty thousand, whereas in 1900 the population is estimated to be about three hundred and fifty thousand. The growth of the Detroit Savings Bank has kept pace with the growth of the city, as is shown in the bank's statement, made December 2, 1899, when its savings deposits aggregated $5,394,590, its commercial deposits $495,441, and its deposits from other banks $169,764, and its surplus funds and undivided profits were about $440,000. In its savings department it has, during its existence, paid to depositors more than three million dollars in interest. This bank, without serious loss, weathered the panics of 1857, 1873, and 1893. In January, 1900, the capital stock of the bank was increased from two hundred thousand dollars to four hundred thousand dollars. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type. He early in life found himself sought for positions of public trust, and, had he been willing in those days to so far forego the demands of his profession as to take a personal interest and ambition in a public career, there is no telling to what high political positions he might have been called. He has, however, served the people in many positions; for he has been president of the Detroit College of Medicine from its incorporation; a police commissioner for twenty-three years, and president of that board for many years; a member of the Board of School Inspectors; assisted in establishing the Public Library; one of the leaders in the purchase by the city of Belle Isle, now the beautiful Belle Isle Park; and in securing to the city the Detroit Art Museum. Mr. Miller married, on the 25th day of July, 1861, Miss Katherine S. Trowbridge, daughter of Charles C. Trowbridge, of Detroit. One son, Sidney

Trowbridge Miller, was born of this union, and is a leading member of the younger class of men at the Detroit bar, a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, 1885, and of the Harvard law-school. Mr. Miller has long been a consistent and active member of the Christ Church (Episcopal) congregation, and takes an active part in Church affairs.

JOHN PULFORD, colonel United States army (retired) and brevet brigadier-general, was born in New York City, July 4, 1837, and died at his home in Detroit, July 11, 1896. He was of English parentage, being the seventh son and ninth child of Edward and Sarah Lloyd (Avis) Pulford; his father a native of Norwich, and his mother of Bristol, England, who emigrated to New York City in 1833. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1850, when thirteen years of age, came to Detroit, afterwards read law, and became a member of the Detroit bar. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah Louisa Lee, who died in 1875, leaving four children—Ida A., wife of George F. Sumner, of St. Clair, Michigan; Josephine A., wife of Henry Cleland, of Detroit; Grant L., a clerk in the Detroit post-office; and Sadie E., wife of Theodore E. Quinby, managing editor of the Detroit *Free Press*. In 1883 General Pulford married Emma J. Cady, daughter of Alexander Cady, a merchant, of Rochester, New York. They had one son, John, Jr. When the Rebellion broke out in April, 1861, and Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Pulford was proprietor of a hotel in Detroit, and foreman of Wolverine Engine Company No. 3, and on the 20th of that month he and Mr. E. T. Sherlock, proprietor of the Metropolitan Theater, reorganized said fire company into a military company known as the Sherlock Guards, and offered their services to the Federal Government, through the governor of Michigan. Without waiting an answer, Mr. Pulford was elected first lieutenant, and having a knowledge of Hardee's Tactics, kept the company drilling and preparing in discipline for active service, and in the meantime sold out his hotel at a great sacrifice to himself and family. The services of the company having been accepted by Governor Blair, Lieutenant Pulford was ordered to Fort Wayne, the rendezvous of the Fifth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, to which it was assigned as Company A. Lieutenant Pulford continued to drill and otherwise perfect the recruits for active field service until September 11, 1861, when he left with his company and regiment for the seat of war. They arrived in Washington, District of Columbia, September 15th, and a few days later the regiment was ordered to Camp Richardson, on Arlington Heights, Virginia, where he remained doing the ordinary duties incident to active field service, including picket duty and constructing earthworks in defense of Washington, until the latter part of November, 1861, when he had a skirmish near Munson's Hill, and, with other troops, drove the enemy from their picket-line. The success of this movement caused his regiment to be transferred to the extreme left of the Union lines, then near Mount Vernon, where he remained doing heavy picket and fatigue duty, constructing Fort Lyon, situate to the left of Alexandria, on the Potomac River, until March 17, 1862, when he left with the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula, arriving there two days later, and disembarking from the transport at Fortress Monroe, and marching to Camp Hamilton, where he remained on camp and picket duty in front of the city of Hampton, which place was laid in ashes by the enemy. On April 4, 1862, he moved with the regiment to Yorktown, and assisted in constructing earthworks, in preparation for besieging the place, which was strongly fortified, and occupied by the rebel General McGruder's command. While here Lieutenant Pulford did more than ordinary picket duty, his regiment being in the front until May 4, 1862, when the rebels evacuated the place, and the Federal forces moved into the works at 6 A. M., and from there pursued the enemy to Williamsburg, where Captain Sherlock was wounded, and Lieutenant Pulford assumed command of the company, receiving an order at the same time from General Kearny to deploy his company as skirmishers and find where the main force of the enemy were in an old work in the woods, which he did, and informed his division commander, who ordered a charge. The lieutenant assembled his company on the right of the regiment as they went on the charge, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet, capturing his works and many prisoners; a large number of the enemy being killed by the bayonet in this charge by the Fifth Michigan. On May 9th, in command of his company, he marched with the army to Cumberland Landing, on the York River, where they arrived on the 15th. On the 19th of May he moved to New Kent Court House, where he was appointed captain of Company C, Fifth Michigan, by the regimental commander, on account of gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, to date from the 15th of that month, but remained in command of Company A, marching with it on the 20th, and on May 31st going into the action at Fair Oaks about 2 P. M., and remained under a terrific infantry fire until about 6 P. M., when the regiment, being out of cartridges, was ordered to fall back, having lost in killed and wounded about one-third of the men engaged in Captain Pulford's company. From then until June 25th he and his command were under arms night and day, most of the time under skirmish fire, and on the latter date were engaged at the battle of Peach Orchard, which was within sight of Richmond. Four days later the entire army fell back to Glendale, and there went into action. July 1st, the Federal army retreated to Malvern Hill, Captain Pulford's company being one to cover the retreat. Arriving there at 6 A. M., he went into action before noon. Soon after his arrival on the hill he was struck on the side of the head by a partially-spent cannon-ball. The ball fractured the temporal bone, cutting a groove of flesh and bone from the side of his head, and by the force of concussion broke his jaw and collarbone. He was reported by the regimental commander mortally wounded, and left on the field for dead. The following is an extract from the official report of the regimental commander: "The brigade was assigned to the support of a battery. For two or three hours the regiment lay under a hot fire of shot and shell from the enemy's

John Pulford

guns, sustaining a slight loss in wounded, among the number Captain Pulford, of Company C, a brave and most efficient officer, who was mortally wounded by a round shot." Captain Pulford, while lying on the field, was captured by the enemy, and taken to Richmond and Libby prison hospital. Eighteen days later he was exchanged and taken to the National Hospital in Baltimore, where he remained until September 12, 1862, when he was so far recovered as to be able to return to duty. For over five weeks of the time he was in hospital he was entirely unconscious, and never after had recollection of anything that transpired from the first day of July, when struck, until the 6th of August, when his senses returned to him. On his own application he was permitted to return to his regiment, then on Arlington Heights; but, being unfit for duty, was granted a leave of absence for twenty days, during which time he visited his home in Detroit, where he remained until October 6th, when he returned to the field for active duty, against the wishes of all his friends, who had procured a detail for him on recruiting service, which, however, he would not accept, preferring to be in the field. On October 9, 1862, he arrived at the camp of his regiment on Arlington Heights, and took command of his company (C), which had been left with others to guard Washington. Two days later they moved across the Potomac to, and on the 13th went into camp at, Edward's Ferry. On the 28th he moved with the command to Conrad's Ferry, where they forded the Potomac and went into camp on the Virginia side. On the 31st he marched with the army for Fredericksburg. Captain Pulford suffered much on this march from the wound on the side of his head, which had not healed and continued to discharge splinters of bone. On November 22d they went into camp, and on December 10th the movement for the attack on Fredericksburg commenced, Captain Pulford crossing the river and going into action to the left of the town at noon on the 13th, in command of his company, the engagement lasting until 7 P. M., he remaining on the battle-field all night under an artillery fire, and until the morning of the 16th, when he recrossed the Rapahannock with the army. In these engagements before Fredericksburg his company and regiment lost heavily, among the killed being the lieutenant-colonel. After going into camp—the officers having the utmost confidence in the ability of Captain Pulford as a commander, and in the absence of the colonel of the regiment on account of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg on May 5th—a petition was drawn up by the officers of the regiment present, asking the governor to appoint Captain Pulford lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, although he was one of the junior captains of the regiment. This petition secured him the appointment as major of the regiment, January 1, 1863, and on that day he entered upon duty as second in command, the regiment being commanded by Lieutenant-colonel E. T. Sherlock. Major Pulford participated in what is known as "Burnside's mud march," also the battle of the Cedars on May 2, 1863, in which the regiment assisted in the capture of the Twenty-third Georgia Infantry. He also participated in the brilliant night charge when the Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson was killed. This was one of the most desperate encounters, as the charge was made to reopen communication with the remainder of the army, from which the Third Corps had been cut off late in the evening. Communication being re-established, the Third Corps rested on its arms during the night, and went into the action of Chancellorsville on the following morning, May 3, 1863. In this engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Sherlock, commanding the Fifth Michigan Infantry, was killed by a piece of a shell which passed through his body. Major Pulford assumed command of the regiment, although he himself had received a wound across the abdomen. Soon after returning to camp the officers forwarded a petition to the governor of the State requesting his appointment as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and in response thereto he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and commissioned by the governor of Michigan, to date from May 3, 1863. He remained in command of this noble regiment during the entire war, with the exception of a short time when he commanded a brigade or division in which it served, and a few weeks' absence on account of wounds received in action, and it will be seen that it was only with the most dangerous wounds that he left the field or his command. The next important movement commenced on June 11, 1863, which resulted in the battle of Gettysburg. During the long and fatiguing march, Colonel Pulford in command of his regiment had several skirmishes with the enemy, as his regiment acted as flankers and skirmishers a great part of the time during the march, and was hotly engaged with the enemy at Auburn Heights, Virginia, where he made a charge with his command, driving the enemy from the field. He went into the engagement at Gettysburg about 3 P. M. on July 2d, deploying his regiment as skirmishers; brought on the infantry engagement in front of the First Division, Third Corps, and was engaged most of the afternoon in almost a hand-to-hand conflict, in which Colonel Pulford was severely wounded in the thigh, and also wounded in the right hand, and had his horse killed under him. But he did not leave the field or his command, and of the fourteen officers present for duty with it, eleven were killed or wounded. The brigade commander in his report of this engagement says: "The unflinching bravery of the Fifth Michigan, which sustained a loss of more than one-half of its members, without yielding a foot of ground, deserves to be especially mentioned with due commendation. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel John Pulford, Fifth Michigan, was slightly wounded in the hand and severely in the thigh." On the march from Gettysburg to White Sulphur Springs, Colonel Pulford participated in the engagement at Wapping Heights, in command of his regiment, which acted as flankers and skirmishers part of the time while *en route;* remained at White Sulphur Springs until August 16th, when Colonel Pulford's commanders in the field, having recommended him in command of his regiment as one of the organizations to be selected from the Army of the Potomac to proceed to New York City as a guard against a threatened riot in opposition to the draft, proceeded there, and after accomplishing their mission, were ordered to Troy for the same purpose; and returned to the Army of the Potomac, September 18, 1863. In command of his regiment he participated in the engagements at Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Auburn Heights, and Mine Run; soon after which his regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and he was ordered to take it home to Detroit, where they were given a grand public reception. The furlough having expired, Colonel Pulford with his command returned to the Army of the Potomac, and went into camp near Brady Station, Virginia, in the middle of February, 1864. On May 3, 1864, in command of his regiment he entered upon the great campaign of the year; crossed the Rapidan at an early hour on the 4th, and at 4 P. M. reached the old battle-field of Chancellorsville, having marched a distance of thirty-four miles in seventeen hours. The following day the enemy were met on the road leading to Orange Court House. Here a desperate struggle took place, and Colonel Pulford received a terribly dangerous wound from a Minie ball. His back was broken and both arms partially disabled, and he was supposed to be mortally wounded. The ball entered the right side of his neck, passing backward, downward, and outward, fracturing two of the dorsal vertebræ, tearing away the bone from *two sides* of the spinal cord for about an inch, leaving the spinal cord covered only by the integuments, which since grew fast to the cord, and was the cause of his having to wear for the rest of his life shoulder-braces to keep the shoulders back, so that the skin, when lifting a weight would not press upon the spinal cord (where adhered to it), the most sensitive portion of the human frame. With this wound he was compelled to leave the field, and was absent in hospital at Washington and Georgetown, and from there to his home in Detroit, on a twenty-day leave of absence, where he was given a warm and most hearty reception. Colonel Pulford, although having so long been in full command of his regiment, on account of the disability of its colonel, held but the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This seemed an injustice to him, and on August 14, 1863, all the officers of the Fifth Michigan present addressed a letter to Governor Blair respectfully requesting his appointment as colonel, as Colonel Beach had received his discharge on account of wounds and inability to return to his command. The officers saying, "We take pleasure in making this request as a testimonial of the worth and merit of Lieutenant-Colonel John Pulford." The above recommendation could not be complied with until June 10, 1864, although he remained in command of his regiment, with the exception of a short time when absent on account of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness. He returned to his command many months before his wounds were healed, when it was in the front line of works before Petersburg, and remained in command, doing very heavy duty, night and day under fire, until toward the end of July, 1864, when he with his regiment accompanied the Second Corps on the Deep Bottom expedition over the James River, where he was engaged on the 27th and 28th of that month. In this engagement, however, he was temporarily detached from the regiment as general officer of the day for the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and had his horse killed under him while superintending the deployment of his skirmishers preparatory to forming a picket-line. He recrossed the James River with the corps, and returned to the front line of works before Petersburg until August 14, 1864, when he went with the Second Corps on the second Deep Bottom expedition, and was engaged with it in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, after Colonel Craig was killed while gallantly leading it in the hottest of the fight. Colonel Pulford remained in command of the brigade during the battle of what is known as the blowing up of Burnside's mine before Petersburg, August 17, 1864, and for some time after, in the absence of General Pierce, who was away on leave. Colonel Pulford was again engaged in command of the Fifth Michigan Infantry, One-hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and First United States Sharpshooters, in the battle of Boydtown Plankroad, October 27, 1864, which command recaptured, with a few other volunteers, a section of a battery that had been captured from the Federal forces during the day. Here Colonel Pulford's adjutant was killed, and his regiment lost over half the number engaged, in killed and wounded, and he received a slight wound on the side of his knee, but did not leave the field or his command. Soon after this engagement he was assigned to the command of Fort Davis, on the Jerusalem Plankroad, to the left of Petersburg and in the main line of works before that city, and had for a garrison the Fifth Michigan Infantry, One-hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and First United States Sharpshooters, and remnants from other regiments; also a battery of artillery. In the attack on the enemy's works to the left of Petersburg, March 25, 1865, Colonel Pulford commanded the first line of battle of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, which was composed of the Fifth Michigan Infantry, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, and First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; and on the 30th he commanded an attacking column. After gaining possession of the works he followed the enemy in close pursuit until they reached Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, where they took up a naturally-fortified position to protect their wagon-trains in crossing the bridge over Sailor's Creek. Colonel Pulford led a charge here, capturing many prisoners and a stand of colors, and drove the enemy from his well-selected position. In this charge the colonel's horse was killed under him; but he continued the charge, and assisted in the capture of a large supply train at the crossing of the creek. He also participated in the pursuit of the enemy up to the surrender of General R. E. Lee, April 9, 1865, on which occasion he was general officer of the day for the Third Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. On June 15th he was appointed brigadier-general by brevet, by the President, in the following letter:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1865.

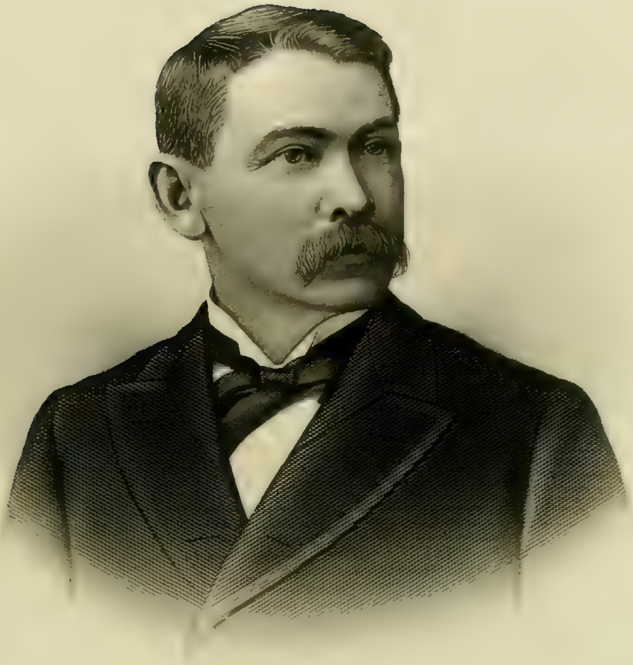
"*Sir*,—You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallantry in action and efficiency in the line of duty, a brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 30th day of March, 1865.

. . . .

"(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
"To Brevet Brigadier-General JOHN PULFORD."

After participating, in command of his regiment, in the grand review of the armies of the United States at Washington, he was assigned to the command of several Western regiments, and ordered to proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Provisional Division, Army of the Tennessee. Here he remained until July 5, 1865, when he and his regiment were mustered out, being relieved from command of the brigade to take his regiment home to Detroit, which he did, and where it was disbanded, July 17, 1865. General Pulford returned to private life, and in October, 1865, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. An ideal soldier, military life was more congenial to his tastes than the plodding routine of the legal profession; he therefore sought, through the governor of Michigan, and obtained from the President, a commission in the regular army, that of second lieutenant in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, dated February 23, 1866, and was assigned to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and later at Little Rock, Arkansas, and while there received his commission as first lieutenant, to date from the same date as his second lieutenant's commission. By reorganization he was assigned to the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. March 24, 1867, he left with General Hancock's expedition against the Indians. In April he arrived at Fort Lyon, and later took up his quarters at Fort Pulford (named after himself, on account of the several skirmishes he had with the Indians at that point). Here on the plains the sufferings of himself and command were very great, not only on account of hostile Indians, but also that fearful scourge, the cholera. In October, 1867, he was ordered to Fort Garland, Colorado, where he was detailed as acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence. Here he remained nineteen months, when he was relieved on account of consolidation, and from May 19, 1869, was unassigned. He arrived at home at Detroit, July 8th following, where he remained until October 23d, when, in compliance with orders from the War Department, he proceeded to the headquarters of the Fourth Military District, at Jackson, Mississippi, and on November 15th was detailed superintendent of registration and election for the county of Calhoun. December 13, 1869, he was relieved and ordered on recruiting service at Cincinnati; was judge advocate of a General Court Martial at Newport Barracks until February 11, 1870, when he returned to Detroit to await orders. Having previously made application for retirement, he was ordered before the Retiring Board at New York City, where, after due examination, he was retired, December 15, 1870, on the rank of colonel, United States army, under section thirty-two of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, on a record of six wounds received in action. The examining surgeons of the Retiring Board swore that the wound in the back (received while in command of the regiment) was the one that disabled him most now. In 1873 he was appointed judge advocate of the State of Michigan, by Governor Bagley, and remained on his staff during both terms that he served as governor of Michigan. General Pulford suffered great injustice under the operation of an act of Congress of March 3, 1875, which was so construed as to reduce him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the retired list, and it was not until March 13, 1883, that he was restored, by special act of Congress, to his former rank of colonel, retired. General Pulford had a very exceptional record for length of service with troops in the field, and consequently the large number of battles in which he had risked his person, not only in command of a regiment, but on various occasions he commanded a brigade or division; and what is more remarkable, he never received a promotion through any influence other than the recommendation of his immediate commanders in the field, accompanied by the petition of the officers who were serving under him at the time. To the beholder who met him on the streets of Detroit, where he was honored, respected, and held in high esteem for the gallant services so well and ably rendered to his country in her time of need, General Pulford presented the true soldierly bearing, with the dark and piercing eye that seemed to look through one; but his form was bent, and the stout stick had to be relied upon for support. His sufferings from the terrible wounds received in battle had been great through long years, his mouth would only admit of opening about one-half to three-quarters of an inch, and the loss of a part of the spinal column necessitated wearing shoulder-braces to prevent the skin, or integuments, which was the only protection, and which for some distance had adhered to the spinal nerve, tearing from it, and thus causing instant death. The true soldierly spirit, the strong will, the splendid physical constitution, which enabled him to live after receiving such wounds as to most men would prove mortal, and which carried him through the terrible scenes of conflict, and the arduous and exacting duties of campaign life, upheld and maintained him. His laurels had been well won, and when the time came for him to pass away they remained green. General Pulford was a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit; member of the Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; also a member of Fairbanks Post, Grand Army of the Republic; a Mason of long and honorable standing, being a member of Kilwinning Lodge, Monroe Chapter, and Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar. He was honorably mentioned in the "War of the Rebellion Records," Series 1, Volume XXVII, Serial No. 43, pages 160, 484, 520, 521, and 525; Serial No. 45, page 798; Series 1, Volume XI, Part II, Reports, etc., pages 186, 191; Series 1, Volume XXV, Serial No. 39, pages 161, 434, 438, and 439; Series 1, Volume XXV, Serial No. 40, page 578; Series 1, Volume XXXVI, Part 1, Serial No. 67, page 108, Reports. Honorable mention of regiment while he was serving with it, Volume XXV, Serial No. 39, pages 161, 178, 387, 408, 432, 434, 438, 439, 441. The best evidence of the discipline of his command and confidence in his general knowledge as a commanding officer, both under the civil and martial law, is shown in the confidence, not only of his immediate commanding officers in the field, but the War Department, in selecting him while yet but a lieutenant-colonel in command of his regiment, as one of the very few regimental commanders, selected from the many hundreds of thousands of colonels in command of their regiments, both in the regular and volunteer armies of the United States, to go to New York City during the memorable draft-riots of 1863; and evidence that this duty was performed to the satisfaction of all concerned, is in the fact that, after quiet had been re-established in New York City, Lieutenant-Colonel Pulford in command of his regiment was one of the commands selected to go to Troy, New York, where there was another threatened resistance to the draft as well as all others in authority; and after quiet had been restored to the good people of that beautiful city, he returned in command of his regiment to the front in the Army of the Potomac, and was soon after promoted to the full colonelcy of his regiment and brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers, "for gallantry in action and efficiency in the line of duty."

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM WEADOCK, of Saginaw, was born in St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio, November 6, 1853. His parents, Lewis and Mary Cullen Weadock, were born, reared, and married in Wexford County, Ireland, and were the parents of three children when they emigrated to the United States in 1849. Lewis Weadock died December 8, 1863, and his wife survived him until October 11, 1876. The ashes of both rest in the cemetery at St. Mary's. George W. Weadock is one of seven sons. Three of them, T. A. E. Weadock, John C. Weadock, and himself, are lawyers, his other two surviving brothers being interested in farming in Ohio. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native place, and early displayed the qualities of an earnest, painstaking student. He then taught school until 1875, in order to enable him to enter college for the study of law, which he had been pursuing during hours free from scholastic duties. Under the tutorship of Colonel S. R. Mott, of St. Mary's, his first knowledge of Blackstone was acquired. In 1875 he entered the University of Michigan, where he studied law for one year, and then entered the law office of Wilson & Weadock at Bay City, the latter being his brother, the Hon. T. A. E. Weadock, ex-mayor of Bay City, and later congressman from that district. After passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, which comprised Judge George P. Cobb, Hon. T. F. Shepard, and Hon. H. H. Hatch, Mr. Weadock was admitted to the bar at Bay City, September 11, 1876, before Judge Sanford M. Green. Coming to East Saginaw in January, 1877, he entered the office of Hon. T. E. Tarsney, and on August 1, 1877, formed a partnership with that gentleman, which existed until 1891. The firm ranked well among the better lawyers of the State. He was subsequently admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of the United States, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the city of Washington, on February 13, 1888, on motion of Mr. Solicitor-General Jenks. In 1896 Mr. Weadock took into partnership with him Mr. J. Purcell, a graduate of the Law School at Ann Arbor, and the firm of Weadock & Purcell continues. Possessed of pure moral character, and courtesy to young and old, long strides having been made in his ambition as a lawyer, it surprised no one when, in February, 1890, Mr. Weadock was nominated for the position of first mayor of the (consolidated) city of Saginaw on the Democratic ticket, still less when his election was announced March 8, 1890, with a majority of seven hundred and fifty over Dr. L. W. Bliss, a then strong political antagonist. To this office he was re-elected in April, 1891, with a majority of two thousand five hundred and eighty-one votes. During his term of office he gave the city a successful business administration, and proved himself a strong and well-balanced man. When the two cities were consolidated, it was expressly agreed between the representatives of each side that, whereas the court-house and county buildings were on the West Side, the new city hall should be midway between them, and it was tacitly agreed that the Government building should be located near the business center of the East Side. Subsequent to the consolidation a fight was made to change the site of the city hall, and have it brought nearer the business center of the East Side. Mayor Weadock took a decided stand in this matter to carry out in good faith the understanding had, and fully made a condition precedent of consolidation. The result was that the present site was selected, and a handsome edifice erected, costing nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. A decided stand was necessary also regarding the site of the Government building. Parties interested in real estate endeavored for personal advantage to change the location; but Mr. Weadock insisted upon the conditions of consolidation being carried, whether written or unwritten, and the building was located where it was agreed it should be, in the business center of the East Side of the city. Public improvements were everywhere made during Mr. Weadock's term of office, and many innovations were made upon old methods. Brick pavements, that had proved so economical and satisfactory wherever tried, were introduced, and several blocks laid, sewers and water mains extended, sidewalks built, and the fire-limits more closely defined; greater efficiency and skill developed in the police force, new apparatus and electric appliances introduced into the fire department, and the care of the poor more economically and efficiently administered. While mayor, Mr. Weadock found it necessary to investigate the office of the Police Court clerk, and when the investigation was completed, the condition was such that Mayor Weadock insisted upon the resignation of the Police Court clerk. Mr. Weadock also found it necessary to prefer charges against the city



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clerk, which charges, after a vigorous defense, were sustained, and the clerk removed from office. After his removal he insisted upon retaining the office, when he was removed therefrom under the direction of Mayor Weadock by the chief of police. Mayor Weadock also found it necessary to prefer charges against the police judge of the city for violation of law, which he did to Governor Winans, who ordered an investigation to be made of the charges, and they were sustained, and the police judge was found guilty and removed from office. The city clerk, police judge, and clerk of Police Court, removed by Mr. Weadock, or on charges preferred by him, were all members of his own party; but this did not deter him from doing his duty, as, he said, at all times while mayor, he had no favorites; all men, no matter what their political, social, or personal relations might be, stood alike in the administration of city affairs. Mr. Weadock believed that a public office is a public trust, and that no man should accept an office, unless he intended to perform his duties faithfully and efficiently; and should he be guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance in office, he should be removed, irrespective of personal or party considerations. In all these various features of municipal government, the taxpayer was ever borne in mind, and in all these varied interests Mr. Weadock was deeply and directly interested, and every official act and private utterance but showed his loyalty to Saginaw; and without fear or favor, regardless of political consequences, in every instance, what his judgment formed only after thorough investigation approved, and what the best minds of the city itself have since acknowledged was for the city's best interest and well-being. Mr. Weadock retired from the office of mayor in the spring of 1892, and devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession, which he loves so well. Upon his retiring from that office, his successor, in his inaugural address, paid Mr. Weadock the following compliment: "I realize the fact that my predecessor, Hon. George W. Weadock, has been a fair, impartial, and able presiding officer; that he has filled the trying position of mayor in a trying time, with credit to himself and honor to the city; and with all fair-minded citizens of Saginaw I take pleasure in according to that gentleman the praise which is his due." Mr. Weadock was married September 16, 1878, at Saginaw, to Miss Anna E. Tarsney, sister of Hon. T. E. Tarsney, who was born in Hillsdale County, Michigan, December 27, 1856, and who, prior to her marriage, was a very successful teacher. Nine children brightened and gladdened their home; namely, Lewis T., George Leo, John V., Bernard F., Mary L., Jerome J., Kate E., Raymond I., and Philip Sheridan. Mrs. Weadock died March 16, 1893. On April 27th following, Mr. Weadock's son Raymond died, and on May 13th following his daughter Kate E. died, both of diphtheria. On April 14, 1896, Mr. Weadock was married to Miss Mary Grace McTavish, of Saginaw. The fruits of this union are, one son, Arthur A., and one daughter, Frances M. Mr. Weadock and his family have always been, and still are, members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

WALDO A. AVERY, of Detroit, lumberman and man of affairs, was born at Bradley, Maine, on May 14, 1850. When four years of age, Mr. Avery's parents moved from the New England States to the State of Michigan, and located in the then small town of Port Huron, where he lived for about ten years, during which time he attended public schools, and was also engaged at various times working in the lumber business, tallying logs, and measuring and inspecting lumber. In 1865, Mr. Avery moved from Port Huron to Saginaw, where he continued operations in the lumber business, meeting with great success, which is attributed to his intricate knowledge of lumbering in its many ramifications; which knowledge was acquired by practical experience and adaptability. In 1876 he secured and became interested in various vessels and tugs, handling logs and lumber on the Saginaw River, which interests he guided and retained until 1883, when he became interested in a number of large lake vessels sailing to and from the different ports of the Great Lakes, operated as the Hawgood & Avery Transit Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. This company transports large quantities and cargoes of freight during the entire navigable season, some of their vessels having a capacity of more than five thousand tons. Mr. Avery is vice-president of this company. He is also largely interested in the firm of Avery & Co., of Saginaw, general lumber-dealers and manufacturers of all kinds of building lumber, both finished and rough. He is a member of the firm of Richardson & Avery, of Duluth, Minnesota, which concern deals extensively in pine-lands and lumber throughout the different adjacent States. Mr. Avery is president of The Alabaster Company, of Detroit, Alabaster, and Chicago, one of the most extensive manufacturers of plaster of Paris, alabaster cement, and other products of gypsum in America, having in their employ continually three hundred or more employés. The quarry from whence the gypsum-rock is taken is located at Alabaster, Michigan, and comprises an area of one thousand acres, upon which is constructed a large factory in which the rock is reduced to plaster of Paris. They also have a large factory in the city of Chicago, which manufactures plaster of Paris and hard wall-plaster, that is now so extensively used in the construction of first-class public buildings and private residences. This company furnished the plaster of Paris for the staff used in the construction of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago, it being one of the largest undertakings ever attempted and consummated in that line of business in America. Mr. Avery is president of the American Exchange National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, to which office he was elected on November 6, 1899; vice-president of the Second National Bank of Saginaw, Michigan; and executor of three large estates, one in the city of Detroit and two in the city of Saginaw. Mr. Avery's capacity for business affairs, both financial and commercial, is phenomenal; the great number of enterprises that he is connected with is evidence of his natural ability. The many ramifications of such a diversified and nlargede field of business operations necessitates a knowledge of general affairs that is only obtained by years of experience and adaptability, requiring tact, skill, and ingenuity which only exists in observing and perceptive minds. Mr. Avery has traveled extensively, not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, which continent he has frequently visited. During his last visit to Europe, accompanied by his wife and three children—two boys and a girl—they visited all the principal cities of Europe and spent much time traveling through Turkey, Egypt, and Palestine. Mr. Avery is a Republican, and has always been identified with the party, but does not entertain any political aspirations, and has persistently refused to accept various nominations and political appointments that have been tendered him, considering his many business interests too important to be neglected, and knowing also the great number of available citizens who are anxious to serve the public in those capacities. He has satisfied himself by always voting to advance the best interests of the party. Mr. Avery was married to Christine Morrison on August 7, 1885, and resides with his family in one of the most modern and beautiful residences in the city of Detroit, located on Woodward Avenue, which he built shortly after coming to reside in the city in 1887. The family is one of the best known in Detroit, and both Mr. and Mrs. Avery have long been leaders in the best society, and in the style and *eclat* of their entertainments they have acquired a name for hospitality and refinement not excelled by any other residents. Mr. Avery is vigorous in health, of powerful physique, pleasing in address, and easy of approach, being possessed of a cheerful and amiable disposition, which wins the admiration and confidence of all those with whom he comes in contact, either in social or in business affairs. He is ever ready to render his assistance in any way to alleviate or promote a noble cause, which has so often been exemplified during his eventful and successful career. The explicit confidence reposed in Mr. Avery by the many testators of whose estates they have appointed him their executor, is in line with the same confidence entertained by his friends and fellow-citizens in his business attainments, integrity, and loyalty, which are his predominating qualifications.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., LL. D., L. R. C. S., Ed., F. R. C. P. & S., Kingston, etc., etc., etc., Detroit. Scottish history is full of romance, largely the romance of wars and strifes; if not with their southern neighbors—long since happily friends—then those desperate clannish strifes; strifes that sometimes ended only with the almost obliteration of some of the clans. The Scotch are a race who have never been subdued. The long and bloody years of war waged by England could not subdue them, and those wars were only ended by the union of the two countries under James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. These people still possess the same characteristics. Scattered over the entire globe you find the Scotchman, and he is a Scotchman still; there is no mistaking him, even though perhaps the citizen of another country. He is proud of his race, as he has cause to be, and we admire him for it. Hardy, vigorous, strong of limb and alert of mind, the very soil, geographical situation, conditions, surroundings, and climatic influences have all contributed to the development of a race of men unsurpassed by any other race of the human family. Frugal, industrious, persevering; endowed with strong physical and mental power, they have advanced under all conditions and circumstances in which they have found themselves. Their capacity of mental grasp and of physical endurance gives them a tremendous advantage. In the profession of arms they are unsurpassed; and have long been the flower of the British army. The Crimea; the Indian Mutiny; the Soudan; the Boer war,—all these, and many before, bear witness to Scottish valor. As shipbuilders they lead the world. In the medical profession they take the very highest rank. The stories of the doings of the Scottish clans, the deeds of bravery and prowess, in days of chivalry or in feudal times, are certainly such as would make the most sluggish blood run warm and fast, and cause a thrill to pass through every nerve and muscle if one belonged to them. It is of the great clan Maclean that Dr. Donald Maclean comes; and though clan distinctions have almost passed away, yet even now he loves to don the tartan of his clan. It is to such men that we owe our grand development as a nation, and our advancement in the arts and sciences, more especially the sciences. Dr. Maclean was born in the township of Seymour, Ontario, Canada, December 4, 1839. His father, Charles Maclean, the son of an eminent lawyer in Edinburgh, Scotland, lost his sight accidentally at the age of twelve years. He, nevertheless, lived an unusually active and enterprising life, and was regarded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances as a very remarkable man. The doctor's mother was Jane Jessie Campbell, daughter of Captain Colin Campbell, of Kintra, Argyleshire, Scotland, closely connected by birth with several of the oldest and most highly-honored families of the western Scottish Highlands. The doctor attended schools in Edinburgh (where he was taken by his parents at the age of six years), and especially Mr. Oliphant's, which was one of the most famous schools for boys in the Scottish metropolis. Returning to Canada at the age of twelve, he attended, at somewhat irregular intervals, schools in his native township as well as in the towns of Cobourg and Belleville. At the age of sixteen he attended the freshman class of the Literary Department of Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario. During the following two years, feeling desirous of working his own way, he taught school in two or three country districts in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1858, being then in his eighteenth year, he returned to Edinburgh for the purpose of studying medicine at the world-renowned medical school of that ancient university town. For this purpose he took up his residence in the house in which his father was born (21 Albany Street), and where a brother and two sisters of his father still resided. After four years of continuous study he graduated M. D. of the University, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, on August 1, 1862. Immediately after graduation he returned to Canada, to visit his

Donald Maclean

were uniformly met and discharged with the utmost credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the War Department and the Government.

THEODORE D. BUHL, merchant, manufacturer, and banker, of Detroit, of which city he is a native, is a son of Hon. Christian H. and Caroline (DeLong) Buhl. His father, long one of the foremost of the solid men of Detroit as a merchant, manufacturer, and banker, was of German extraction, being the son of Christian and Fredericka (Goehring) Buhl, who, when young, came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. His mother, Caroline (DeLong) Buhl, who died on November 2, 1899, was the daughter of a prominent Utica (New York) family. It was in 1833 that Mr. C. H. Buhl came to Detroit, at that time a mere village, and Michigan only a Territory. Here he started, in partnership with his brother, Frederick Buhl, in the hat and fur business. Mr. C. H. Buhl having already learned the hatter's trade, and the forests of Michigan at that time being the home of fur-bearing animals, they for twenty years conducted a most prosperous business, which became extended over the entire Northwest. Mr. C. H. Buhl, relinquishing this business to his brother Frederick, in 1855 formed a partnership with Charles Ducharme in the wholesale hardware trade. After the death of Mr. Ducharme, in 1873, the firm became Buhl, Sons & Co., Mr. Theodore D. and Frank H. being the sons, and after the death of Mr. C. H. Buhl, on January 23, 1894, the firm became Buhl Sons & Co. This is one of the largest hardware houses in the entire West, the firm being also engaged, on an extensive scale, in the manufacture of nails and merchant-iron of all descriptions, at Sharon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Theodore D. Buhl, like his father before him, is a man of affairs, being interested in many different enterprises. He is president of the great firm of manufacturing chemists known as Parke, Davis & Co., whose products are sold throughout the entire civilized world; president of the Buhl Stamping Company, whose products are shipped throughout the United States; president of the Buhl Malleable Iron Company, another of Detroit's great institutions; president of the Detroit Meter Company; a director in the Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mill Company, whose trade extends throughout the United States and Canada; a director of the Canadian Meter Company; vice-president of the Detroit National Bank, one of the largest and most solid of Detroit's financial institutions; a director of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company; treasurer of the Iron Range and Huron Bay Railroad Company; and was, for the first four years of its organization, president of the Peninsular Car Company. Prospered in his commercial affairs, he has also been highly favored in his domestic relations, being the happy father of three sons and one daughter, and with his amiable wife enjoys the surroundings of a charming home. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious affiliation a Presbyterian, the family being attendants of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church. A man of good judgment, quiet and unassuming in manner, he is the ideal of the upright business man and Christian gentleman.

STEVENS THOMSON MASON, the first governor of the State of Michigan, was born in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, October 27, 1811. He was descended of an old English family from the home of Shakespeare, which had been conspicuous in the revolution that deprived Charles I of his throne and of his life. On his mother's side he boasted of a name made famous in Scottish literature through his relative David Macbeth Moir, a wit and a poet. Both his grandfather (whose name he bore) and his uncle, General Armstead T. Mason, were United States senators from Virginia; but his father, a man of literary tastes and averse to politics, removed to Lexington, Kentucky, while his son was yet a child, and became United States marshal of the State and a successful lawyer. His only son, Governor Mason, showed at an early age the precocity of intellect and the love of study which were so marked during his short life. Educated by tutors, he was early prepared for college, and entered Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, then the most distinguished institution of learning in the West. Hardly had he graduated when, through pecuniary difficulties, his father was obliged to leave Lexington and retire to some iron-works which he possessed in the mountains. Here his son followed him, leaving the congenial pursuit of books for the drudgery of an accounting clerkship. In the autumn of 1830, President Jackson appointed General Mason (the father of our governor) secretary of the Territory of Michigan, General Lewis Cass being its governor. General Mason removed his family to Detroit in October of this year. The following year, being called to Mexico on business of importance, the son was appointed secretary in his father's place, and General Cass being made Secretary of War in President Jackson's Cabinet, a month from that date saw Stevens T. Mason the acting governor of the Territory, though not yet twenty-one years of age. This circumstance, together with the fact of his being a stranger to Michigan, so exasperated the people that a public meeting was called to appoint a committee to remonstrate with the President at having placed a youth under age in so important a position. Governor Mason appeared at this meeting, and in reply to the speeches against his appointment made an address "showing such ability, good sense, and coolness," says a historian of the time, "that he won the hearts and the sympathy of all present, a position he maintained with the people of Michigan during his short but brilliant career." In September of this year—1831—General George B. Porter was appointed governor of the Territory, but, dying soon after, Governor Mason again became the acting governor, and continued to exercise this office for four momentous years. It was in this year that occurred the "Black Hawk War." This chief having refused to remove to the "reservation" of land which the General Government provided for his people, Michigan was called upon for volunteer troops to enforce their departure. Thus the "Boy Governor," as he was named, had the opportunity to show that belligerent spirit which gained for him from General Jackson, at a later date, the title of the "Young Hotspur." In 1835 a more serious "war"

Yours truly

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made more than ever conspicuous the "Boy Governor." In arranging the boundary-line with the adjoining State of Ohio, a dispute arose over four hundred and seventy square miles claimed by both States. Each side sent officers to claim jurisdiction, and a conflict ensued. Ohio called out her military force to dislodge the Michiganders, and Governor Mason, with one thousand two hundred men marched upon Toledo, broke up their court, and there was some bloodshed and bruises in the encounter. A war-song of the time ran:

> "Old Lucas gave his order, all for to hold a court,
> But Stevens Thomson Mason he thought he'd have some sport;
> He called upon the Wolverines and asked them for to go
> To meet the rebel Lucas, his court to overthrow," etc.

The authorities at Washington were greatly perplexed. Two commissioners were sent to bring to reason the hot-headed governors. But the Hon. Richard Rush, and the Hon. Benjamin Howard, after six weeks of diplomacy, failed to establish peace. An "authority" of that time, an actor in the scenes, the late venerable Governor Felch, of Ann Arbor), wrote: "During these negotiations Governor Mason stood firmly by the right of Michigan to the long-conceded jurisdiction over the tract in dispute, and refused to give sanction to the organization of towns, or counties, or courts within it, under the authorities of Ohio. The commissioners proposed that the two States should exercise concurrent jurisdiction, but to this Governor Mason refused his assent. They urged him to abandon all idea of force, and to withhold his consent to the exercise of it, but he considered it his duty to preserve the integrity of the Territory, and, if circumstances demanded it, he would refuse no aid which the executive might properly furnish." Quoting further from this able authority, we add: "It is needless to say that this controversy gave great annoyance and trouble to Governor Mason. A young man, scarcely twenty-four years old, he had to bear responsibilities and perform duties which required the wisdom and experience of an older man. He was brought into sharp collision with men in high official position, distinguished for long experience and eminent ability. His correspondence on the subject is marked by its directness, its clearness of statement, and its cogency of argument. His voluminous correspondence with the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the governor of Ohio, and with the commissioners, Messrs. Rush and Howard, and his messages on the same subject to the Legislative Council, all evince ability of more than ordinary power." "With the wishes of General Jackson, then President, and whom above all men he admired, he could not comply, and preferred to retire from his office rather than decline to do what he thought duty demanded of him." Summoned to Washington before the President, he was firm in his refusal, and there is reason to believe that, from the beginning of the difficulty, General Jackson sympathized with the action of the "Young Hotspur"—as did the Attorney-General and several other members of the Cabinet. "In this long and bitter controversy Governor Mason at no time stood alone. The Legislative Council was always with him, and by their legislative acts not only proclaimed the right, but provided efficient means for securing and defending it. The people were with him, and most heartily and zealously supported him and his measures, and gloried in the chivalrous spirit with which he defended their cause. On the 11th day of September, 1835, the troops having returned from Toledo to Monroe, they were received by Governor Mason, and the hearty acclamations with which his short address was received gave ample evidence of the strong hold he had upon the affections of the people. But this was his last act as territorial governor; his removal from office occurred immediately after. John S. Horner, of Virginia, was appointed his successor, and arrived in Detroit on the 19th of the same month. He called immediately upon Governor Mason and undertook the charge of the territorial government; but the people refused to acknowledge him, and he fled to a neighboring town for refuge from their wrath, from whence, at the end of a week, Governor Mason escorted him to the steamer which bore him from a country in which he found every one hostile to him at daring to attempt to succeed a "man whose popularity was unbounded, and whose praise was on the lips of all." There were many amusing caricatures by the wits of Detroit put about at the expense of the unlucky "Johnnie Horner, who fled to a corner, and got no Christmas pie," and who fancied that his very life was threatened by these relentless jokers. Governor Mason was dismissed from the territorial office the 11th of September, but on the first Monday of the following month was elected governor of the State of Michigan, under the constitution of 1835, by a vote of nearly eight thousand to about eight hundred given to the opposing candidate. He held this office from 1835 to 1840, always popular with his party and the people, with whom he identified himself, and whose rights and the furtherance of the best institutions of the State he made his greatest consideration and care. To quote again from Governor Felch: "His messages to the Legislature show how carefully he studied every subject of public importance, and how ardently he labored to adopt in the young State a system of judicious laws, and to mold a policy which would insure happiness for the present, and, in the future, prosperity and greatness to the republic." A tribute to his memory is made by the president of the University of Michigan, on the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration, where he speaks of Governor Mason's protecting the interest of the university, which he was instrumental in founding, by interposing his "veto" upon a bill passed by the Legislature to sell the endowment-lands at a price so low as to have deprived the institution of the income which they are now enjoying. The president says: "He interposed his veto of the bill, and justified his veto by a stirring message, and so saved the endowment. In grateful recognition of this act, and of the warm interest he always manifested in the university, we gladly hang his portrait on our walls with our other benefactors and friends." The re-election of Governor Mason was as exciting as his first inauguration. The opposing candidate was Mr. C. C. Trowbridge, a man equally popular. To this day there exists a picture representing the "Election Day"—the meeting of the processions of the rival candidates, with "Tom Mason" in the front, and many well-known characters of both parties recognizable. At the close of day, Governor Mason proposed to Mr. Trowbridge that they should vote for each other, which accordingly they did, marching to the polls arm-in-arm amidst the acclamations of the populace. No one could withstand the charm of Governor Mason's manner, so genial, so amiable in temper, and so considerate for the feelings and comfort of others. In person he was strikingly handsome, and with all these attractions would have had marked success in the gay world had he chosen to enter it. But he had no time for this from the graver pursuits which absorbed him. While engaged with the duties of his office, he was studying to prepare himself for the practice of the law in some large city, in which he hoped to win distinction, it being the dearest wish of his father. After a day's work at the capital or in his office, he would come home to study far into the night, denying himself the pleasures of the table, even weighing out the necessary quantity of food to sustain him, lest indulgence of appetite should dim the vigor of his brain and prevent his digesting the weighty matter of the law. In 1838 occurred another warlike movement in this excitable region—the so-called "Patriot War"—an outbreak in Canada against the English Government, which, sympathized with by the idle and restless people along the border, nearly involved this country in war. To prevent our people joining the insurgents, and to intercept the arms and ammunition sent to their aid, Governor Mason called out the militia and went in person to Gibraltar, a town nearly opposite Detroit, to induce the "rebels" to disband. Eventually General Scott, with one thousand regular troops was sent to cooperate with him and with the English troops. In this year, 1838, Governor Mason married Miss Julia Phelps, daughter of Mr. Thaddeus Phelps, a well-known merchant and politician of New York. This marriage paved the way for his removal to that city, where he had just entered upon a large and lucrative law practice when death came to snatch him from a world he had so adorned. Invited to Staten Island to make an address before the New York Historical Society, he contracted scarlet fever in so malignant a form that he died within four days of his seizure, January 4, 1843, leaving an inconsolable family. He had three children, two of whom soon followed him, so that there remains but his daughter to inherit his talents and his virtues. The news of his death was received with grief and consternation in Michigan. Every honor was shown his memory. In Detroit business was suspended, and addresses and sermons were given, commemorating his services to the State and extolling the purity of his character. To this day his name is venerated in the home of his adoption. It has outlived the lapse of time, and the varied and absorbing interests of a great country. The Legislature of the State, in its session of 1891, "deemed it" "eminently fitting that the mortal remains of Governor Mason, which lie in a vault in the city of New York, should be removed, not only to the soil of the State he loved so well, but be placed in the grounds of the commonwealth at its capital." No fitter conclusion to this sketch can be made than in the beautiful and eloquent words of Governor Mason's old friend, Governor Felch, on the occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union: "I never recall to mind the stirring incidents and events of those early times in the history of our State, that the youthful Governor does not stand by my side; a fitting representative and emblem of the new republic; both entering with youthful vigor upon a career, looking, each in its proper sphere, to a long, bright future. But the time of youth has passed; fifty years of growth have changed the young State into a great and prosperous republic; but the man long since—but still in early manhood—passed to that immortality which lies in the great future."

CAPTAIN JOHN PRIDGEON, of Detroit, was born on a farm in Lincolnshire, England, on April 15, 1828. He attended the parish school in England before he, with his parents, emigrated to this country, which was in 1835, coming directly from New York City, where they landed, to Michigan, and settled in Royal Oak, Wayne County. His father, shortly after arriving in Michigan, purchased a small farm, comprising sixty acres, in Greenfield Township, and John went to school one winter. This, with his previous limited school-life in England, was the opportunity afforded him in acquiring his early education. He lived with his father and worked on the farm until he was about thirteen years of age. He then left home and came to Detroit, and secured employment in the city, where he lived for about six years, being engaged at various occupations during this period, reserving some of the time, which was spent attending school, which was located where the corner of Twelfth Street and the Boulevard now is. This was the finishing of an education that enabled him to surpass all of his associates in business, both commercial and financial. At the age of nineteen he went to New York, and enlisted as a seaman in the United States navy. He was given the usual marine course of training on the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina*. After passing a creditable examination in the tactics of a sailor and marine soldier, he was transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Albany*, of the South Atlantic Squadron. The sloop made a tour which embraced most of the Southern ports, including Santa Cruz and Peru, and also Havana. After the suppression of the Lopez insurrection, in 1851, the United States demanded the custody of some of the revolutionists, who were American citizens, imprisoned in a castle at Santa Cruz. The castle was besieged by the crew of the *Albany*, and the American prisoners were released or captured from the Spanish authorities, who were glad to surrender them. They were placed on the *Albany* and conveyed to the United States. The crew were honorably discharged and

John Suelzer

paid off at Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Pridgeon returned to Wayne County, Michigan, with his three years' savings, amounting to about five hundred dollars. He remained idle but a short time, securing a position at the Detroit port on the steamer *Telegraph* as wheelsman, then plying between Detroit and Port Huron, in which employment he continued until navigation closed. Then he bought a team of horses and a pair of bob-sleds, the entire outfit costing about two hundred and fifty dollars. He, with his team, went to the pine-woods back of Lexington, Michigan, where he secured employment for himself and his team. At the end of the winter he returned to Detroit with his outfit and eight hundred dollars in cash. This being the spring of the year, he purchased another team of horses and two wagons, and employed two men to drive the two teams, he securing employment for them in Detroit. About this time navigation opened on the lakes, and he went sailing again on the steamer *Telegraph* for the season as mate, leaving his teams at work in charge of his employés, which in those days paid a fair profit. He went back to the pine-woods in the winter with his two teams, driving one himself and employing a man to drive the other. At the end of the winter he returned to Detroit with his teams, and was worth about two thousand dollars. He observed that teaming and contracting was profitable, and he went into the business extensively, purchasing several teams, and employed the necessary number of men to handle them. He devoted all his time to managing this undertaking, and continued at it for two years. Growing stronger financially during this time, he sold his horses, wagons, and tools, for two thousand dollars, and bought an interest in a small steamboat, of about eighty tons burden, called the *United*, which he took charge of himself. With this steamer he hauled sand-barges from the sand-ridges of Springwells to Detroit. He cleared four thousand dollars the first season, and three thousand dollars the next, and then sold his interest in the steamboat for four thousand dollars. He was now worth about twelve thousand dollars. He then purchased the large propeller *Napoleon* for six thousand dollars cash, taking charge of the vessel himself, and did a general towing and lightering business for passing vessels, on the old north channel of Lake St. Clair, for two years before the ship-canal was constructed. At this he made money fast, but now an opportunity offered to make it faster. He sold the *Napoleon* for seven thousand dollars, and bought the steamer *Canada*, which he captained on the Detroit River, doing a general towing business. From this time on his business increased wonderfully, necessitating greater facilities, which requirement he complied with by purchasing the requisite boats necessary to operate the large business he had established. From 1866 to 1884, Captain John Pridgeon was the largest individual owner of tugs, sailing-vessels, and steamboats at the port of Detroit. Captain Pridgeon, with his large fleet, did a general freight business, sailing to and from all the ports on the Great Lakes. He had the contract for hauling all the freight for the Grand Trunk Railway Company for ten or twelve years, which freight was received and delivered at the different ports, principally Chicago and Milwaukee, to and from Point Edward, Canada, then the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. This was the largest lake contract operated during that time. He continued hauling the company's freight until they built their road from Port Huron, Michigan, to Chicago, Illinois. In 1874, Captain Pridgeon purchased the controlling interest in the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company, which he retained and managed for about five years, when he disposed of his entire interest in the company to the present owners. By this time Captain Pridgeon had long since sailed past the millionairedom port, carrying more sails than any other Michigan sailor was ever able to handle. His superiority and phenomenal success was attributed largely to his intricate knowledge of navigating, which was acquired by practical experience and adaptability. His three years' service as a marine sailor under the United States Government provided him with a knowledge of navigation that he so often displayed in the skillful and ingenious manner with which he managed his large fleet, scarcely sustaining any loss to his fleet in the great number of years that his vessels plied the inland seas of America. Captain Pridgeon employed the best sailors to be had, and paid the highest wages paid on the lakes. He never carried any insurance on his fleet, having sufficient confidence in his own management to steer his vessels safely to port, which he did most successfully, sustaining few losses in his many years of experience in navigation. Captain Pridgeon and family attended the Duffield Presbyterian Church. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but identified himself with the Democratic party in the first Cleveland campaign. He always was enthusiastic in local politics, and served eight years as water commissioner, displaying his business qualifications in the management of the department, which merited the approbation of the press and councilmen of Detroit, on his retirement from the office, for the able manner in which he performed his duty to the public. Captain Pridgeon was married on May 5, 1851, to Miss Emma Nicholson, to whom two children were born: John Pridgeon, Jr., ex-mayor of the city of Detroit, and Mrs. Harry Milward, wife of a merchant of Detroit. Mrs. Pridgeon, the estimable wife of the captain, still survives, and resides in the city with her children. Captain Pridgeon inherited his capital, which was muscle and brains, from a stalwart ancestry, which he applied to practice, and achieved fame and success. His business instincts, quick perceptions, continuous and unflinching industry, and, above all, his firmness and reliance in himself, guided his craft safely to ports that were never reached by any other Michigander. The following is a description and tribute paid to the memory of Captain John Pridgeon by one of the most respected and distinguished gentlemen in the city of Detroit, who was a bosom friend for many years: "The captain was a man of average height, square-shouldered, with wonderful chest development, quick step and active motion, of exceeding good habits and robust health. He possessed more physical endurance than any mariner sailing on the Great Lakes, which he so often demonstrated. He was firm and unswerving in his convictions, strong in his friendship, and often aided those whom their friends and the world had ostracised; cheerful and amiable in disposition, but aggressive in maintaining a position taken rightly. His standing in the business community was that of an honorable and successful financier, whose opinion was sought after on perplexing and important affairs, and, when given, appreciated. His word was his bond, and he had a host of friends who were bound closely to him by reason of the explicit confidence reposed in him, which he was never known to betray. He knew his friends; his enemies knew him. His entire life was one of constant activity, but it was a labor of love for his family, and they have the happy satisfaction of realizing that his many efforts and accomplishments have been crowned by the final and divine benediction, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'" Captain Pridgeon died in Detroit on December 6, 1894.

JOHN JOLLIFFE MULHERON, M. D., of Detroit, was born in London, Ontario, on May 31, 1846. His father, Thomas Mulheron, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the family hailing from the county of Donegal, Ireland, where many scions of it still remain. His mother was Margery Hicks, her nativity being the county of Cornwall, England. Dr. Mulheron received his early education in the common schools of Waterloo and Conestoga, Ontario. Leaving these, he entered the Berlin Grammar School, where, under the tutelage of Charles C. Cammidge, B. A., he was prepared for matriculation in the University of Toronto. Circumstances over which he had no control made it impossible for him, however, to enter upon his university course, and necessitated his branching out on his own responsibility at the age of sixteen. At this age, having secured the necessary certificate from the County Board of Examiners, he engaged in school-teaching, which vocation he followed for a period of four years. During this time he pursued, under private tutorship, the study of the subjects which he had hoped to study in the halls of the university. He also took a preparatory course of private study in medicine, and was, consequently, unusually well-equipped as a student of medicine when he entered the University of Michigan in that capacity in the fall of 1867. He had previously been matriculated as a student of medicine in Toronto, so that, immediately after securing his diploma from the University of Michigan in 1869, he presented himself for examination before the Toronto School of Medicine, and, being successful, received from that body its certificate and was registered a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Soon after being graduated in medicine he settled in Mitchell, Ontario; but after experiencing the trials of the practitioner in a new country for one year, he removed to Detroit, where he opened an office on June 1, 1870. His native industry, combined with his excellent equipment, in due time overcame the obstacles to success, and he now ranks among the busiest and most successful physicians of the city. Dr. Mulheron early manifested a predilection for literary work, and during his younger days contributed somewhat extensively to the local press. Soon after settling in Detroit, the editors of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine*, which had been established for several years, were caught by the style of the contributions which he furnished, and placed him on the editorial staff of the publication. After one year in the capacity of associate editor he became editor-in-chief, and soon established a State and national reputation as a medical writer, his editorials being characterized by a directness and verve which were new in this line of writing. He afterwards founded the *Medical Age*, which he conducted for upwards of ten years, and which, under his management, became one of the most widely known medical journals in the country. Dr. Mulheron is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Supervisors, and the Board of Estimates, of which several bodies he has been the president. He has also served as city physician and as county physician, his service in these capacities extending over a period of six years. He has been connected in the capacity of professor of materia medica and therapeutics, professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and professor of obstetrics and gynæcology in the Michigan College of Medicine and in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. During the past few years his private practice has so fully demanded his time and energy as to compel his severance of all political, editorial, and professorial ties. His one purpose and ambition is to be known as the family physician, although his practice has been chiefly devoted to obstetrics and diseases of women, for which he has specially fitted himself by courses of study and observation at the medical centers of both America and Europe. Dr. Mulheron is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of which body he has twice been the president; the Detroit Medical and Library Association; the Detroit Gynæcological Society; the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and is a Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. On December 20, 1870, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Annie E. Lightfoot, the daughter of William Morton, Esq., for nearly fifty years an officer in the Canadian Customs Department. Nine children were born of this union, of whom two sons and three daughters survive. One son, Hugh, a graduate of the Medical Department of the Michigan University, entered upon the practice of his profession with his father. Later he went to Vienna, Austria, where he took a post-graduate course, on the completion of which he became assistant to Sir William Gowers in the National Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics of London. Mrs. J. J. Mulheron died January 15, 1897. In 1898 the Doctor was married to Mrs. B. C. Hansen, of Detroit. Dr. Mulheron is a man of powerful physique, his height being five feet eleven inches, and his weight two hundred and ten pounds. From his youth he has been a devotee of athletic sports, and his early training in this direction is still apparent. The amount of work which he accomplishes could only be performed by a person of extraor-

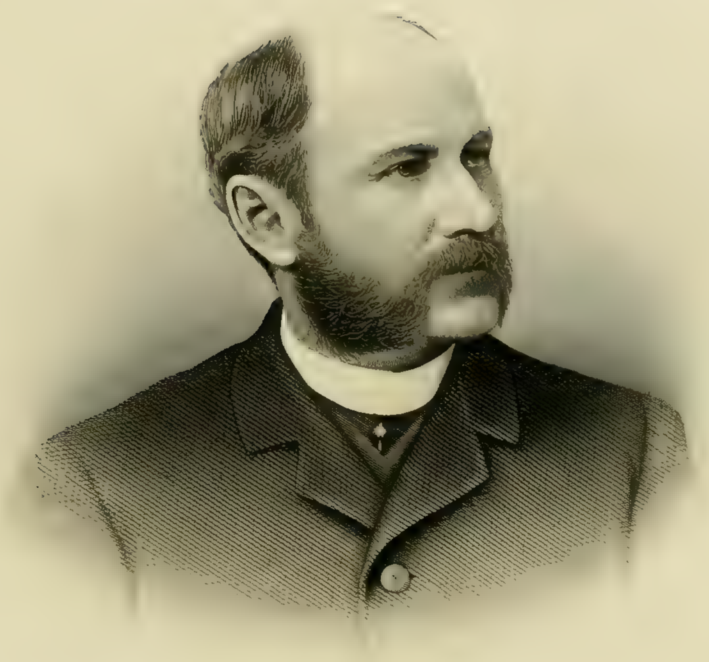
John J Mulheron, M.D.

dinary powers of endurance. A well-known Detroiter, in speaking of Dr. Mulheron, pays him the following tribute: "He is a man of very fine education, a scholarly, cultured gentleman, and of fine literary tastes, his communications to medical periodical literature, having won for him a national reputation. He is a leader among his fellow-men,—for either one or two terms president of the Common Council; was elected and re-elected president of the Board of Estimates. He is one of the brainiest men of the city, an eloquent speaker, and has the courage of his convictions. He stands high among his fellows, both socially and in a business way, and is a very thorough man in all his doings. As a physician he ranks first-class. Possessing a fine physique, and beyond any doubt one of Detroit's best athletes, while he has the strength of a giant he has the tenderness of a woman. This combination of strength, nerve, and mental alertness, so evenly poised, combine to make him an ideal physician and surgeon."

DAVID DOUGLAS ERWIN, lawyer, Muskegon, was born October 26, 1846, in Schuyler County, Illinois. He is a representative of the fifth generation of the family in America, it having been founded by three brothers who came from North Ireland about 1730. General David Erwin, a son of one of these, and the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1758, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and recrossed the Delaware River with Washington when he took Trenton. He and three of his sons also participated in the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. He afterwards became a general of New York State militia. His wife was Catherine Munson, who was born at Newark, New Jersey, December 11, 1761. To them were born ten children, the fifth of whom, Cornelius Matthew, was the grandfather of our subject, and was born at Fairhaven, Rutland County, Vermont, and was by occupation an iron-worker. The whole family, it appears, were iron-workers as far back as they can be placed, Cornelius Board, a cousin of General David Erwin, and for whom Cornelius Matthew was named, having established the first iron and nail factory in Little Falls, New Jersey, in 1730. Cornelius Matthew was married to Lucinda Fairman, of Franklin County, New York. They had a family of seven children, the fourth being Lewis DuBois Erwin, the father of our subject, who was born at Plattsburg, New York, July 1, 1815, and in early life resided in Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties, New York; subsequently removed to Birmingham, Huron County, and thence, in 1835, to Toledo, Ohio; thence, in 1839, to Rushville, Illinois, where he still resides. He there married Elvira Wells, daughter of Charles Wells, whose family was of Welsh origin and formerly resided in Fairfield County, Connecticut. Elvira was born at Henrietta, Lorain County, Ohio, June 7, 1828, and died at Rushville, Illinois, October 16, 1875. Lewis DuBois Erwin, the father of our subject, filled several offices; among them sheriff, clerk of circuit court, and recorder, and four regular terms and one special or "war session" in the State Legislature from Schuyler County. Of this family there were eleven children, David Douglas, the subject of this sketch, being the oldest. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Rushville, and at the age of sixteen, in 1863, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, taking the Latin-Scientific course, where he remained one year. In September, 1864, he obtained employment in the office of Judge D. W. C. Johnston, then county clerk at Rushville. December 1st, same year, Simon Doyle, circuit clerk and recorder of Schuyler County, Illinois, appointed him his deputy, which position he held until May 1, 1867, when he came to Muskegon to accept a position under David McLaughlin, then deputy county clerk and register of deeds for Muskegon County, and in charge of those offices. The same year Mr. McLaughlin was elected clerk and register, and Mr. Erwin was appointed his deputy, which position he filled until January 1, 1869, when he resigned and entered the law-office of Gray, Smith & Nims, attorneys at law, with whom he continued as student and clerk until May, 1870, when he was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court for Muskegon County. He was immediately given an interest in the firm of Gray, Smith & Nims, which subsequently became Smith, Nims & Erwin, composed of Francis Smith, Frederick A. Nims, and our subject. In 1874, Mr. H. J. Hoyt became a member of the firm, and later the firm name was changed to Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin. This firm, in point of association, is now probably the oldest law firm in Michigan. In 1876, Mr. Erwin was appointed by Judge Withey, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, receiver for the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad Company, and held that position until the road was sold to the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company, in 1882. Politically, Mr. Erwin has always been a Democrat, as were his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father before him. He has taken an active interest looking to the advancement and development of the interests of that party. He was a member of the Board of Education in Muskegon for three years from 1873. In fraternal and secret organizations he has confined himself to membership in the Masonic Order. In connection with his partner, Mr. Nims, and others, he purchased the franchise and property of the Muskegon Railway Company in 1890, and the company, of which he is now the secretary, soon afterwards rebuilt the road and equipped the same with an electric system; an improvement which has contributed largely to Muskegon's prosperity and the development of the city and its suburbs Mr. Erwin is also president of the Muskegon Electric Light Company, a director of the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company, Muskegon Land and Dock Company, and other Muskegon corporations and business enterprises. He, with his brother, George L. Erwin, and others, was prominently connected with the movement out of which developed Muskegon Heights, which materially assisted in making Muskegon an important manufacturing center. He has been actively engaged and devoted much of his time and means to the development of Muskegon.

November 30, 1870. Mr. Erwin was married to Miss Florence A., daughter of George J. and Martha A. Tillotson, who removed to Muskegon in 1864 from Glens Falls, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have been born four children, as follows: Fannie Tillotson, born August 2, 1872; Edna Louise, born October 8, 1877; Florence Helen, born February 9, 1885, died July 9, 1887; David Douglas, Jr., born April 6, 1889. While Mr. Erwin has never belonged to any church organization, he has for many years attended the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Erwin is a member.

HON. RUFUS F. SPRAGUE, of Greenville, Montcalm County, is one of a class of citizens for which Michigan has become famous throughout the nation, and of which she is justly proud, who have, with few advantages of early education and little or no pecuniary assistance in the commencement of their business or professional career, done so much, not alone in the way of personal success and the attainment of the honor and respect of their fellow-men, but for the building up of the high intellectual, moral, and financial standards for which the name of our commonwealth is synonymous. He was born in London Township, Monroe County, July 12, 1842, his parents, Ephraim W. and Almyra J. (Wells) Sprague, having removed to that place from New York State two years previously. In 1847, his mother having died, the family returned to New York, locating near Seneca Falls, where, until twelve years of age, Rufus F. attended the common schools. During the next four years he was employed during the summer months and attended school during the winters. At seventeen years of age he commenced to learn the tinner's trade at Baldwinsville, New York, where President Lincoln's first call for volunteers found him in April, 1861. Rapidity of judgment and a keen appreciation of duty being among his characteristics, Mr. Sprague, with a companion, Joseph Herring, was the first to answer the call from that village, and going to Syracuse they enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. May 17th, following, the company was mustered into the service of the United States at Albany, whence they proceeded to Washington, and from there to the front, meeting the demoralized Union forces on their retreat after the first battle of Bull Run. Six months later, Mr. Sprague was taken sick with typhoid fever, and, after three months in the hospital, returned home on furlough to recruit his health. In May, 1862, he rejoined his regiment at White House Landing, Virginia, and on the 27th of that month participated in the battle of Hanover Court House. On June 26th the regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Mechanicsville, and the following day in that of Gaines Mill; Mr. Sprague being wounded in that engagement, was first sent to Mill Creek Hospital, thence home. October 1st, following, found him again with his regiment at Sharpsburg, Maryland. After the battle of Fredericksburg, in October, 1862, in which they participated, taking a prominent part in the celebrated charge on St. Mary's Heights, the regiment returned to its camp near Falmouth. It afterward took part in what is known as the Burnside "stick-in-the-mud" campaign against Lee. In the battle of Chancellorsville, in April, the regiment performed gallant service, and on May 17th was mustered out at Utica, New York, having enlisted for a term of two years. On his return to civil life, Mr. Sprague commenced clerking in a bookstore at Syracuse, but soon found himself dissatisfied with the existence thus entailed upon him. His ambitious and energetic disposition led him first to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where, after first serving as superintendent and manager of the affairs of a large corporation operating near Oil City, he began business for himself. The life was a busy one, and for a brief period the financial returns extraordinary; but, as frequently happens in business of this character, unlucky speculations soon swallowed up his accumulations, and in 1866 he occupied a position as clerk with Culver, Page & Hoyne, of Chicago. In 1867 Mr. Sprague took a position as salesman for H. & F. Bandy, of Zanesville and Newark, Ohio, manufacturers of engines and sawmill machinery. In this capacity he traveled through Kansas and part of Missouri, and in 1868 came to Michigan in their interest. For years he had led the life of a wanderer, but at the earnest solicitation of friends he now determined to settle down, and in October of that year he secured a position as book-keeper with Jewett & Crosman, of Howell, Michigan, with whom he remained two years. In October, 1870, he formed a partnership with Hon. John D. Norton, of Pontiac, under the firm name of Norton & Sprague, and opened a lumberman's supply store at Langston, Montcalm County. Four years later he purchased Mr. Norton's interest in the business, and continued alone until 1877, when, the timber supply of the region being about exhausted, the business was disposed of, and Mr. Sprague, in company with his brother, Mr. L. Wells Sprague, purchased from C. H. Buhl, assignee, the stock of hardware of Lovell & Green, at Greenville, under the firm name of Sprague Brothers, which has since continued in successful operation, involving an investment of about nineteen thousand dollars. In 1874 the Grand River and Greenville Log-running Company was organized, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, of which S. H. Boyce, of Grand Haven, was president; John Widdicomb, of Grand Rapids, vice-president; and Mr. R. F. Sprague, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Sprague also held the position of superintendent since 1876, and had the general management of the business since its inception. In seventeen years of its existence the company handled about fifteen hundred million feet of logs, furnishing employment during the driving season to between five and six hundred men. Since its organization, this company, through Mr. R. F. Sprague, paid out for wages and supplies a round million of dollars. In 1880, Mr. Sprague, in company with H. M. Fuller and T. J. Potter, of Greenville, and General A. C. Fuller, of Belvedere, Illinois, purchased a tract of pine-land, estimated at fifty million feet, near Ashland, Wisconsin, and organized the Superior Lumber Company, the Fish Creek Booming Company, and the Bad River Booming Company. Mr. Sprague disposed of his interest therein, however, in 1883. He later participated in the organization at Green-



Rufus P. Sprague

ville of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of which he was president, capital twenty-four thousand dollars. Mr. Sprague was also instrumental in organizing the Greenville Potato Starch Company, capital forty thousand dollars. Of this company he was made secretary and treasurer, and a member of the Board of Directors. He was foremost in securing the organization of the Ranney Refrigerator Company, and the location of its immense shops in his home city. This company has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, with a surplus of sixty-four thousand dollars. From the first Mr. Sprague has been a member of its Board of Directors. He also took a prominent part in the formation of the Greenville Telephone Exchange, one of the most successful independent companies of the State, and was its first president. He was one of the promoters of the Greenville Board of Trade, its first vice-president, and a member of its Board of Directors and most important committees. He holds a controlling interest in the Greenville Planter Company, and gives close attention to the management of its affairs. Indeed, since taking up his residence at Greenville, Mr. Sprague has been ever foremost in loyal support of, and, if need be, hearty co-operation with, every contemplated enterprise promising improvement in the industrial or material well-being of his home city or its people. A prominent member of the Democratic party, Mr. Sprague has been called upon as its standard-bearer upon numerous occasions. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for eight years, 1872 to 1880, and was a delegate to the National Convention of that party at Cincinnati in 1880, which nominated General Hancock for President. For two terms, 1880 to 1882, he served Greenville as mayor, and in 1888 was elected to represent his ward in the City Council, overcoming a usual Republican majority of about sixty votes. In this capacity he served as chairman of the Finance and Water-works Committees, which last-named committee had control of the putting in of the city's admirable system of water-supply. He was the candidate of his party for representative in the State Legislature in 1888, and in the spring of 1887 was nominated on the State ticket for regent of the University of Michigan. It has been his good fortune on these occasions, although frequently defeated, to run largely ahead of his ticket, a result due in part, perhaps, to his army record, but equally so to his honorable and successful career as a man of business, and his energy, wisdom, and level-headed sense, displayed in his every-day life as a citizen of the State. Mr. Sprague served as president of the Northern Michigan Agricultural Society for a period of eight years, his administration being marked by a great improvement in the financial condition of the society, which he had found almost in a state of bankruptcy. He was married, June 5, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Blanck, daughter of Dr. Andrew and Mrs. Rachel Blanck, of Howell, a most estimable lady, of marked ability as an artist, an active participator in the leading social life of the city, and a valued member of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Sprague himself is not only a regular attendant, but has for years been one of its trustees. The following accurate estimate of Mr. Sprague's characteristics and standing is taken from articles heretofore published: "He is a great lover of books, and has in his library one of the finest private collections in the State. He is a reader and a thinker, and by hard and earnest work has acquired a good liberal education. Mr. Sprague is one of the stanchest and ablest examples of Jeffersonian faith in Michigan. He combines great business capacity with fine scholarly tastes, and is distinguished for his broad views and thorough conscientiousness. He has devoted much time to the study of economic questions; is an ardent tariff reformer, and probably knows as much about that subject as any man in Michigan, his frequent contributions to the press on that and kindred topics being widely copied and attracting general attention by their strength and conciseness of argument." Mr. Sprague is a life member of both the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, receiving all of their publications, and keeping well abreast of the times, especially in his favorite study, economics. In the political campaign of 1896, Mr. Sprague rendered notable and inestimable service to the State and the Nation at large, by his active services in the cause of "sound money." Despite his reluctance to accepting so prominent a position in the revolt against the doctrines enunciated in the Chicago platform of that year, and contrary to the advice of his physicians—for at the time his health was greatly impaired by a most serious illness—he made the sacrifice incident to the acceptance of the nomination for governor of his State on the Sound Money or National Democratic ticket, occupying a position in Michigan politics analogous to that of Palmer and Buckner in National politics, and giving such Democrats as, while repudiating the Chicago Platform, were no less strongly opposed to Republican doctrines, an opportunity to cast their ballot for one who represented the time-honored principles of Democracy. It is probable that to such was largely due the triumph of the Sound Money cause in 1896, and that, had they blindly adhered to party, regardless of conviction, the history of that memorable campaign would have been far different.

SILAS BUNKER COLEMAN, financier, Detroit, was born in New York City, on July 29, 1843. His parents, George and Eliza Coleman, were Quakers, of the famous old Nantucket family, descendants of the original settlers of the island of that name, Eliza Coleman being the seventh in descent from John Howland, one of the Pilgrim fathers who came to this country in the *Mayflower*. S. B. Coleman received his scholastic education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the University of New York. On January 1, 1862, contrary to the teachings and precepts of the religious sect to which his parents and ancestors belonged, his patriotic zeal led him to enter the Federal service, and he was attached to the Western gunboat flotilla under Admiral Foote, and afterwards transferred to the United States navy, and took part in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the fight with the rebel ram *Arkansas*, running the batteries at Vicksburg, the attack on Grand Gulf, the asault on Vicksburg, and the Red River expedition. He was mustered out of the service as acting master in the United States navy, commanding the United States steamer *Naumkeag*. Mr. Coleman became connected with the People's Savings Bank of Detroit in 1873, and resigned as its cashier on January 1, 1890. His political faith is that of the Republican party, and his religious according to the tenets of the faith of his fathers. Mr. Coleman has been twice married—first, on November 11, 1871, to Rebecca Fitzhugh Backus, daughter of the late Frederick W. Backus and Emily L. Montgomery. His second marriage was on June 25, 1890, to Flora B. Standart, daughter of the late Hon. Caleb Van Husan, of Detroit. To be descended from that sturdy stock, with its unyielding integrity, indomitable will, and unflinching perseverance that is ever the pride and glory of the nation, is in itself an inheritance that, with the added education and natural requirements, well fit a man for the "battle of life." "In personal appearance, Mr. Coleman suggests mental and physical activity. At first introduction one recognizes the strength of harmony in mind and body which combines business discipline and cultivated and refined manners. Many men of affairs we meet in life do not look it; Mr. Coleman does. Appearances are in his favor, and they tell the truth. You do not expect surprises in him, and they are not disclosed by longer acquaintance. His chief business characteristics are enterprise and dispatch, and he possesses, as he deserves, the confidence of the business community. Nature has blessed him with a cheerful, happy temperament, and it is with him always in his business and social life—one of those happy souls who look on the bright side of life, finding good in everything, and never standing in the sunshine of another. He is every inch a gentleman, and he looks it; with just enough human nature to make him a most enjoyable friend and companion." He is president of the National Loan and Investment Company of Detroit, a corporation with $2,000,000 of capital, and nearly a half million of undivided earnings, and whose ramifications extend over a large portion of the United States.

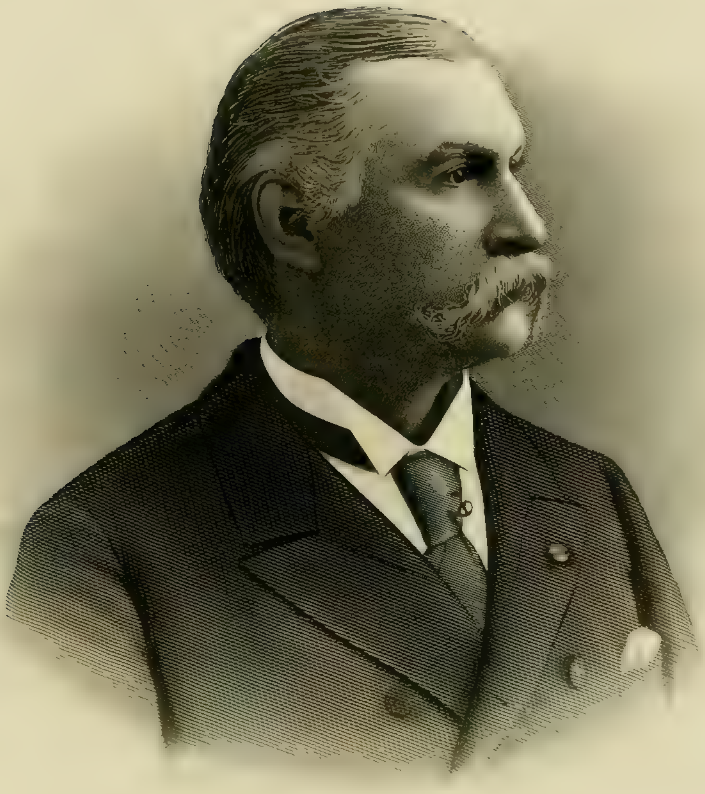
FRANK E. KIRBY, of Detroit, during his career as a citizen of Michigan, has earned and won such achievement as is worthy of record in its historical archives. Without a peer in his adopted State as a marine engineer, architect, and designer, he has alone acquired national repute and fame for that genius which he has exemplified in a special vocation of such great import to the progress and development of commerce upon "America's great inland seas," and the industries of many of our commonwealths girting the same. In every fresh-water port of this country the name of KIRBY is evidenced in the versatility of character, fertility of resource, and diversity of style, which has found expression in the numerous craft there afloat, attesting the triumph of his inborn originality, power of invention, and consummate skill. The subject of this sketch was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1849. Both on the paternal and maternal side he is descended from the Puritans of the seventeenth century; his father, Stephen R. Kirby, and his mother, Martha A. Johnson, being lineal descendants of English families who emigrated to America at about the year 1670, and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. His preliminary education fitting him for the practical work which he has so successfully performed, and in which he has so distinguished himself in later life, was gained in the public schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and at Saginaw, Michigan, supplemented with a course at the Cooper Institute, in New York City. His first professional venture was made when quite young, by joining the engineering staff of the Allaire Works, New York, then engaged in constructing machinery for ships of war. After a brief connection with the Morgan Iron Works, he, in 1870, came to Detroit, and with his elder brother, Mr. F. A. Kirby, superintended the establishment of the iron shipyards at Wyandotte, for the late Captain E. B. Ward. With his brother he conducted an extensive business in Detroit, as consulting engineer, until 1882, when he joined the Detroit Dry Dock Company, which, since the purchase of the Wyandotte Yards, in 1877, controlled the most complete and perfect establishment of its kind on the lakes, employing hundreds of men to put into tangible form the ideas conceived in the fertile brain of our subject, and who, as its chief engineer and designer, long contributed to this company's unbounded success and commanding position. Nearly one hundred of the largest craft upon our grand rivers and noble lakes are of his architecture and design, marvels of their kind and monuments to his ingenuity and skill. The floating palaces of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company—those superb passenger vessels plying between Mackinac Island, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo, models of marine swiftness, comfort, and elegance—with the mammoth freighters, flying the Stars and Stripes from their mastheads, are examples in which the companies who own them, the designer who designed them, and the public who patronize them, have a just admiration and pride. The great ice-crushing railroad ferry steamers, *St. Ignace* and *Ste. Marie*, which ply between St. Ignace and Mackinaw City with whole trains of loaded cars, are products of Mr. Kirby's inventive genius and skill. The building of these vessels solved the enigma of railroad connection with the upper peninsula of Michigan, their peculiar construction enabling them to force their way through the heaviest ice that forms in the Straits of Mackinac, and which before had formed an insurmountable barrier and defied the ingenuity of man. The *Frank E. Kirby*, known as the "flyer of the lakes," and one of his earlier designs, built for the Detroit and Sandusky route, was named in his honor. Mr. Kirby has devoted much of his time to careful study and extensive travel in the perfecting of his profession. In 1872 he visited the great engineering and shipbuilding establishments of Europe, and again, in 1886 and 1889, attending the Paris Exhibition, extending his trips to Italy and Switzerland. He spent the winter of 1893–4 in again visiting the engineering works of Great Britain and Belgium, and in 1895 toured Russia, Austria, and Germany. He is a member of the American Society of

Frank E. Kirby

Mechanical Engineers; member of the American Society of Naval Engineers; member of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; member of the Naval Institute; member of the Institution of Naval Architects of London, England; and member of the Institution of Naval Architects and Engineers of Scotland. Mr. Kirby served as a member of the Detroit Board of Water-works Commission from 1892 to 1896; but has no predilection for political preferment, being ardently devoted to his profession; its calling has bounded his ambition. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Michigan Club. He was married, October 9, 1876, to Miss Mary F. Thorp, one child—a son who inherits the genius of his father and grandfather in a remarkable degree—being born of the union thus made. Mr. Kirby has demonstrated, and his life thus far illustrates, that "wealth can not insure success; genius can not command it; it is to be attained, and comes not as a natural gift." He has the respect and confidence of a large and influential circle of social and business associates, who admire him for his ability and probity, and for his many noble qualities of mind and heart. In the war with Spain the Government called for Mr. Kirby's services as an expert in the selection of vessels for transports, and in the outfitting of the same, and in the carrying out of his work in this connection he rendered aid of inestimable value.

HON. HENRY HARRISON SWAN, of Detroit, lawyer and jurist, a son of Michigan and prominent on the roll of its true and good men. Searching the streets of Athens with a lantern, Diogenes illumined a truth of his own discovering; namely, that men are a nation's rarest as well as most precious jewels; and we have discovered that of those who shine in the crown of the Republic none have a higher worth than the faithful administrators of the law. From that noble profession, above other avocations within our citizenship, have sprung largely the silent makers of history, in whose strength of character and marked individuality the biographer has found a fruitful theme—gathering inspiration from the life's record of his subjects through the valuable lessons therein conveyed. The faithful historiographer must needs place the name with which this article opens among the notable and successful men who have given character and influence to the bar of our Peninsular State. Judge Swan was born in Detroit on the 2d day of October, 1840, being the eldest son of Joseph G. Swan, whose parents were of Scotch and English extraction respectively, and Mary C. Ling, a native of Germany, and who emigrated with her family and settled at Detroit in 1832, where she died April 12, 1900, in her eighty-second year. His father was a native of the State of New York, but at an early age removed to Detroit, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1873. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. The boyhood days of our subject were without noteworthy incident. He early evinced a predilection for the profession of the law, and to that end became an earnest student in the public schools; the instruction he there received being supplemented by studies under private tutorship in Detroit; so that, at the age of eighteen years, he was capable to matriculate in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. After becoming a member of the senior class, and before graduation, he, in 1861, left the university and went to California. Subsequently, however, the institution honored him by conferring the regular degree in course. Going to California, he engaged in steamboating on the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, which experience gave to him a fund of information that in after-life proved of great usefulness in his trials of admiralty cases, his spare time even then being devoted to the study of law, and he was admitted to the California bar in 1867. Returning to Detroit the same year, he entered the office of D. B. and H. M. Duffield, and in October was admitted to practice in the Michigan Supreme Court; he being only a little over twenty-seven years of age. When but thirty years of age his prestige among fellow-members of his profession earned for him the appointment as assistant United States district attorney at Detroit, the same being made on April 15, 1870. For seven years he retained this position, discharging the duties thereof with characteristic fidelity and marked ability. On his retirement from the same he became associated with the distinguished advocate, A. B. Maynard, this business partnership being continued with most satisfactory results. While the practice of the firm was general, they sought rather causes in the higher courts, many cases in which they were retained being of great magnitude. On January 13, 1891, Mr. Swan was appointed judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, by President Harrison. This honor extended him met with warm and universal approval. The indorsements urging his selection are said to have been the strongest ever sent from Michigan, and, being unsolicited by him and non-partisan in character, were a high tribute to his social and professional worth. As a member of the Federal judiciary he has participated in many of the important decisions of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Sixth Circuit. In politics Judge Swan has ever given allegiance to the principles of the Republican party. He has never held office that is not intimately related to his profession. He has long been a consistent and active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit. On April 30, 1873, he was married to Miss Jennie E. Clark, daughter of Rev. W. C. Clark, of the Presbyterian denomination. Two children have been born to the twain—William M. and Mary C. This outline of Judge Swan's life, brief and incomplete as it of necessity is, may be well concluded with the following panegyric from a distinguished fellow-member of the Michigan bar: "As a lawyer, it can not be denied that Judge Swan had few peers within the circuit of his work. He had no superior as a 'case lawyer,' and early in his practice became noted for his remarkable recollection of authorites. He was distinctively erudite on the branch of maritime law, having acquired considerable knowledge of inland navigation while a young man. In the argument of a cause he was eloquent, always sincere, thorough, and possessed of a clear understanding as to the vital point in issue. As a judge he is pure, learned, and able. He is free from pride of opinion, and most painstaking to arrive at a correct conclusion. His trained reason finds the truth; his conscience can be relied upon to do the right; and as a man and a citizen he has ever lived uprightly and with marked loyalty to every personal and public relation of life."

IRVING DUANE HANSCOM, lawyer, Marquette, was born in the township of Shelby, Macomb County, Michigan, June 30, 1840, and died August 4, 1896. His father, George Hanscom, was born in Gorham, Maine, in 1796, and his mother, Sarah (Van Brundt) Hanscom, was a native of New York State and a descendant of an old Dutch family who were natives of Amsterdam, Holland, and who emigrated to this country early in the eighteenth century. In 1820, Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom came to Macomb County, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Shelby Township, on sections three and four, which was their homestead until the death of Mr. Hanscom in June, 1855. Mrs. Hanscom died twenty years later. They had five sons and two daughters. Alfred H. was a prominent lawyer and politician, and was at one time speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives. The next was Andrew J., a lawyer of Omaha, Nebraska, who was speaker of the first House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska. The subject of our sketch was the youngest in the family. When he was seven years of age he was sent to Detroit to school, where he remained for three years under the tutorship of Professor Nichols in the Capitol School. At the age of thirteen he entered the Dickinson Institute at Romeo, and had for his instructor Professor Isaac Stone, afterward minister to Japan. He subsequently attended Dr. Selden's high school at Detroit, and Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and began to read law in the office of Poppleton & Lake, then the leading attorneys of that city, where he remained one year, and finding that he had plenty of time to study before coming of age and gaining admission to the bar, he decided to visit the gold country of Colorado, the Pike's Peak excitement then being at its zenith, and he, with many others, yielded to the fever. The party walked from Omaha almost to Pike's Peak, when they, like many others, became discouraged by the stories told by thousands who were then returning; but instead of turning back, as most of the unsuccessful did, Mr. Hanscom decided to see the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and again set out on foot for the Pacific coast, walking the whole distance of two thousand miles. On the 24th of August, 1859, he reached Sacramento in a terribly demoralized state, barefooted and almost without clothes, and himself nearly starved; but he improved his condition by working in the mines for a while, and then set about seeing the country. He visited various places of interest in California, walking most of the distance. From California he visited Mexico, Central America, and Cuba, sailing from there to New York in the latter part of 1860, and then returned to Detroit and resumed the study of law. About July 1, 1862, he went to a little town called Disco, in Michigan, and was taken ill with diphtheria and nearly died. On the first day he was able to sit up he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry; and as soon as he was able to ride, his physician accompanied him to Pontiac, the regimental headquarters, where he was mustered into the service in Company B. They first went to Cincinnati, as that town was threatened, and took position on Covington Heights opposite the city, and after remaining there a few weeks they were ordered to advance, and went as far as Lexington, Kentucky, where they went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1863 they marched to Nashville, and staid there until the 1st of September. The next important move they made, they went to Chattanooga, and were engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, in which his regiment was nearly annihilated. His next important battle was the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 24th, 25th, and 26th, the battle lasting three days. He subsequently engaged in the taking of Atlanta, and the campaign of Chattanooga. Later he was detailed, with two companies of his regiment, with two companies under Captain Barrows, of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, to take charge of between five and six thousand Rebel prisoners. When Sherman left Atlanta, on his march to the sea, they took the prisoners to Chattanooga and rejoined their regiments. His first promotion was about six months after his enlistment, when he was made orderly sergeant by an almost unanimous vote of the company, and subsequently was promoted to second and later to first lieutenant, and during the last year of service was in command of Company G. He was at one time detailed as one of the officers of a military commission appointed for the trial of a large number of offenders of various kinds that were in the prison at Chattanooga, and remained on detached service until June, 1865, when he returned home with his regiment and was given an honorable discharge. He then entered the law-office of the Hon. Elisha F. Mead, of Romeo, to review his law studies, and in April, 1866, was admitted to the bar by examination before Judge Sanford M. Green, at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. The following year, not being overcrowded with legal business, he purchased the *Romeo Observer*, and was connected with that paper for five or six years, and while in this business was elected Circuit Court commissioner for two terms; was nominated by the Republicans for prosecuting attorney in the campaign of 1876, but was defeated by a small majority, the county being strongly Democratic. He was also president of Romeo Village for twelve successive years. In 1880 he was again nominated as prosecuting attorney, and, notwithstanding the great Democratic opposition, was elected. The State senator from that county at one time had thirteen hundred Democratic majority, and was the only Democratic senator elected in the State. He was appointed by Governor Bagley a trustee for the State Institute for Educating the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at



Irving D. Hanscom

Flint, and was also elected secretary of the board, but owing to his growing legal practice was compelled to resign after four years, much to the regret of the board and also of Governor Croswell, which was shown by the following complimentary letter:

> "EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, February 20, 1877.
> "IRVING D. HANSCOM, ESQ.:
> "*My Dear Sir*, I have yours of yesterday, resigning the trusteeship of the Michigan Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. While I accept your resignation, I do so with great reluctance, and only because you seem to feel that your personal interests require it. I desire, however, to say that I regret to have you leave the board, as I am assured by your associates, and by others who have known you in that relation, that you have taken a deep interest in the success of the institution and have made a useful and excellent trustee. I am, my dear sir, with sentiments of high personal regard, Very truly yours,
> "CHARLES M. CROSWELL."

He was also a director of the Union School at Romeo several years. In 1876, Mr. Hanscom lost by fire a fine law library and the law files and papers he had accumulated for years. In May, 1862, he came to Marquette, and entered into partnership with D. H. Ball in the practice of law. After his arrival at Marquette, Mr. Hanscom went entirely out of politics, and has since remained out, although a Republican and a strong believer in a reasonable protection to American industries. On his leaving Macomb County to go to Marquette, Mr. Hanscom was the recipient of the following complimentary letter from his colleagues in practice:

> "DEAR SIR,—You have been on trial at the bar of this county for some sixteen years; you can not be permitted to escape to new fields of practice without having passed upon you our deliberate judgment of you. A brother lawyer of this county, you have been well and fairly tried, and we shall as fairly pronounce sentence. It is by us, after due deliberation, considered—inasmuch as we have ever found you, in all our association and intercourse at the bar and elsewhere, an honorable, able, and courteous gentleman and attorney—that you shall bear with you in the future, not only our earnest indorsement of you as an able and honest lawyer, worthy of the confidence of clients and attorneys, but also our hearty and sincere wishes that the future of you and yours may be full of happiness and success as one's very best friends could suggest. Yours, etc.,
> "D. M. CROCKER, A. L. CANFIELD, D. M. LOWELL,
> "G. M. CROCKER, H. B. HUTCHINS, EDGAR WEEKS,
> "S. B. RUSSELL, F. B. MONTFORD, A. B. MAYNARD."

In 1867, Mr. Hanscom joined the Masonic Lodge at Romeo, went through the various degrees to Knight Templar, and was elected Eminent Commander of Romeo Commandery, No. 6. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. He was a member of the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was, as well, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Hanscom was married, in January, 1867, to Julia Alice Abbott, of Romeo, and to them was born a daughter. Like other Lake Superior residents, Mr. Hanscom was interested in several mining properties, some of which were very promising. Mr. Hanscom was a man of the highest moral and intellectual principles, and commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

JOHN NICHOLS, president of the Nichols & Shepard Company, of Battle Creek. No better illustration of the results to be obtained by unflagging industry, energy, perseverance, and an unswerving determination to succeed in spite of all discouragement, can be found than in the career of the subject of this sketch. He was born January 1, 1814, in Liverpool, Onondaga County, New York; his parents being Eliakim and Sally Nichols. As in the case of so many of his compeers, who, like Mr. Nichols, have been the architects of their own fortunes, his opportunities for an education were exceedingly limited, his early schooling consisting only of a few months' instruction in the country schools. Owing to the family's limited means, John, at an early age, was compelled to strike out for himself, and when thirteen years old went to Palmyra, New York, to learn the trade of a molder from Abraham Gregg, remaining there until 1835, when, becoming his own master, he turned his face westward, settling on a farm near Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan. Here he remained, tilling the soil for four years, when he removed to Marshall, and went to work at his trade. In 1842 he removed to Detroit, to work in the Michigan Central Railway shops, hoping to find in a larger sphere the conditions of success which the smaller place did not present. But capital had not yet discovered the mine of wealth which later was to be developed from the inventive genius and mechanical skill of the young iron-worker, and, no richer in anything but experience, Mr. Nichols again turned toward the interior of the State, locating at Battle Creek in 1848, where he opened a shop, engaging in the manufacture of stoves, plows, etc., and later of steam-engines for gristmills and sawmills. In 1850, drawn by the excitement in California, Mr. Nichols joined the multitude of gold-seekers who thronged to that State; but the life not being to his taste, and being satisfied with a moderate success, he spent but a short time there, returning to his home and resuming his business, which was soon to prove a richer placer than any he found in the Golden State. In 1849, Mr. Nichols formed a partnership with Mr. David Shepard, and in a small way began the manufacture of threshers, in which Mr. Nichols's inventive talent had made many valuable improvements. Wherever introduced, the new machines became immediate favorites, and very soon the little shop in Battle Creek had more orders than it could fill. And now the long struggle was virtually over, success was assured; for the attention of other manufacturers had been forcibly drawn to the great superiority of the Nichols & Shepard threshers, and capitalists were now as willing as they had previously been reluctant to come forward with the needed funds. The result was, the formation of a stock company, the purchase of the present site, and the erection of the immense works now operated by the Nichols & Shepard Company. They employ about five hundred hands, and turn out six complete machines for every working day in the year. Their trade covers the entire grain-producing area of the country. Mr. Nichols was married in 1834 to Miss Nancy C. Galloway, of Marion, Wayne County, New York. They had three children, two of whom are now living, E. C. Nichols and Mrs. Caldwell. In politics Mr. Nichols was a Republican, but had always been too busy a man to seek or accept office, and, though always feeling a patriotic interest in his country's welfare, was never active in politics. In religion he was liberal in his views. For many years the interests of Mr. Nichols and the city of his adoption were identical, and his business sagacity and energy contributed largely to its growth and material prosperity. Mr. Nichols was a man of large-hearted, generous nature, and no worthy object appealed to his sympathies in vain. He had quite recently invested a large sum in a property which, when certain conditions were complied with, it was his intention to turn over to the city for charitable purposes. This has been done and the "Nichols Memorial Free Hospital" is a permanent monument of his liberality and affection for the common people. The life of such a man as Mr. Nichols presents an example to young men that must stimulate in them a desire to emulate his deeds, that the world may be the better for their having lived in it. Mr. Nichols reaped the reward of a well-spent life, and up to within a short time of his death, which occurred on April 16, 1891, was hale and vigorous, and took an active interest in the institution of which he was the founder, and remained at the head.

General Orlando Metcalf Poe, of Detroit, the monuments of whose genius and skill as an engineer are scattered over the waterways of the Great Lakes, was born at Navarre, Stark County, Ohio, March 7, 1832, and died at Detroit, Michigan, October 2, 1895. The following sketch of his career, by Gaillard Hunt, was, as an "In Memoriam," read before the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy, June 11, 1896: If one word could describe the character of Orlando M. Poe, it would be a word expressing inflexible strength. From the very beginning he was a man with a program, and he adhered to it unbendingly. He knew his mission; he knew the path which duty called upon him to follow, and he accepted his lot, and was undisturbed by any doubts whether it was the best or the most fitting for him. He made no compromises with himself. He was incapable of deceiving others, and he possessed the rare trait of never deceiving himself, and never substituting what was pleasant for what was right. He desired no promotion in life that he did not deserve, and he stooped to no dubious means to attain the promotions which he did deserve. With a soldier's respect for rank, he truckled to no man, however high his rank; and with the frank reverence for talents which talented men always have, he gave to each man his due, and asked no more in return. The honors with which his life was crowded were thus real honors, untainted by the faintest suspicion that political or social influence had been exerted to procure them. He was of dauntless courage, morally as well as physically. Whatever he knew he knew thoroughly, and his mind was comprehensive. His opinions were formed carefully, and were based upon knowledge; but they were pronounced, and he expressed them fearlessly. In political affairs he conceived that it was unbecoming an officer of the army to participate, but he took a keen interest in the march of events, and was an adherent of the political school which allows a liberal construction of the powers of the National Government. With a fine contempt for politicians and their methods, he never doubted the high destiny of his country, or that the evils which mar our progress will eventually disappear. He was a born mathematician, and his mind worked rapidly and with remarkable accuracy; but he was something more than a mathematician; for his nature was large, his views were liberal, and the sentimental side of life was developed in him. When he was a boy, he worked all of one summer in the harvest-field, and spent his modest earnings in a set of drawing instruments and a copy of Burns's poems. This indicated the budding character of the man who afterwards became one of the most eminent engineers ever produced by the army, and who carried through his whole life the pride of worth, the simple love of beauty, and the true humanity which are reflected in the undying verses of Robert Burns. It is probable that a nature under such strict control as Poe's would have withstood the insidious temptations of great wealth, but it never underwent the trial. He was always a poor man, early in life a very poor man, and he set himself to practice a careful economy from which he never deviated; but this did not interfere with his exercising a generous, unpretentious hospitality, which those who had once experienced esteemed it a privilege to return to again and again. It is probable also that so strong and active an intelligence as his could never have been content with inaction. Be that as it may, he aquired the habit of work in boyhood, and in the course of his life he knew no leisure. When he was not engaged in his professional labors, he was reading or occupied in instructive conversation. He was never idle. As he was a positive and fearless man, so was he positive in his likes and dislikes. His attachments were loyal and devoted, but he was severely just to those who he believed were unworthy of his regard, nor did he conceal his sentiments beyond the requirements of ordinary politeness. Quickly aroused when he suspected wrong or imposition, he was equally quick to admit an error if it was his; and to those whom he loved this man of unbending strength was tenderness itself. How deeply and intensely such a nature as his could love need only be hinted at. A shallower heart would have shown more and felt less, but to him this was all in all, and was enshrined as a possession too sacred for ordinary display. If this sketch draws the lines of too rugged a picture, it must be remembered that it leaves out the softer strokes of humor and sport, which were only revealed in the relaxation of home. In producing Poe's character almost every stock of modern civilization had been drawn upon. The paternal line was German, intermingled with Spanish, English, and Scotch-Irish, and the maternal line was chiefly German. Both lines came to America so early that the characteristics of their foreign origin almost wholly disappeared. The original home of the Poes was in that

O. M. Poe

section of old Gemany known as the Upper Palatinate, and now constituting a part of Bavaria. From there George Jacob Poe emigrated to Northern Ireland, where he married a widow of Spanish descent. Later he returned to Germany, and in 1745 sailed for the New World with his wife and three children. During the voyage the family was increased by the birth of another child, who was called Adam. Arriving in America, the Poes chose their home on Antietam Creek, in Maryland. When George Jacob Poe died, under the laws of primogeniture his eldest son, George, inherited all the property, and when the Revolution broke out he remained loyal to the Crown. The other sons, Andrew and Adam, having left Maryland for Washington County, Pennsylvania, served in the patriot army, and in 1782 participated in the fight with Big Foot and his band of Wyandot Indians on the Ohio, at the mouth of Tomlinson's River, in Hancock County, West Virginia. Adam Poe married Elizabeth Cochran, an English woman, whose first husband had been killed by the Indians. Their eldest son, Andrew, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1780, and on September 8, 1803, married Nancy Hoy, the daughter of Charles Hoy, of Scotch-Irish stock. They settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, and in 1812–13 moved to Stark County. Both Adam Poe and his son Andrew served in the War of 1812. While in Columbiana County, September 26, 1807, the fourth child of Andrew Poe was born. This was Charles, and in 1831 he married Susannah Warner, born at London, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1813. She was of German descent, the name having been originally Werner. Charles Poe is described as a man of strong character and studious tastes. He studied law, and was about to be admitted to the bar and to embrace a legal career, when he met with financial reverses, and was compelled to follow mercantile pursuits. His eldest son he called after his friend Orlando Metcalf, a prominent lawyer of Canton, Ohio. He was born at Navarre, Stark County, Ohio, March 7, 1832. The family were in modest circumstances, without wealth, but with the simple comforts of country life, neither better off nor worse off than their neighbors. He thus began life without advantages over other boys, but with surroundings that were pure and healthful, and with sound traditions behind him. His father was yet a young man, with hopes of advancing his condition, and his mother possessed great generosity of heart and mental vigor. Orlando received the greater part of his early education at the public schools of his neighborhood, with the exception of two years spent at the Canton Academy, at Canton, Ohio, an institution which enjoyed a high reputation at the time, and which always occupied a warm place in his affections. It had early been his wish to embrace a military career, but he encountered almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of procuring an appointment. At the age of nineteen he was teaching a district public school, with apparently little hope of wider prospects in the near future; but the next year, almost by chance, he secured an appointment to West Point. It happened that one day, in the autumn of 1852, he was at Massillon, buying wheat for his father, when there passed through the town on the train the boy who had a short time before been appointed a cadet from his district, and who had failed after spending six weeks at the academy. Learning his fate, Poe rode sixty miles on horseback to Coshocton, where he saw his member of Congress, and, as a result of the interview, with almost no time for preparation, when he was almost arrived at man's estate, he became a military cadet. The following year his father died, at the early age of forty-four, and Orlando proposed to leave the academy and return home to support his mother and her family. Fortunately, this was found to be unnecessary, and from this time on no doubt seems ever to have crossed his mind but that his career was appropriately chosen. But his life at West Point was far from being an easy one. The first year was a hard struggle to put himself on an equal footing with his fellow-students who had been better prepared than he; but he eventually caught up with them, and graduated sixth in his class. His principal friends and associates at West Point in the class of 1856 were George W. Snyder, who graduated first, and whose promising career was terminated by his untimely death after one brief campaign in the war; David C. Houston, who graduated second, and who had afterwards a brilliant military record; Miles D. McAlester, the third member of the class, who became chief engineer of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and was brevetted a colonel for highly meritorious services in that capacity, receiving the final brevet, at the close of the war, of brigadier-general; George D. Bayard, afterwards a brigadier-general of volunteers, who fell at the age of twenty-seven at the battle of Fredericksburg; Henry V. DeHart, who graduated immediately ahead of Poe, and who died in 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Gaines Mill; Edmund C. Bainbridge, of the Artillery and Quartermaster's Department; and his room-mate and lifelong friend, Thomas C. Sullivan, who served during the Rebellion as assistant adjutant-general of the Department at Washington, and now holds high rank in the commissariat. With Fitzhugh Lee, who rose to distinction in the Confederate service, he formed an acquaintanceship which became intimate after the war. In the class of 1855 he formed notable friendships with Samuel Breck, George H. Elliott, and Godfrey Weitzel, and in the class of 1853 with William P. Craighill, the present accomplished chief of engineers. The chief of his friends in after life was Cyrus B. Comstock, who led the class of 1855. They were in different classes; they held different commands during the war; their labors were in different fields after the war; yet there existed a friendship between them almost romantic in its nature, which was terminated only by death. After graduating, Poe received the rank of brevet second lieutenant topographical engineers, July 1, 1856, and was retained at West Point for three months as an assistant instructor. He was promoted to be a second lieutenant October 7, 1856, and served under Captain George G. Mead, in connection with the surveys of the Great Lakes and in astronomical work. July 1, 1860, he became a first lieutenant, and in the following winter he saw the gathering storm of war, and wrote to William Dennison, governor of Ohio, offering his services in view of impending hostilities. The day that Fort Sumter was fired upon the governor sent for him. His superior officer granted him but a week's leave of absence, but he reported to the governor, and assisted in organizing the first Ohio regiments which went into the field. Being offered a command, he was compelled to decline it, as the War Department still clung to the hope that the regular army might be held together. Governor Dennison then asked him whom he would recommend to take command of the Ohio troops, and Poe suggested George B. McClellan, then in civil life, living in Cincinnati. The name was a new one to the governor, but he commissioned Poe to see McClellan. He found him in Cincinnati, brought him back to Columbus, and introduced him to Governor Dennison. Upon McClellan's appointment as major-general, he offered the first position on his staff to Lieutenant Poe, and he went into the field as chief topographical engineer of the Department of the Ohio, serving from May 13th to July 15th. He made several reconnoissances in Northern Kentucky and Western Virginia, and was in the action of Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861. From July 27th to September 26th he served on McClellan's staff at Washington. These were important events in the life of a young officer fresh from West Point, but a greater event happened to him at this time. In the spring of 1859, when he was at Detroit with Meade, his friend, George D. Bayard, took him to call upon Eleanor Carroll Brent, the daughter of Thomas Lee Brent, of Virginia, a captain in the army, who had died a short time before. In the autumn of 1860 they were engaged to be married. They were married in Detroit June 17, 1861. She was in the first blush of womanhood, only seventeen years of age, and he was in the full vigor of early manhood, standing upon the threshold of a brilliant public career. It was now almost certain that that career was not to be one of peaceful inaction. War was in sight, opening up before the ardent minds of the younger officers of our army great hopes and aspirations. Lieutenant Poe was fully alive to the seriousness of the situation; but his duty as well as his ambition, called upon him to face it, and he left his bride the day of his marriage, and was in action within a week. The young bridegroom was a man of splendid soldierly appearance. He was an inch above six feet in height, and stood straight as an arrow. His frame was large, and showed a bodily vigor which had been developed by bodily work. His hands and feet were small and delicately shaped. His face betokened his character. The features were large, and the lines were deep. A high forehead overhung a pair of flashing gray eyes, set deep in the head. The nose was broad and the mouth wide, the chin firmly set. There was not much of the calmness of repose about him. He moved quickly, spoke incisively, and laughed heartily. On September 16, 1861, Lieutenant Poe was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteers, and continued in that rank to February 16, 1864. He served immediately after his appointment up to March 17, 1862, in command of a regiment in the defenses of Washington, and in the Virginia peninsular campaign from March to June, 1862, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, April 5th to May 4th; in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th; and of Fair Oaks, May 31st, where he had a horse shot under him. At the battle of second Bull Run he commanded a brigade, and also at the battle of Manassas, August 29th–30th. He was in the Maryland campaign from October to November, and on November 29, 1862, was nominated by President Lincoln to be a brigadier-general, and served in that rank up to March 4, 1863. He was in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862, and in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, and commanded a division of the Ninth Army Corps, February 16 to April 11, 1863, taking part in the movement to the Department of the Ohio, March 17, 1863. His nomination as brigadier-general, with a number of others made at the same time, was not acted upon by the Senate, for the reason that no provision for the necessary increase of officers had been made by Congress, and no vacancies existed. Having resigned his post as colonel of the Second Michigan at the time of his appointment as brigadier-general, he found himself, for a brief period, out of the volunteer service, and in his old rank of lieutenant of engineers in the regular army. He was urged by his Michigan comrades to return to the command of his regiment, but he declined for the reason that it would interfere with the promotion of the other officers. Soon afterwards he was appointed chief engineer on the staff of General Burnside, participating in the march to East Tennessee and the occupation of Knoxville. He was in the action of Blue Springs, October 10th, and defenses of Knoxville, November 18 to December 4, 1863. His comrades in the military order of the Loyal Legion, Alger, Trowbridge, and Mizner, have spoken of a specific service in this campaign: "He was a man of fertile resources, and when, at Knoxville, he learned that there was a large lot of telegraph wire there, he at once conceived the importance and feasibility of using it to obstruct the assault on Fort Saunders, which his keen perceptions assured him would certainly be made. Of course, it is impossible now to say how much that obstruction contributed to the repulse of that gallant assault; but it is not too much to say that it undoubtedly had much to do in demoralizing the enemy's attacking columns. His subsequent military career was so crowded with events of importance that it is impossible to dwell upon it at reasonable length here. It must be studied in the histories of the time, of which it forms an important part. The mere statement of service is as follows: "As assistant engineer, December 15, 1863, to April 3, 1864, and chief engineer, April 3, 1864, to June 29, 1865, of the Military Division of the Mississippi; in the invasion of Georgia, May 2 to December 21, 1864, being engaged in demonstrations against Dalton, May 7th to 14th; battle of Resaca, May 15th; action of Adairsville, May 17th, and of Kingston, May 19th; battle of New Hope Church, May 20th; battle of Dallas, May 25th–28th; movement on Kenesaw, May 28th to June 20th; battles of Kenesaw Mountain, June 20th to July 2d; assault at Ruff's Station, July 4th; movement upon Atlanta, July 5th–21st; battle of Atlanta, July 22d; siege of Atlanta, July 22d to August 25th; battle of Jonesborough, August 31st; erecting new defenses at Atlanta, September 4th to November 16th; march to the sea from Atlanta to Savannah, November 16th to December 9th; participating in the skirmish at Sandersville, November 26th, and siege of Savannah, December 9–21, 1864; in constructing a new line of defense at Savannah, December 21, 1864, to January 23, 1865; and in the invasion of the Carolinas, January 23 to April 26, 1865, being engaged in the battle of Averysborough, March 16th; battle of Bentonville, March 20th–21st; capture of Raleigh, April 13th, and surrender of the rebel army under General J. E. Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865." He was brevetted a major, July 6, 1864, for gallant services in the siege of Knoxville; a lieutenant-colonel, September 1, 1864, for gallant services in the capture of Atlanta; a colonel, December 21, 1864, for gallant services in the capture of Savannah; and finally, on March 13, 1865, a brigadier-general United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Joseph E. Johnston. It was during the last two years of the war that he formed the friendship with General Sherman. It was based upon mutual understanding and appreciation. The two men were so unlike that they came finally to depend upon each other. Sherman was impulsive, saying whatever was uppermost in his mind, fond of many people, and accepting the good things of life. Poe governed himself rigorously, spoke with forethought, selected a small circle of friends, and allowed himself few luxuries. They estimated each other, professionally and personally, very highly. It was Poe's opinion that the greatest general of our Civil War was Sherman. That the war had produced any everlasting star of military genius, with a place in the constellation which includes Cæsar, Hannibal, Marlborough, and Napoleon, he did not believe. The greatest of the Confederate officers he thought to be General Joseph E. Johnston. These views may have received some color from the fact that Poe served under Sherman and against Johnston; but he was singularly free from prejudices arising from personal causes, and had a thorough knowledge of the campaigns in which he did not himself participate. On the other hand, Sherman left no doubt as to his opinion of Poe. In speaking of him some years after the war he said: "I consider him one of the most accomplished officers in the army. If I should die to-morrow, he is perfectly capable of filling the place I occupy." He gave practical demonstration of his opinion on many occasions during the war, and afterwards selected him to represent the engineer corps on his personal staff, when he became general of the army. Poe served in this capacity, with the rank of colonel, up to 1883. He was also division engineer of the Northwest Division, and a member of the Board of Engineers, when it had under consideration subjects relating to fortifications in the Northwest Division. July 14, 1865, he was appointed engineer secretary of the Light-house Board, serving for five years; as engineer of the Ninth and Eleventh Light-house Districts three years; as a member of the Light-house Board ten years. His total service in the light-house service extended over eighteen years. He had charge of important constructions, and executed them with his usual consummate skill. The lights at Spectacle Reef and Stannard's Rock are notable examples. During the period of his residence in Washington, General Poe was one of the figures in its higher official and scientific society. The fashionable element had hardly then asserted itself, but in any event possessed no attractions to a man like Poe. Who were his friends and associates will be sufficiently indicated when it is stated that he was one of the youngest members of the Scientific Club, a small organization of seventeen distinguished men. Other members were Joseph Henry, Alexander Dallas Bache, Peter Parker, Simon Newcomb, J. E. Hilyard, George C. Shaeffer, A. A. Humphreys, M. C. Meigs, Dr. F. A. Barnard, and Hugh McCulloch, then Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch, in his entertaining work, "Men and Measures of Half a Century," has spoken of this club:

> "The most delightful hours which I spent in Washington were spent at its meetings. It was a club without being a corporation. It had neither a constitution nor by-laws, and no officer but a secretary. It met every Saturday evening (except during the summer) at the house of some of its members. The subjects discussed were chiefly scientific, and usually such as the public was interested in at the time. The discussions were always able, and when, as was often the case, the views of the members were not in accord, they were warm and keen. No one spoke who had not something to say, and he fared badly who advanced theories he was unable to maintain. . . . All of them were interesting men, all well known to each other, and some of them to the public by their scientific and literary entertainments; there was not one who would not have been distinguished in any literary and scientific club in this country, or any other country; there was not a money-worshiper or time-server among them all. . . . O. M. Poe, whom I knew very well, was one of the youngest members of the club. He was regarded as a young man of great promise, which promise has been fulfilled. He has become, while still in the prime of life, one of the ablest and most distinguished engineers connected with the army."

Of the members of this club, the illustrious Joseph Henry was the warmest of Poe's friends. Their relations were those of paternal fondness and pride on the one side, and of filial respect and admiration on the other. The retirement of General Sherman from active service in 1883 broke up the Washington life. He wrote the following letter to General Poe:

> "Headquarters Army of the United States,
> Washington, D. C., October 30, 1883.
>
> "*My Dear Friend,*—By reason of circumstances long since revealed, a little group of officers which has daily gathered at these headquarters will soon give place to others, and we will scatter—you to your post of duty at Detroit, and I to my home at St. Louis.
>
> "The relation between a general and his personal staff is too intimate, too sacred, to be treated in General Orders. So, according to a habit long since formed, I will address you thus rather than a fulsome compliment for publication.
>
> "I construe your personal and official service near my person to have begun in the spring of 1864 at Nashville, and that it will not cease until February 3, 1884, so that you will

have been with me twenty years—and twenty most eventful years. In the beginning we were in the throes of a great Civil War, with vast armies in motion needing guidance and maintenance, wherein your well-stored mind and sound judgment aided me more than you ever can know.

"We gradually but surely swept our enemies out of existence, and in 1865 rode into this Capital of Washington to celebrate a great victory, and, what was better, a peace founded on principles of truth as lasting as time.

"Most of our comrades went to their homes, but our work was not yet done. Out of the wrecks of the vast armies had to be created smaller ones, adapted to the new condition of facts, and these had to be guided and directed, so as to prepare the way for the inevitable result—subduing the Indian, and making possible the settlement of the vast region west of the Missouri; to cover and protect the great railways which now connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and bring those most valuable communities into more intimate relations with the remainder of our country. This, too, has been done in our day, and for your most valuable assistance in this connection I am greatly indebted to you. To deal in more particulars would swell this letter to an uncomfortable length, and I will only add that, throughout, our relations have been so confident that either could anticipate the action of the other without waiting for the conclusion.

"My career is now at an end, but there is no reason why you should not go on to the highest round of the ladder in our profession. I know your partiality to your own special branch, but you have had experience in all, and as to command men in battle is regarded by the world as the highest branch of the military art, I would have you bear that in mind, should the occasion arise in your life.

"Wishing you and yours all possible honor and happiness, I am, Truly and sincerely your friend,

"W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

"COL. O. M. POE, A. D. C.,
"*Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Army.*"

General Poe was detailed to the Detroit Station, July 27, 1883, and assumed his duties August 10th, relieving Captain D. W. Lockwood, who had been temporarily in charge after the death of Major F. U. Farquhar, July 3, 1883. There now began the most enduring, and perhaps the most important work of General Poe's life. Little more can be done here than to name the works which were under him. They form an important chapter in the history of modern engineering, and the account of them should be written by one who can comprehend the nature of the details and difficulties they involved. He had in charge the St. Mary's Fall Canal, and designed and constructed the largest canal lock in the world. It was begun in 1883, and had practically reached completion at the time of General Poe's death; but he would have continued in charge of it after his retirement from active service, had he lived, so unanimous was the desire to that effect expressed by the vessel interests of the lakes. The work of improving the Hay Lake Channel also fell to his charge. He had agitated the subject in 1871, and the project was drawn up in 1881–82 by Lieutenant-Colonel Weitzel, the work being begun by Poe a year later. He also had charge of improving and operating the St. Clair Flats Canal, and of improving the Detroit River at Limekiln Crossing, begun in 1882. The harbor of Cheboygan, at Thunder Bay, the Saginaw River, the Ice-harbor of Refuge at Belle River, the improvement of the mouth of Black River and of Rouge River, of Thunder Bay River, of Black River, the Harbor of Refuge at Sand Beach, and the improvement of Clinton River, were all under Poe, until he transferred them to Colonel Ludlow in 1892. In 1888 he began the improvement of Grosse Pointe Channel, which was transferred to the ship channel in 1892, and in that year work was begun on the ship-channel connecting the waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo. The work is still in progress, but was approaching completion when its projector died. He served also on a number of important boards, of which a few only need be mentioned: To decide upon a site for a harbor of refuge on Lake Ontario, 1871 to 1872; on locks of the Louisville and Portland Canal, in December, 1871; on examination of the condition of Toledo harbor, in December, 1872; on preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, in April, 1874; on selection of a site for a movable dam on the Ohio River, in April, 1875; on the probable effect of the Chicago Sanitary Drainage Canal on lake levels. The report of the last-named board was acted upon by the War Department after his death. The impression created by his work at Detroit is well illustrated by the report of the inspector-general of the army in 1892:

"The magnitude of the work and the intricacy and precision of detail was a revelation to me. I could find in the methods adopted by Colonel Poe, as applied to the works under his charge, and his personal knowledge and control of the details nothing wanting in thoroughness and efficiency. . . . I can not close without referring to the great responsibility resting upon the shoulders of this officer—a responsibility of a character which can not be well understood or appreciated, except from a personal knowledge of the details of this great work."

He was equally successful as an originator of large and beneficial projects, and as an executive officer carrying out legislation which he had not shaped. A distinguished senator said of him: "General Poe was an engineer of such capacity, and a man of so much force and energy, that railroad corporations offered him many times the salary he received from the Government. His heart was in his work, however, and outside offers had no temptation for him." He had refused civil employment of a most lucrative nature before he went to Detroit. When the Mutual Union Telegraph Company was in the height of its prosperity, the office of superintendent at a large salary was tendered General Poe, but he rejected it promptly, as he did all similar offers, rightly considering that his field of usefulness was in the service of his Government. It was unfortunate, however, that circumstances compelled him to decline several offers within the service. It was proposed by General Sherman to send him to the scene of the Turko-Russian War; but he felt that he could not properly support his position abroad and care for his family at home, and was obliged to refuse. He recommended in his place Lieutenant Green, of the Corps of Engineers. He also declined the assignment to take charge of the Marquis of Lorne and his party, when they made their tour of the United States. The Japanese Government requested his services to instruct their engineers in the establishment and building of light-houses; but the War Department was unwilling to grant him sufficient leave of absence, and an English officer took the place offered to Poe. The appreciation in which his services were held by those who knew them best was shown at a meeting on January 16, 1896, of the Lake Carriers' Association. General Russell A. Alger moving that the vesselmen place a tablet on the new lock at Sault Ste. Marie, detailing the work done for the lake interests by Poe, Mr. William Livingstone proposed that a bronze statue be substituted for a tablet. The motion was adopted, and subscriptions to pay the cost were begun at once, General Alger heading the list with $500. His popularity among the people who were directly benefited by his work has been described by the *Detroit Free Press:*

> "Here are some of the reasons why the vessel owners liked General Poe: In his dealings with them he was thoroughly democratic; he was not going to hold aloof and dismiss them with an indifferent wave of the hand, just because he occupied a position of great prominence in the United States army, and was fitted thereby to go into higher circles than they, and had on his hands projects of vastly more importance than theirs. Second, he was heartily in sympathy with them and their efforts to improve the lake waterways, and the endeavor to gain from their experience as well as his own researches, he at all times lent them an attentive ear, and gave due heed to all their requests that were of reason. . . . Fourth, every piece of work intrusted to his care was done as well as the hand of man could do it. A good illustration of this is the new lock at the Soo. It is from the model of Leonardo da Vinci, and a better piece of canal-lock work has never been done in this or any other country, say scores of engineering experts who have examined it. . . . He was energetic, a hard worker, quick in his thoughts and decisions, accurate to a nicety, clear-headed always, due to temperance in the use of meat and drink, and abrupt. He was frank, open, quick to acknowledge a mistake that he might have made, sparing in his criticism of others, never speaking badly of any person, even though that other had declared himself an enemy."

In the execution of the works intrusted to him General Poe had the disbursement of large sums of Government funds, and the peculiar knowledge which his position gave him offered opportunities of speculation, with the certainty that he would reap a handsome profit. It is no credit to a man that he is honest; but Poe was so scrupulous and careful in his conduct that it was impossible for the breath of scandal ever to invade the atmosphere surrounding him. His conduct in this regard furnishes a model for men in similar responsible positions. It is appropriately eulogized in the General Orders of the chief of engineers, announcing General Poe's death, by a quotation from a leading engineering periodical:

> "General Poe was by nature gifted with exceptional force of character as well as mental and physical power; capable of prolonged labor, and endowed with a quick and penetrating judgment. He displayed, in addition to these natural and acquired faculties, an indomitable industry and devotion to his work, and, chief possession of them all, a scrupulousness of thought and action, a personal integrity, and an instinctive habit of straightforward dealing that could recognize no other than the path of honesty and rectitude. It was this quality in especial that commanded for him the universal respect and regard of those with and for whom his labors were done, and it is this aspect of his character and memory which we desire at a fitting moment to commend to men of all professions, and particularly to those of the engineering profession whose work is of a similar character, involving the expenditure of great sums of money intrusted to them."

About the middle of September, 1895, General Poe was called suddenly to the Sault Ste. Marie to examine a break in the lock, which it was feared might be of serious consequence. Arriving there, he found the damage trifling; but in making the inspection he slipped and fell, scraping his left leg badly. Returning to Detroit, the injury began to trouble him, and soon developed into erysipelas, which spread to the other portions of the body, causing his death at eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, October 2d. The expressions of sorrow which followed were universal, and the eulogies which appeared in the public press showed the appreciation in which he was held because of his public services and private worth. The funeral which followed a few days later was a manifestation of respect and honor, such as the lives of few men are able to inspire. Up to the time of his death General Poe gave few signs of being an old man. With increasing years and crushing sorrows, the tall form had become less erect, and the military beard and thick black hair showed a generous sprinkling of gray. The vitality was not as pronounced as it had been; but there was present a greater gentleness which well became the older man. A really old man he never was, although he was upon the eve of retirement from active service when he died. He had rounded out his life by completing his greatest work; but further work was opening before him, and it was generally believed that an old age at once useful and free from infirmities awaited him. In truth, up to its closing years his life had been one of singular happiness, and this because it had been a life of constant progress. From the time of his entering West Point until his death, there had been no backward step. Each year found him in advance of the year before. If a man has no greater happiness than in work, his pleasures must have been deep; for his works were important; they were of a kind for which, as he knew, nature had generously endowed him, and they brought with them words of deserved commendation which constituted real and pleasure-giving fame. Step by step with his progress as a public man, his happiness in private life grew more and more complete. In December, 1863, his marriage was blessed by the birth of a son; two daughters followed at intervals, and another son in 1873. The pleasure he received in assisting in their development suffered no shock from any misconduct of theirs. It is painful to be obliged to stop here, and close this sketch with the recital of a succession of afflictions close following the one upon the other. Six years before his death his youngest son, Orlando Warner, a noble youth, thirteen years of age, died suddenly, while his father was absent in Washington on court-martial duty. Two years later his eldest daughter, Winifred Lee, who had recently married, followed. Her mental qualities were like her father's, and they met as two friends of similar tastes and of similar powers. Five months before his death his eldest son, Charles Carroll, died—a young man whose amiable character endeared him to all, and who had every prospect of a career of usefulness and success. Yet, in the face of such unspeakable calamities, no one heard complaint from General Poe. He might have said with Burke: "They who ought to have succeeded me have gone before me. They who should have been to me as posterity, are in the place of ancestors." The storm had gone over him; he was stripped of his branches; but even in the deepest affliction he was not entirely bereft. There yet remained to him a daughter, the object of his pride and hope, and his wife—the wife of his youth, whose first love he had won, whose maturer affections clung to him devotedly, and who shared with him the heavy burden of his sorrows.

TRUMAN HANDY NEWBERRY, of Detroit, with residence in the beautiful and aristocratic suburban village of Grosse Pointe Farms, son of John Stoughton Newberry, and his wife, Helen P. (Handy) Newberry, was born at 483 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, November 5, 1864, and has the honor of being descended from families, on both paternal and maternal sides, who have made their mark, and left their impress on American history; the men of the Newberry and of the Handy families being noted for that spirit of successful enterprise, and development of our country's natural and commercial resources that is so distinctive of the industrious and true American. The founder of the Newberry family in America was Thomas Newberry, who came from England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1625. John S. Newberry, the great-grandson of Thomas, and the father of Truman H., was born in New York State, and was brought to Michigan by his parents when a child. He graduated from the University of Michigan, in the Literary Department, in 1845. Having mastered the science of civil engineering, he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad in the engineering and construction department. Three years later he took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1853. In 1863, during the Civil War, he abandoned the practice of law, and, in company with James McMillan (since United States senator) and others, took a Government contract to supply railway-cars for army purposes; and this was the starting-point of what since developed into the immense Michigan-Peninsular Car Company. He was also interested in similar enterprises in London, Ontario, and St. Louis, Missouri. He was a director in the Detroit, Marquette & Mackinaw Railroad; in the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company; the Vulcan Furnace Company, at Newberry, Michigan; the Detroit National Bank; the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad; D. M. Ferry & Co.; the Detroit Railroad Elevator Company, and many other prominent corporations of Detroit and Michigan. He was a large investor in real estate, and in the central part of the city he erected some of the finest business blocks. In political faith he was a Republican. He was the first to be appointed provost-marshal for Michigan by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity through 1862 and 1863, with the rank of captain of cavalry, during which time he had charge of two drafts, personally looking after the forwarding of the drafted men and the substitutes to the front. He was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Michigan in 1879, where he accomplished much good for the commercial interests of the country, as a member of the Committee on Commerce. He also served on other influential committees, to which he devoted himself with earnestness. His important business affairs compelled him to positively decline a renomination. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian denomination. He served his city, his State, and his country well; for he developed industries, created employment, gave of his wisdom to the nation's councils, and gave of his means most lavishly to worthy charitable and religious objects. His crowning act in this direction was the bequeathing of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars to charitable institutions. It was during the last year of his life, in company with his business associate, Hon. James McMillan, that he founded Grace Hospital, to the establishment of which he contributed one hundred thousand dollars. He was a man of great industry, strict habits of life, and of the highest honor and integrity. He was also of an exceedingly social disposition, and made friends wherever he went. His home was always open and made welcome to whomsoever might come. His heart was kind, his sympathies broad, and his manners genial. When he was called away, January 2, 1887, it is safe to say that his loss was felt by the entire community. The wife of John S. Newberry, the mother of Truman H., herself a woman of the highest culture and refinement, possessor of that inherent grace of the high-bred Christian gentlewoman, is a daughter of one of Cleveland's most honored and respected citizens, the late Truman P. Handy, banker, capitalist, and philanthropist of that city, a man who was honored and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Handy was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, January 17, 1807, and died at his home in Cleveland March 25, 1898. At the early age of eighteen he became initiated in the profession of banking, which he ever since followed. In 1832 he became a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, where he soon came to the front as one of that city's leading bankers, and most prominent financial member of several important industries and railway organizations. In schools, churches, and charitable institutions he was always among the foremost in promoting their efficiency and welfare and contributing of his means to their support. More than half a century an elder in the Church of his choice—the Presbyterian—and more than sixty years a worker in the Sabbath-school, as teacher, superintendent, etc., he was a man who had well filled his allotted place in life. Possessed of the inherent virtues running down through a line of worthy ancestors, the immediate subject of our sketch, Truman H. Newberry, stands well to the front in the line of the younger men of prominence in the city of Detroit. After due attendance at the public schools, he entered the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake. From there he entered Charlier Institute, New York City, and later Yale University, where he graduated in 1885. The same year, owing to his father's serious illness, he entered his father's office, and has had charge of his affairs and of his estate ever since that time. Following in his father's footsteps, he became president of the Detroit Steel and Spring Co.; vice-president of the Newberry Furnace Company; secretary and a director of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railway Co., and director and treasurer

Truman H. Newberry

of several other corporations. He is a director of the Commercial National Bank of Detroit; a director of the Union Trust Company of Detroit; a director of the State Savings Bank of Detroit, and of the Buffalo and Duluth Transportation Company. He is also one of the directors of the Detroit Club, of which he was elected president in January, 1900. In 1891 he was elected estimator at large. In 1893 he was nominated for the Legislature, but declined. The same year he was elected treasurer of the village of Grosse Pointe Farms, and was re-elected the following year. His travels have extended all over Europe and to all parts of this country. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and his religious with the Presbyterian denomination. In 1893 he took an active part in the formation of a naval militia, which resulted in the organization, in 1894, of the Michigan State Naval Brigade, in which he was commissioned an ensign on the staff of the First Battalion, in January, 1895, and in April following was promoted to lieutenant and navigating and ordnance officer. On the outbreak of the War with Spain, in 1898, the Michigan Naval Reserves offered their services to the Federal Government, and were assigned to man the United States cruiser *Yosemite*, on which Mr. Newberry served as a lieutenant. It was on April 11th that President McKinley asked Congress for power to intervene in Cuba. Ten days later, April 21st, at 7 A. M., the war began. On April 29th, the Michigan Naval Reserves left Detroit for Newport News, to man the cruiser *Yosemite*. On June 28th, the *Yosemite* forced ashore, off San Juan, Puerto Rico, the transport *Antonio Lopez*, and was victorious in an engagement with three Spanish gunboats. With the ending of hostilities the Michigan Naval Reserves were mustered out of the Federal service; and shortly after his return to Michigan, Lieutenant Newberry was honored by an appointment on the staff of the governor, with the rank of colonel. February 7, 1888, Mr. Newberry was united in marriage to Harriet Josephine Barnes, the estimable daughter of General Alfred C. Barnes, the head of the book-publishing concern of New York of that name. To them have been born three children: a daughter, Carol Barnes, and twin boys, Barnes and Phelps. Mr. and Mrs. Newberry's acquirements and position render them leaders in the social world, and their beautiful home gives expression to the elegance of a refined taste.

JOSEPH M. WARD, of Battle Creek, like so many of the early settlers of Michigan, is a son of the Empire State, having been born in Holland Patent, New York, January 11, 1822. His parents, John and Julia (Kellogg) Ward, were natives of New England. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, afterwards combining the occupations of farmer and tanner, in which Joseph spent a portion of his early years. The latter obtained his education in the common schools of his town and at Hobart Hall, an academic institution of Holland Patent. Shortly after reaching his majority, attracted by the glowing inducements of a new country, in which the road to success seemed more clearly defined than in the older States, the ambitious young man sought a home in the West, finally locating at Battle Creek, May 23, 1845, where he has since resided. The same year he engaged in the livery business with his brother, continuing it for three years. In the fall of 1848, in company with Mr. Charles Mason, he entered into the manufacture of woolen goods, building up a large and successful business, in which he remained until January 1, 1860, when he disposed of his interest. Mr. Ward then turned his attention to the grain and milling business, in which he soon became one of the heaviest operators in the State, owning, besides his large mill at Battle Creek, numerous elevators throughout the grain-producing region, on the line of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. In connection with his son, Charles A. Ward, he erected the first grain elevator at Port Huron, which was for some years one of the largest in the State. In 1882, Mr. Ward retired from active business, but still retained an interest in many of the various enterprises with which he had been so long connected. He is president of the Battle Creek Gas Light Company, a director in the Battle Creek Machinery Company, and also in the City Bank of Battle Creek. He is also one of the principal stockholders and is a director in the Ward Lumber Company, which is a large manufacturer and dealer in hardwood lumber, having a fine plant, and a large tract of timber-land in Mississippi County, Missouri. Mr. Ward was a charter member of the Battle Creek Fire Department, and was one of the originators and a director in the Peninsula Railway Company, now the Chicago and Grand Trunk. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and has always given that party his aid and support upon principle, but has never accepted office at its hands, except that of alderman from his ward in 1863–64. Mr. Ward is not a member of any religious society, but contributes liberally to the Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. He was a member of the Building Committee when the present church edifice was erected, and assisted greatly in raising funds for its early completion. September 1, 1848, Mr. Ward married Miss Susan S. Mason, daughter of Charles Mason, of Battle Creek. She died November 15, 1853, leaving one child, Charles A. Ward, banker, and ex-collector of customs at Port Huron. June 1, 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Beckley, of Meriden, Connecticut. They had three sons—Frank W., of Battle Creek, who succeeded his father in the milling and grain business; George H., deceased, of Detroit, where he became a prominent factor in the grain business, and president of the Detroit Board of Trade; and William B. Mr. Ward is a prudent, far-sighted, sagacious business man, and these qualities, coupled with integrity and untiring industry, have brought him a measure of success equaled by few. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has always been ready to assist with advice and influence all enterprises calculated to add to the prosperity of the community. In person he is of medium height, spare, active figure, with regular features, and carrying his seventy-eight years with grace and dignity. He is kind and courteous in manner, and an instructive and entertaining companion. Mr. Ward's high position in the business and social world, being in a great measure due to his own unaided efforts, entitles him to great credit and a prominent place among the representative men of our State.

FARNAM CHICKERING STONE, of Saginaw, member of the great firm of Wells, Stone & Co., of that city, was born at Waterbury, Vermont, November 17, 1836, and died at his home in Saginaw, December 5, 1893. He came from that grand old Puritan stock that has contributed so largely to the settling and opening up of the country. It was about the year 1763 that his ancestor, Major Uriah Stone, migrated from Hampstead, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, to Grafton County, in the same State, and located first in the township of Haverhill, on the Connecticut River. After the spring freshet had carried off his log-cabin, he moved a few miles down the river and built another log-house in Piermont, not far from the river, and in the midst of the thick forest. The sturdy emigrant did not come to this wilderness alone, for he had already married a young wife, Miss Hephzibah Hadley, and tradition says they brought along with them an infant child, their first-born, to share the hardships of pioneer life with his parents. Several of the Hadley family and kindred also migrated to this region about the same time, and many of their numerous descendants are still to be found on either side of the river. Here, in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, with the White Mountain range on the east and the Green Mountains on the west, they made their home for nearly half a century, rearing a family of thirteen children, and losing during their lifetime only one of them. Uriah Stone in his youth had served as a soldier in the old French War, and this fact proved of great service to him in his pioneer home, surrounded as it was by Indians—some of them friendly, and some of them otherwise. He was an active, enterprising man, of impulsive nature, and positive convictions, but dignified and gentlemanly, and decidedly of the Puritan stamp. He cleared and cultivated a large farm, built and superintended a tannery, and established a ferry for teams across the river. After living several years in the log-house, he erected a convenient and spacious dwelling, which is still occupied and in good repair, after being in use for nearly a century. At the time of his death, in 1810, he left twelve children—John, Sally, Abigail, Samuel, Benjamin, Polly, Uriah, Jr., George Washington, James, Cynthia, Betsy, and Simon Jenness, all married and with children of their own. His widow, a large stately woman, possessed of good judgment and uncommon fortitude, died at the home of her son, Benjamin Stone, in Berkshire, Vermont, in May, 1832, at the age of eighty-eight years. The children of Major Uriah Stone became the parents of one hundred and fifteen children. The children of Uriah Stone, Jr. (the seventh son of Major Uriah Stone), who lived to maturity, were Sally, Mary, Simon, Laban, Lyman, James, Ahira, and Benjamin. Lyman, who married Anne Foster, became the father of three sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Don DeForest Stone was first lieutenant in a New York cavalry regiment, and died on his passage down the Mississippi, returning from the Red River expedition, June 24, 1864; George Lyman Stone, who became division superintendent of the Central Vermont Railroad, died in February, 1876; Farnam Chickering Stone, his third son, the immediate subject of our sketch, was born at Waterbury, Vermont, November 17, 1836, and in his native town received his scholastic education. He early developed an ability for business. One of his first ventures was the sale of root-beer, so well known in New England. He gathered the roots and herbs, the mother made it, and he sold it; the result was a sufficient amount of money to enable an older brother to attend school at a neighboring academy. Home-made candy also was at one time quite a source of revenue. His first clerkship was in a drugstore. In 1854 he went to Hardwick, where he remained two years. Returning to Waterbury he remained there until he removed to Michigan. It was in September, 1867, that he came to Saginaw, the year in which the firm of Northrop, Wells & Co. was formed. The following year Mr. Northrop retired, and the firm of Wells, Stone & Co. was formed, Mr. Ami W. Wright being the Co. Their special business was that of wholesale grocers and dealers in lumbermen's supplies, to which was added that of dealers in pine-lands, logs, and lumber. In 1882 the A. W. Wright Lumber Company was organized, combining the lumber, land, and railroad interests of Wells, Stone & Co., and of the firm of A. W. Wright & Co., and Wright & Knowlton at Saginaw. In 1885 the great Wells-Stone Mercantile Company was formed, taking from Wells, Stone & Co. the grocery and lumbermen's supply interests. Later on a branch was established at Duluth, Minnesota, which has since outgrown the parent house in the volume of its business. These firms grew to be of the greatest magnitude. Mr. Stone was also a member of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company, at Duluth; and of the firm of Wright, Davis & Co.; and the Swan River Logging Company. The record of these various firms, with all their ramifications, would comprise a large portion of the entire history of the Saginaw Valley, and cover a very considerable portion of the State of Michigan; for they spread out into a thousand arteries—their railroad interests, their lumbering plants, their mercantile branches, scattered throughout the State, and also extending into Minnesota. Mr. Stone's first marriage was in 1860, when he was united to Miss Cornelia Pearson, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, who departed this life July 22, 1873, leaving one son, Edwin P. September 22, 1874, Mr. Stone was married to Miss Hattie Chadwick, of Newbury, Vermont, and to them were born George C. and Kittie Louise. December 5, 1893, after but a brief illness, his useful life was closed. Surrounded by his family and friends, he quietly passed away, and left a whole city to mourn his loss. At his bedside were his wife, his two sons and daughter, and also his two sisters. His was a life well spent, and the fragrance of his memory will long remain. A friend who had known him intimately for many years, wrote of him in the following terms: "It would be hard to overestimate the value of a life so beneficial to the community in which he lived and for so many years was a potential business and social fac-

F. C. Stone

tor. In a business as well as a social sense, Farnam C. Stone was a unique personality. In his broad and comprehensive mind, charity, gentleness, generosity, geniality, and amiability were combined to an eminent degree. In every enterprise that had for its aim the prosperity and well-being of Saginaw, in every project calculated to ameliorate the conditions of his fellow-men, Mr. Stone was among the foremost. As a neighbor, friend, and benefactor, his death is an irreparable loss to the community. In every relation in life his course was characterized by an unswerving devotion to duty and the highest sense of honor. The probity and industry which were among the most prominent traits of his character are patterns for emulation. He was the friend of the humblest honest man with whom he was brought in contact, the helper of young men who aspired to positions of responsibility, and the benefactor of the unfortunate. Without political ambition, he furnished the sinews of war for the success of the principles he believed were true; a modest, Christian man, his princely gifts to Churches, Christian colleges, foreign and domestic missions, and whatever good cause commended itself to his judgment, were without ostentation or parade, without boasting or self-gratulation; but rather as if prompted, as they doubtless were, by the simple sense of duty as he saw it. Positions of honor had no charm for him; yet when the two Saginaws became one, he accepted cheerfully the arduous and thankless position offered on the Board of Public Works, to which he was appointed; and personal business was never made an excuse when the city required his service. Equally self-sacrificing was his acceptance of a position on the School Board of the Saginaw Union School District. Here he served for five years on the Building Committee, and the Stone building in the Tenth Ward will be a perpetual monument to his labors, and, in name at least, for generations to come, will remind the people of a debt they owe to F. C. Stone; for he who serves the public as Mr. Stone served, becomes a creditor to whom the public owes something." He was for several years a director and vice-president of the Michigan Salt Association. He also served his political party as a member of the Republican State Central Committee. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian body, and he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Saginaw during his entire residence of more than twenty-six years in that city. So greatly was he beloved and honored that, on the day of his funeral, the public schools, the courts, and places of business were closed. In beautiful Oakwood Cemetery was laid to rest all that was mortal of Farnam C. Stone.

HON. GEORGE KINNEY JOHNSON, M. D., of Grand Rapids, was born in Cayuga County, New York, of which State his parents were natives, January 17, 1822, and in 1836 came with them to Michigan, where they settled on a farm in Livingston County. In this farm home the boy embraced every opportunity to acquire an education so far as could be obtained through the medium of books, of which he was one of the greatest of readers. A little later on he went to Ann Arbor, where for two years he attended McNeal's Academy, and then taught school, with the object of obtaining the necessary means to pursue his further studies, which he did at a classical school at Northville. Determined to make the profession of medicine his own, he, as a student, entered the office of Dr. Curtis, of Kensington, and then that of Dr. Ira Bingham, of Brighton, and later that of the noted Professor John Delamater, of Cleveland. In March, 1846, after taking the due course, he was graduated at the Cleveland Medical College (Medical Department of Western Reserve University). He returned to Michigan, and in June entered upon the practice of his profession at Pontiac, where he quickly found full opportunity for the exercise of his powers and abilities. But the rural town, and the labors of a country physician, necessitating, as it did, the exposure incident to driving through the country in visiting patients scattered over a large territory, impaired his health to such a degree that, in 1852, he was compelled to give it up, which he did, and removed to Detroit, entering upon a city practice, with its less arduous duties. Two years later, in 1854, his feeble health compelled him to abandon even this, and he removed to Grand Rapids, where he practically denied himself the practice of his profession, and, so far as his physical condition would admit, identified himself with others in the project of building the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. Three years later, in 1857, he went to England, where he made an extended stay, occupying himself in the analytical study of British institutions, government, people, hospitals, and schools of medicine, where he listened to, and became acquainted with, some of the leading medical men of Europe. This visit so improved his health that, in 1860, he resumed the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids. The following year came the Civil War, and Dr. Johnson, in September, 1861, entered the Federal service as surgeon of the First Michigan Cavalry, and spent the winter with them in Maryland. In the spring of 1862 the regiment was a part of the command of General Banks, engaged in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. At the first battle of Winchester, in March of that year, Dr. Johnson witnessed the defeat of the army of "Stonewall" Jackson, he being one of the very few Union surgeons on the field. The regiment, at the close of this campaign, was assigned to the command of General Pope, and Dr. Johnson was assigned as surgeon of the brigade on the staff of General John Buford, the cavalry commander of Pope's army, in which capacity he served during Pope's campaign in Virginia in 1862, a campaign of great cavalry activity, and one which culminated in the Union defeat at the second Bull Run, August 30, 1862. A special act of Congress, passed in February, 1863, provided for the appointment of eight medical inspectors, with the grade of lieutenant-colonel, four of whom were to be taken from the regular army and four from the volunteers, prior to the creation of this office there being no office between surgeon with the grade of major and surgeon-general of the whole army. Dr. Johnson, for meritorious services, was immediately selected and commissioned by President Lincoln as one of the four from the volunteer forces, and was assigned to duty as medical inspector of the Army of the Potomac, which was then in winter quarters on the Rappahannock. The labor and the responsibility of this office was great, as the duty of the inspector involved monthly inspections of the medical service and sanitary conditions of the entire army, with written reports made to the commander in the field, and also to the surgeon-general at Washington. In the spring of 1863, Dr. Johnson was with the Army of the Potomac during its arduous campaign, eventually reaching Gettysburg, where they came into conflict with the enemy under General Lee, the doctor witnessing those terrible engagements on the 2d and 3d of July, which, as the world knows, taxed the capacity of the accompanying surgeons to their utmost. For several days after these desperate battles Dr. Johnson remained on the field in the discharge of his professional duties before rejoining the army on its return into Virginia. He next, at his own request, was relieved from duty in the field, and appointed medical inspector of the Middle Military Department, and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, where his duty was to inspect the field and post hospitals from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe; and to Newbern, North Carolina; and to Cumberland, Maryland; and Wheeling, West Virginia. While on this duty at the general hospital at Frederick City, Maryland, in June, 1864, he fell into the hands of the enemy, from whose lines he witnessed the battle of Monocacy, and at its close was permitted by his captors, who furnished him with two ambulances, to go upon the field and attend the Union wounded, who had been left uncared for. On October 1, 1865, he resigned his commission, and returned to his home in Grand Rapids, there resuming the practice of his profession, and there he has ever since remained. Dr. Johnson, as a physician and surgeon, takes high rank in his profession. From his earliest boyhood he has been a close student, and it is therefore natural that he should have become an important contributor to various medical publications, and that his private library should be replete with literature of his profession. While careful and conservative in his practice, he never fails to avail himself of approved new discoveries, and the success of his career is evidence of his tried and practical ability. The happiest event of Dr. Johnson's career occurred September 23, 1847, when he was united in marriage with Miss Adeline M. Stewart, of Detroit. In political faith the doctor is a Democrat, but not an active politician; yet in 1859 he was honored by being elected mayor of the city of Grand Rapids, which position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the city. Declining a re-election, he has also declined various offers of political preferment to other important positions. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and was its president in 1879, frequently contributing papers and addresses to that society. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is surgeon-in-chief of three railroads. By reason of his army service he holds membership in the Society of the Army of the Potomac and in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Shortly after the close of the Civil War he was appointed pension examining surgeon for Grand Rapids, and was the only surgeon on that service in the city for several years, until the Grand Rapids Board was organized, after which he served as president of the board for a number of years. He is chief of staff and consulting surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital, and consulting physician to the Union Benevolent Association Hospital.

SIDNEY B. DIXON, merchant, of Detroit, was born at Whitesboro, a suburb of Utica, New York, on May 19, 1841. His parents were Richard and Cornelia (Burns) Dixon. He is a descendant of the Holland stock of the Mohawk Dutch, who originally came from Delph, Holland. His father was a foreman in a cotton factory in Utica, and in 1852 removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the meat business in Detroit, continuing the same until 1866, when he retired to private life, and died in March, 1894. Sidney B. Dixon's early scholastic education extended only to the common schools, and when yet a boy, at the youthful age of fourteen, he entered upon an active commercial career by assisting his father in his business. During the Rebellion he was early to the front, enlisting as a private in Company G of the famous Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, "the Iron Brigade," under command of Colonel Morrow. During the war he participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was at the battle of Gettysburg and the siege of Petersburg, and was mustered out in June, 1865. At the close of the war he accepted a position in the meat-market of William A. Owen, of Detroit (formerly captain of Company G), and a year later became connected with George H. Hammond, conducting a store for him on Jefferson Avenue. In September, 1867, he was commissioned to assume the management of the retail department of Mr. Hammond's meat-market on Michigan Grand Avenue (now Cadillac Square). Under his able and efficient supervision the business increased so rapidly and to such an extent that a partnership was formed, consisting of G. H. Hammond, James D. Standish, and Sidney B. Dixon, under the firm name Hammond, Standish & Company. This great concern was incorporated in 1880 with a capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, Mr. Dixon being elected its vice-president, which position he has maintained ever since. In Masonry, he has ever taken an active and prominent personal interest in its advancement. He is Past Eminent Commander of Detroit Commandery. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of several societies and clubs in Detroit. He is the owner of land both in Mississippi and in California. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. On December 25, 1861, he was united in marriage to Catherine C. Langley, the highly-esteemed daughter of Henry Langley, Esq., a retired contractor and builder of Detroit. To them have been born four sons and one daughter—Sidney R., Edward M., Maud M., Fred S., and Eugene Hammond, who died in June, 1889, at the age of two years. His eldest son, Sidney R., was for two years captain of the Detroit Light Guard, Company A, Fourth Michigan Infantry, until 1889, when he was appointed colonel and

Sidney B. Dixon

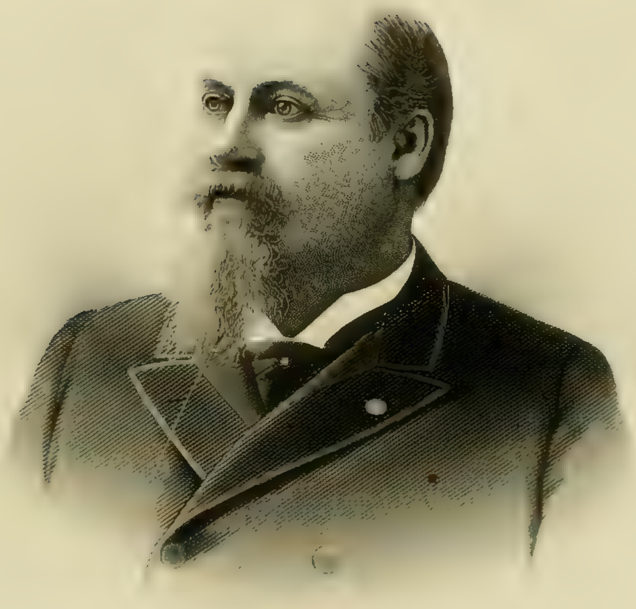
aid-de-camp on the personal staff of Governor C. G. Luce. On the retirement of Governor Luce, he again became a captain of the Light Guard, which position he held until the pressure of business as assistant treasurer of Hammond, Standish & Company caused his retirement in 1893. He, like his father, is prominent in the Masonic Order. An old and intimate friend, in speaking of Mr. Sidney B. Dixon, says that he is an indefatigable worker, and his success in life has been through strict attention to business. He became a Knight Templar in August, 1873, and since then he has received in rotation the different offices in the Commandery, and was finally elected by acclamation Eminent Commander. No one has done more for the Commandery personally and in a financial way than Mr. Dixon. It was he that presented the Commandery with its entire jewels of offices. He invariably held a position on the Pilgrimages as Platoon Commander, and evinced a great deal of pride in this work. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason of high degree, having received all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is likewise a member of the Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. It has been a source of gratification to his family to note his success and promotion in these illustrious Orders.

ALFRED E. BOUSFIELD, of Bay City, president of the firm of Bousfield & Company, the most extensive manufacturers of woodenware in the United States, or, indeed, in the world, was born in Fairpoint, Lake County, Ohio, January 28, 1855. His father, John Bousfield, was a native of England, where he was born in 1819. His mother, Sarah (Featherstone) Bousfield, was also born in England, in 1824. She came to this country with her parents, who settled at Kirtland, Ohio, as farmers, while she was yet quite young. The elder Bousfield came directly to Kirtland also, and, having become a proficient pail and tub maker, engaged in that business on his own account, doing all the work by hand. As the business increased he found this method too slow, and with commendable energy introduced the best machinery obtainable in those days, with the water-wheel as his motive power. Finally he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and embarked in the manufacture of pails and tubs on a larger scale, being the first manufacturer in that line as far west as that city. Eventually Mr. John Bousfield became the largest manufacturer of woodenware in this country. He associated himself with John Pool, under the firm name of The Bousfield & Pool Manufacturing Company, and in 1875, meeting with reverses, they dissolved the partnership. Later on Mr. Bousfield started the Ohio Woodenware Manufacturing Company, in Cleveland, and continued in business there prosperously until 1881, and there he died in 1888. John Bousfield was a mechanical genius of far more than ordinary ability, inventing as he did many of the improvements in machinery and devices now in use among other manufacturers as well as in the immense works of the present firm of Bousfield & Company. He was one of the organizers of the Gas Company of Cleveland. He also assisted in the establishment of two banks there, and was the president of the People's Savings and Loan Association. He was a stanch Republican, a member of the Congregational Society, and a valued and prominent citizen. Returning to the more immediate subject of this necessarily short biography, we find him attending the public school in Cleveland, where he applied himself to his studies with good results, as in after life he has done to the various problems presenting themselves, in such a marked and successful business career as his has been. At the age of sixteen he entered the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York. At the expiration of two years he commenced his business career as book-keeper for a Cleveland coal company. As a young man he evidently imbibed his father's natural mechanical bent and ingenuity, together with his decided taste for business of a manufacturing character; for we notice that he soon left the coal company's office to enter his father's establishment, where he was not long in mastering the practical details of the work. In March, 1875, Mr. Bousfield accompanied his elder brother, Edward F., to Bay City, Michigan, and there they purchased the premises, plant, and business of what was then known as the Portsmouth and Bay City Woodenware Works. Edward F. Bousfield was senior partner of the new firm, and so continued up to 1888, when his brother Alfred bought his interest. Mr. A. E. Bousfield's judgment was that a radical change, and one which required a large outlay of money, was absolutely necessary if they wished to continue in the business. In the face of such a problem, and the discouragement and experience of several years' business with little or no profit, partially the result of the tumble-down state of the old and comparatively small factory, it needed pluck and decision of character to grapple with the situation. Our subject, needless to say, was equal to the occasion, and no doubt sometimes thought of those inspiring words, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." He determined to make a success of the enterprise, if it were possible. Robert E., who had been interested in the company from the time of its incorporation in 1879 until 1883, sold his interest, and started the Bousfield-Perrin Company. Accordingly, with the assistance of his younger brother, Charles J., who had been interested in the business since 1883, and was then, in 1888, secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. E. Bousfield, as chief officer and manager of the corporation, commenced the erection of the extensive premises and plant, which were completed in September, 1888. The business prospered and increased under the management and direction of its president until April, 1890, when that terrible enemy to such establishments—fire—devasted the entire property, the accumulation of years of perseverance and industry. The loss, over and above insurance, was about sixty thousand dollars. Nothing daunted, the spirit and enterprise which could build up such a business as its owners had just seen consumed by the flames was ready to be again severely tested, and was found not wanting; for in October of the same year new and improved machinery, distributed throughout larger and more substantial buildings, commenced to move at the dictation of the engineer, the transmitter of power being a five-hundred horse-power Hamilton-Corliss engine. The capacity of these immense works is something like eight thousand pails and four thousand tubs a day, which are distributed over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Alfred E. Bousfield was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, to Miss Carrie Lockwood, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa, but reared and educated in Cleveland, where her father, Ira H. Lockwood, was engaged in the oil business. She is an estimable and refined lady, possessing accomplishments that fit her for and cause her to be highly regarded in her own home and in the best society. Their two daughters are Charlotte E. and Lottie L. In the Masonic Order Mr. Bousfield takes high rank, having taken the thirty-second degree; he is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine of Detroit. In politics he is a Republican, though not an active politician. In religious affiliations he is Presbyterian, being one of the pillars of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City, the new ecclesiastical edifice which the local Presbyterians built at the cost of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, and which is one of the finest church-buildings in Michigan. Mr. Bousfield is president of the Crystal Water Company, of Bay City, and also one of the chief promoters, and president of the Elmlawn Cemetery Company, which has one of the most beautiful resting-places for the dead in the entire State. He is also president of Les Cheneaux Club, the magnificent grounds of which are situated in the Straits of Mackinaw. Integrity, perseverance, and industry have brought to Mr. Bousfield success in life, and his personal characteristics are such as to cause him to enjoy the respect and esteem of the community of which he is an honored citizen.

HON. HAZEN S. PINGREE, manufacturer, Detroit, governor of Michigan, is one of the direct descendants of that sturdy old Puritanical stock which has been, to a great extent, the leaven to the loaf of our national prosperity. His lineal ancestor, Moses Pingree, came to Massachusetts in 1640, just twenty years after "the landing of the Pilgrims," and was one of that heroic band

> "Who have left unstained what there they found—
> Freedom to worship God."

The first Pingree settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and there the family continued to reside for nearly a century and a half, fighting Indians and struggling with the unproductive soil for a bare subsistence. In 1780 the family began to colonize, one branch locating in Rowley, Massachusetts, and another at Georgetown, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm at Denmark, Maine, in 1840, and spent the earlier years of his life in the laborious though healthful occupation of farming. It was to this, largely, as well as to inherited vitality, that he owes his splendid physique and iron constitution, which have served him so well in the struggles and hardships of after-life. He received such education as the common schools of that day afforded to a farmer's boy, who could only attend in the winter months. At the age of fourteen years he concluded to strike out for himself, and went to Saco, Maine, where he worked in a cotton factory. Two years thereafter he moved to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of cutter in a shoe factory, remaining there several years. In 1862, when it was found that the Rebellion could not be put down without a strong effort, he was the first to enlist as a private to fill the quota of forty-seven of the little town of Hopkinton. Others had been hanging back, but when young Pingree and his chum signed their names to the roll, it was not twenty-four hours before "the boys" were offering fifty dollars apiece for a place in the ranks. But not one of the forty-seven was willing to give up; and they marched away in a blaze of glory, after a grand banquet, to join their regiment in Virginia. It was the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (Company F), and was doing duty at that time in the Twenty-second Army Corps in the defenses around Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. The regiment was ordered to the front during Pope's Virginia campaign, and participated in the memorable battle of Bull Run. It then returned to duty in defense of Washington, at Arlington Heights, Virginia, and remained there until May 15, 1864, when it was again ordered to the front, and assigned to duty as infantry in the Second Brigade of Tyler's Division, Second Corps. It participated in the fights at Fredericksburg Road, May 18th; Harris's Farm, on May 19th; and the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 19th to 21st. The regiment opened the engagement at Spottsylvania Court House, eighteen hundred strong, and during the battle lost five hundred men in killed and wounded. It was then assigned to the Second Corps, Third Division, in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the fight at North Anna, May 24th and 25th. While on special duty on the 25th, Private Pingree and some companions were captured by a detachment of Mosby's command. When brought before the guerrilla leader, young Pingree was observed to have on a very good suit of clothes, upon which Mosby made a complete exchange with him. He afterwards gave back his blue coat, however, with the remark that "his boys might shoot him for a Yank, which he would very much regret." But he kept the pants and vest as a good exchange. Private Pingree was confined in rebel prisons at Gordonville and Lynchburg, Virginia, and at Salisbury, North Carolina, and was in a box-car *en route* for nine days, being taken out of the car only three times during the trip. He has often had occasion since to compare the modern palace-car traveling with this memorable journey. He was subsequently taken to Andersonville, and from there, when Sherman was on his march to the sea, to the stockade at Millen, Georgia. He escaped from Millen prison very cleverly. A number of the prisoners were to be exchanged, and one morning the rebel sergeant had the prisoners all summoned to have the lucky ones hear their names called off, and to fall into line. Pingree's heart beat high with hope as the calling started, but its pulsations gradually grew less and less as the calling progressed and one by one of the boys



H. S. Pingree

stepped out into line and to freedom. The list was nearing the finish. "John Phelps!" shouted the rebel sergeant. Phelps was a private in the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, and he and Pingree had become well acquainted during their prison life. Poor Phelps was too sick to attend the roll-call. It was now or never. "John Phelps!" repeated the sergeant. "Here!" And young Pingree stepped out rather tardily, however, into the ranks of those who would soon be free. He had hesitated long enough to recall Phelps—company and regiment, and fix the information in his memory. "Do n't you know your own name, you d—d Yankee idiot?" growled the sergeant. Then he passed on to the next, called two more names, and Pingree passed out safely under the name of the sick Vermonter. He was returned to the Union lines under parole, and was exchanged in November, 1864, when he again joined the regiment in front of Petersburg. From that time forward it was fighting by day and marching by night. The most important engagements were, at Danby's Mills, February 5 and 7, 1865; Boynton Road, March 30th and 31st; the Fall of Petersburg, April 2d; Sailor's Creek, April 6th; Farmville, April 7th; Appomattox Court House and the surrender of Lee, April 9th. The grand review of the army occurred April 26th. From the Wilderness to Richmond the regiment lost one thousand two hundred and eighty-three men and thirty-three officers in killed and wounded. It was complimented in special orders from Generals Mott and Pierce "for gallantry in the last grand charge on Petersburg, in which it held a leading position, and was greatly depleted in numbers." The regiment was mustered out August 15, 1865. Colonel Fox, in his book entitled "Regimental Losses in Civil War," credits the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery as one of the three hundred fighting regiments; also that of the two thousand or more regiments in the Union army, there were only fourteen whose total loss in battle exceeded that of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. After a short visit to his old home, the young soldier boy struck out for the great West, and with no definite object in view stopped in Detroit to look around. He secured employment in the boot and shoe house of H. P. Baldwin & Company as a salesman, but left there shortly after, and engaged with C. H. Smith in buying produce and shipping it to the Eastern market. Then an opportunity presented itself to buy, cheap, a little old-fashioned and nearly worthless machinery that had been saved from the wreck of H. P. Baldwin & Company's factory when that firm went out of business of manufacturing, having found it unprofitable. Thus was formed, in 1866, the firm of Pingree & Smith, which has since grown to such large proportions. The entire capital did not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, and only eight hands were employed; but in the first year the sales amounted to nearly twenty thousand dollars. From that time the growth of the business has been steady and gradual, until now the output of the factory is exceeded by that of few factories in the entire country. Several removals to larger quarters were from time to time found necessary to do the increasing business. In 1883, Mr. Smith retired from the firm, and Messrs. F. C. Pingree and J. B. Howarth, who had been the senior member's right-hand men, were admitted to partnership. A disastrous fire in March, 1887, which destroyed the entire plant, threatened to sweep the firm out of existence; but the indomitable energy of the members enabled them to recover, and they now stand at the head of all Western shoe manufacturers, and occupy their own immense new building, fitted with every modern appliance. Though Mr. Smith retired from the firm in 1883, the firm name has been retained because of the reputation it has made throughout the country. Over this immense business Mr. H. S. Pingree had supervision from the beginning, and it is owing principally to his wise and faithful control that the firm made such a remarkable success in a field where so many others have failed. Having been thoroughly engrossed in business, Mr. Pingree had not had the time to take any active part in politics, though he had always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and had cast his vote where it would do the most good. He had resisted many importunities to take office, but in 1889 the better elements of the local Democracy united their forces with the Republicans to overthrow the political corruption which had gained control of municipal affairs in Detroit. Mr. Pingree was made the unanimous nominee of the Republicans at the head of the city ticket, and was elected mayor by a handsome majority over all other candidates—his inclination to decline being headed off by the importunities of some of the best men in both parties. He then practically delegated his private business to his partners, Mr. F. C. Pingree and Mr. J. B. Howarth, and threw himself heart and soul into the duties of his new office. He set about righting wrongs and reforming many of the antiquated ways of doing the city's business. He especially confronted the street-railway companies, and the city gas companies, and secured for the people many valuable concessions. He exerted a favorable influence in settling the great street-car strike which occurred shortly after his inauguration. He also, by his veto, averted the Common Council extending the street-railway franchise, which would have been so detrimental to the city. In 1891 he received a renomination for mayor, and was triumphantly elected. In 1893 the same thing again occurred, and in 1895 he was once more persuaded to accept the nomination for mayor, and was again triumphantly elected. During his mayoralty a new system of street railways, much extending the facilities of the citizens for travel, was, largely through his instrumentality, built and put in operation. It was largely through the efforts of himself and his associates that forty per cent of the people are now enjoying the benefits of three-cent street-railway fares. His entire incumbency as mayor of Detroit was devoted largely to the opposition of monopolistic corporations. During this time, also, the city entered upon many modern improvements, very notably in the case of paving many of her more important thoroughfares with asphalt, and Detroit has come to be known as one of the cleanest and most beautiful cities of the Union. Then came a time—

in 1896—when he was nominated, and by a large majority elected, governor of Michigan. In 1898 he again received the nomination, and was again elected. While governor of Michigan, as at the time of his being mayor of Detroit, his chief aim was the subject of reform, his voice and official position ever being opposed to monopolistic corporations, and, where he has thought the money power has oppressed the individual, his great aim, among other things, being to secure equal taxation. During his term as governor the Spanish War was fought, and Governor Pingree was known as "the soldier's friend;" for day and night he devoted himself and all his energies to the welfare of the troops that Michigan supplied. He saw to their proper clothing and other equipment, claiming that the State had a right to provide her men with the best of everything that they required. He visited the camps, and individually looked after the welfare of the Michigan troops. When many were lying in Southern hospitals, sick of the deadly Southern fevers, he caused a thoroughly-equipped hospital-train to be sent to the Southern camps to bring home to the Northern climate all of those who were able to travel, and thus was probably the means of saving the life of many a man who had nobly offered himself to the service of his country in what he had deemed to be her time of need. Governor Pingree is a big man physically, and his heart is as big as his body. He is a member of Detroit Post, No. 384, Grand Army of the Republic; and also a Thirty-second Degree Mason. In 1872 he was married to Miss Frances A. Gilbert, of Mount Clemens. One daughter and one son comprise their family, one other daughter being deceased; and it is in his beautiful home with his family that he finds his chief attraction.

HON. HENRY WILLIAM SEYMOUR, of Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa County, was born in Brockport, Monroe County, New York, July 21, 1834. He comes from that good old Eastern stock that has ever been noted for its enterprise in the development of the country. His American ancestor, Richard Seymour, was one of the early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, his name appearing on the town records in 1639 and on a monument, erected in the Central Burial-ground of that city, to the memory of the early settlers. He came from Berry Pomeroy, Devonshire, England; which is shown on the flyleaf of his Bishops' Bible, printed in 1584, and still preserved by one of his descendants. The inscription indicates his ancestry and nativity. Richard Seymour removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1653, and died in 1655. His ancestry, originally from Normandy, went to England in the early centuries. William Henry Seymour, the father of our subject, was born in Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, July 15, 1802, and was one of the pioneers of Brockport, New York. He first settled at what was then called Murray Four Corners in 1818, removing to Brockport just before the construction of the Erie Canal to that place, and engaged in business as general merchant and grain-shipper, holding the office of postmaster under President Jackson. He, with others, organized a manufacturing business, making agricultural implements, stoves, and the McCormick reaper, built under the superintendence of C. H. McCormick, before his location in Chicago, and subsequently other reapers as well as mowers. He was specially noticed in the American Cyclopædia as an inventor of the first self-raking reaper. He was married to Nancy Pixley, who was born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York. James Seymour, a brother of William Henry Seymour, removed from Rochester, New York, to Flushing, Michigan. He was largely instrumental in securing the location of the capital of Michigan at Lansing on its removal from Detroit. He was the owner of land at both places. He died at Flushing. Mr. H. W. Seymour, the immediate subject of our sketch, after due course of attendance at the Brockport Collegiate Institute and the Canandaigua Academy, entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1851, and was graduated from that institution in 1855. He then entered the law-office of Hill, Cagger & Porter, at Albany, New York, and at the same time attended a course of lectures at the Albany Law School. In May, 1856, after due examination, he was admitted to practice at the bar. He soon, however, turned his attention to business, and was for many years engaged in manufacturing. While a resident of Brockport he was president of the Union Agricultural Society, and for three years a member of the Board of Trustees of the village, during which time the Normal School buildings were erected by the Board. He was appointed a member of the State Local Board of Managers of the institution, which position he held for some time after his removal to Michigan. In 1872 he bought pine-land near Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and commenced getting out logs. In 1873 he built a sawmill, and subsequently a planing-mill, at Sault Ste. Marie. He also cleared a farm of two hundred and fifty acres at Sault Ste. Marie, and was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the village. In 1887 he sold his saw and planing mills to the John Spry Lumber Company, of Chicago, and relinquished that business. In politics Mr. Seymour has been a Republican from the formation of the party. In 1880 he was elected to the Michigan State House of Representatives from the Cheboygan District. As chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, of the House, he drafted the bill for the transfer of the St. Mary's Falls ship-canal to the United States, and successfully urged and secured its passage. In 1882 he was elected State senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District. In 1886 he was re-elected State senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, a new apportionment having changed the number of his district. He was nominated for Congress January 26, 1888 (while on a tour through Europe), to succed the Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, deceased, and was elected February 14, 1888. He was in Rome, Italy, when his nomination was made, and arrived home on the afternoon of election-day. The passage of the Marquette and Ontonagon Land-grant Forfeiture Bill was largely due to his efforts in the closing hours of the Fiftieth Congress. Mr. Seymour, as chairman of the Memorial Committee of the West Superior Waterway Convention, submitted to the River and Harbor Committee of

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Congress a paragraph for an appropriation for the survey and estimate of cost of a deep-water channel through the lakes, and it was adopted almost in his language. He was president of the St. Mary's Falls Water-power Company when first organized, and was vice-president of the First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie. When Mr. Seymour located at Sault Ste. Marie, it was but a mere hamlet in the wilderness, reached only by water; the mail was carried then weekly by dog-train from Marquette; now it has a population of some eight thousand souls, with three lines of railroads, and is fast taking rank among the cities of the West. To him must be credited a full share in this grand development; for his enterprise and industry have contributed largely toward it. Mr. Seymour married Miss Isabel Randall, of Stafford, New York, who died in 1874. He afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Craig, who died in 1876. He subsequently married Miss Harriet Gillette, who was born in Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, on October 25, 1848. His family comprises his wife and daughter Helen.

HON. GEORGE WILLARD, of Battle Creek, son of Allen and Eliza (Barron) Willard, was born March 20, 1824, in Bolton, Chittenden County, Vermont, and comes of sturdy pioneer stock. The founder of the family, Simon Willard, who emigrated from the County of Kent, England, in 1634, settling in Concord, Massachusetts, was a man of strong character and marked ability. He was very active in the affairs of the colony, both civil and military, having been a member of the General Court from 1636 to 1652, and governor's assistant from the latter date to 1676. He explored the headwaters of the Merrimac, and was one of the commissioners to settle the boundary-line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the rock which marks the boundary still bearing his initials. He was commander of the militia of Middlesex County during King Philip's War, and led the force to the relief of Deerfield. Oliver Willard, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, received from the colony of New York a patent to Hartland Township, and first settled there. Mr. George Willard's father, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a classmate of Rufus Choate, removed to Michigan with his family in 1836. Under his supervision George received a thorough training in the classics, as well as other branches, and when only twenty years of age graduated from the Kalamazoo College. The following years were spent in teaching and preparing himself for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he was ordained in 1848. He was successively rector of Churches in Coldwater, Battle Creek, and Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. Willard remained in the active discharge of his ministerial functions until 1862, when, his convictions of duty having been gradually undergoing a change, he felt that he could not consistently continue to fill the priestly office, and he resigned his charge, soon afterwards accepting the Latin professorship in the Kalamazoo College. Mr. Willard's hatred of wrong led him to strongly oppose the extension of slavery into the Territories, and finally drove him into political life. In 1855, during the excitement in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he wrote a letter to Hon. Wm. H. Seward on the subject, receiving a reply from which the following is an extract: "Truth in every department of human knowledge and action is entitled to open, free confession and vindication by all classes of society; and I know of no ground upon which any man anywhere, much less any man in a republic, can suppress his convictions or refrain from giving his support to the truth on any great and vital question." In 1856 Mr. Willard became a member of the State Board of Education, on which he served six years, his influence and efforts contributing largely to the establishment of the State Agricultural College at Lansing, which was successfully put in operation during this period. In 1863 he was elected regent of the university, which office he held for two years. Always radical and progressive, Mr. Willard drew up the resolution opening the university to women, which was adopted He also strongly advocated the establishment of a chair of Homeopathy in the Medical Department, and was largely instrumental in securing the services of President Angell to the university. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, serving as chairman of the Committee on Education in the House, and in the following year was appointed to the same position in the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a member. In the State Republican Convention of 1868 he was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, and in the same year was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in which he was a member of the Committee on Rules. In the fall of that year Mr. Willard was nominated by his party for Representative in the Forty-third Congress, and was elected by the remarkable majority of seven thousand five hundred and forty-seven. He was a member of the Committees on Civil Service, and on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and on his re-election in 1874 was again appointed to the latter committee, and was also a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was made a member of the United States Monetary Commission in 1877, and made a thorough study of the silver question, attending all meetings of the committee both in Washington and New York. Mr. Willard was also on the committee to provide a method for counting the electoral vote, and on a sub-committee to prepare a history of the entire vote. While in Congress Mr. Willard labored zealously for the adjustment of sectional difficulties, and advocated a speedy settlement of the Southern question upon the basis of justice and charity. He at once took high rank as a speaker, his speeches on the subject of cheap transportation, in opposition to the Force Bill, and in advocacy of a popular government, and on a bill to regulate the Presidential vote, attracted wide attention, and gave him a national reputation; the latter speech was published in all the leading papers of both parties. In addition to his admitted attainments as a scholar and orator, Mr. Willard was a recognized worker, looking closely after the material interests of his immediate constituency, while not forgetting that his duties were also national in their scope. In 1868, Mr. Willard purchased the Battle Creek *Weekly Journal*, and four years later established the *Daily Journal*, of which he is still editor and proprietor. In 1844 he married Miss Emily Harris, daughter of Rev. John Harris, of Battle Creek. They had three children—Rev. Geo. B. Willard, city editor of the *Journal;* Mrs. Charles D. Brewer, and Mrs. E. W. Moore, whose husband is business manager of the *Journal*. Mrs. Emily H. Willard died in 1885, and in 1887 Mr. Willard married Mrs. Elizabeth A. Willard. A great reader, an ardent student of both ancient and modern history, a fine linguist, possessing a familiar acquaintance with German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, Mr. Willard's scholarly acquirements, supplementing fine natural gifts, make him one of the foremost among the throng of brilliant men of which Michigan is justly proud. Mr. Willard is still in the prime of vigorous manhood, and doubtless has many years of honor and influence before him. In person he is of medium height, erect, robust figure, a finely-developed head, blue eyes, and clear-cut intellectual features. His manner is dignified, and as a conversationalist he is charmingly entertaining and instructive. In all that tends to the development and progress of Battle Creek Mr. Willard takes a deep interest, and has contributed largely by voice and pen, as well as in other ways, to its prosperity. He retains his connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a delegate to its Triennial General Convention in 1856, 1886, 1889, 1892, and 1898. A man of strictest integrity, with "the courage of his convictions," a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, Mr. Willard is deserving of the high regard and esteem in which he is held by all whom he honors with his friendship.

HON. DANIEL J. CAMPAU is a native of Detroit, in which city he has spent the greater portion of his life. He was born there August 20, 1852. He is the oldest son of the late Daniel J. Campau, and grandson of the famous frontier merchant and trader, Joseph Campau, whose long life of nearly a century was spent in Detroit, and which covered in its great retrospect the Revolution and the Civil War. The Campau family has been established in Detroit for almost two hundred years. Its first representative came to the New World with Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, who founded Fort Pontchartrain on the site of the present city of Detroit, in 1701. The fact of distinguished ancestry has, however, had little to do with the achievements and successes of the representative of the family who is the subject of this sketch. Daniel J. Campau had the advantages of a thorough education at the celebrated Fordham (New York) school, and returned to the city of his home well prepared to enter the active business life which he has ever since pursued. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the Circuit, State, and the United States Supreme Courts; but while thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession he has never engaged actively in it. The management of a large estate soon engaged his attention. He was, in his early manhood, engaged in business on his own account, quite independent of his father's extensive interests. He applied himself with a vigor and force that have since come to be regarded as characteristic, to his business, and as a reward of his industry and capacity had amassed a comfortable fortune on his own account, when, by reason of the failing health of his father, he was selected by that gentleman to manage his large estate. Although a very young man when he undertook the conduct of the business affairs of his father, Mr. Campau's efforts were marked by great success. The Campau building, which is still regarded as altogether the finest office building in Detroit, was erected by him while acting as agent for and manager of his father's interests. He continued for a number of years after the death of his father to be the manager of the estate, and it is only a few years since that the property was amicably divided between the three heirs to whom he turned it over materially enhanced in value by reason of his administration of it. Since the division of the property, Mr. Campau has been engrossed in active management of his own business, but has found time to make successful investments in a number of new enterprises. Mr. Campau was by birth, education, and conviction a thorough Democrat, and from his early manhood took the keenest interest in political affairs. His activity and intelligence soon brought him into a position of recognized leadership among the young Democracy of his city and State. He was advanced by the favor of his party to positions of the highest importance in Democratic leadership in the State. After rendering active service in connection with the party organization in the city of Detroit he entered the larger arena of State and then of National politics. In 1884 he was chosen by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention one of the delegates from Michigan to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, which first nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency of the United States. He took high rank among the delegates from Michigan in that body, and was credited with much good work there. Two years later, Mr. Campau was chosen a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the First Congressional District of Michigan, and was afterward designated as its treasurer. His service upon this committee has contiuued to the present time, covering a period of fourteen years and fifteen State campaigns. This is one of the longest periods of service of any Michigan Democrat upon the State Committee of the party. Mr. Campau was treasurer of the State Committee from 1886 to 1890. He was appointed by President Cleveland collector of customs of the port of Detroit in 1886, and filled this position creditably and successfully for nearly four years, when he resigned because he believed that the Republican administration was entitled to have the Federal offices filled by its supporters. His party friends took advantage of his retirement from official service to press him more actively than ever into the party service. At the Democratic State Convention of 1890 he was chosen by acclamation chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan. While

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this action was without his solicitation or expectation, he at once took hold of the work of the campaign with characteristic spirit and vigor. He developed fine qualities of leadership, and in the spirited campaign that followed he proved an excellent and thorough organizer. It was by far the most successful canvass ever conducted by the Democratic party in the State, and resulted in an overwhelming and unprecedented victory in the State, which went Democratic for the first time in thirty-seven years. Every Democratic State officer was elected, and a Legislature Democratic in both branches convened at Lansing for the first time since 1853. Chairman Campau did not allow the use of his name for any position under the State administration, and expressed his intention of retiring from political management, well pleased with the success of his canvass. He was absent from Michigan when the next State Convention met in the spring of 1891. He sent a letter to the convention resigning his position as chairman of the State Central Committee. The convention, in a heartily complimentary resolution, refused to accept the resignation. At the Democratic State Convention held in the spring of 1892 to reorganize the State Committee and choose delegates to the Democratic National Convention, Mr. Campau was honored by unanimous re-election to the chairmanship of the State Central Committee, and not content with this approval, the convention also passed a resolution requesting the delegates to the National Democratic Convention to recommend him for appointment as member of the Democratic National Committee from Michigan. When the Michigan delegation met at Chicago it unanimously recommended Mr. Campau for the position designated by the State Convention, and the choice was confirmed by the National Convention. In the ensuing canvass, Mr. Campau was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee. His efforts in the campaign were, however, necessarily largely confined to Michigan by reason of his duties as chairman of the State Central Committee. The campaign managed by the Democracy of Michigan in 1892 was conceded to be the most thorough in the history of the party. It was unsuccessful only by comparison with the "off year" of 1890. The plurality secured by the Republican State candidates was lower than it had been at any general State election since the war, except in those years when the Democratic party was in fusion with the National Greenback party. The plurality secured by the successful party in the State was several thousand less than the plurality obtained by President Harrison four years before, while the Republican party was in a minority in the total vote of Michigan of more than twenty thousand. Under the celebrated Miner Electoral Law popularizing Presidential elections by the choice of electors by districts, five Democratic electors were chosen from the State. They were the first Democrats from Michigan to cast their votes in the Electoral College of the United States in forty years. Chairman Campau took an active part in the passage of this legislation and in the employment of counsel in the long legal contest which demonstrated its constitutionality both in the State and United States Supreme Courts. When the Legislature met at Lansing early in 1893 the Democratic members gave Mr. Campau their complimentary votes for the office of Senator of the United States, thus expressing their appreciation of his ability and services to his party. In the great Presidential campaign of 1896, known as the Free-silver campaign, under that able leader and exponent, William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, Mr. Campau rendered most efficient service to his party, to whose interest he devoted both his time and his means. Mr. Campau has also been rendered prominent by his active interest in and identification with the trotting-turf. His influence has always tended towards its advancement and elevation. His good work in this direction began, as charity should begin, at home. In 1885 he took hold of the Hamtramck Track at Detroit, and became the principal owner in the Detroit Driving Club. The track speedily acquired a new and enviable reputation for honest sport. It attracted the best horses and horsemen, and the new management also brought to it the patronage of the best classes in the community, so that now the annual "Blue Ribbon Meeting" at Detroit is an event that stands second to none other in the yearly calendar of the American trotting turf. With great liberality in stakes and purses, the track under Mr. Campau's management has been operated on high business methods. He has insisted upon honest and reputable racing from every standpoint. During the time when the status of the Detroit Driving Club was undergoing such marked improvement, Mr. Campau was also active in national trotting affairs. At that time the government of the trotting turf was under the undisputed control of the National Trotting Association, and that association was, in turn, under the sway of a self-seeking and mercenary clique. The administration gradually grew more corrupt and unjust, and investigation showed misappropriation in its financial affairs in addition to a generally demoralized and demoralizing system of operating the business of the association. Agitation against this condition gradually grew, particularly in the West, and Mr. Campau came to be regarded as the leader of the reform movement. Thinking to silence his opposition, the controlling elements in the National Association elected him a member of its Board of Review, but this did not swerve him from his purpose. Failing to secure a change in the administration, in February, 1887, a call was issued for a convention to be held at Detroit, March 2d, for the organization of a new Trotting Association. The outcome was the formation of the successful American Trotting Association, and the overthrow of the *régime* in the National Association soon followed. Mr. Campau was tendered the presidency of the new association, but declined to accept the office, preferring to give its affairs careful and unselfish service in a private capacity. The new association prospered so phenomenally that within two years after its inception it outranked the old association in the extent of its membership. The formation of the new association was of incalculable benefit to the trotting turf. It introduced a healthy rivalry, and brought about better and cleaner methods of turf government, and induced a thorough reform in the system and procedures of the senior organization. By his vigorous action during these trying trotting times, Mr. Campau conferred indisputable benefits upon the whole trotting and breeding interests, which form so important a department of agricultural industry. Early in 1887, Mr. Campau purchased a controlling interest in the Chicago Horseman Newspaper Company, publishers of *The Horseman*, and shortly afterward became its sole proprietor. Under his direction this paper has become acknowledged as the leading journal of, and authority upon, American turf matters. Fearless and independent in policy, treating turf affairs from the standpoint of public interest alone, it is a paper of dignified methods, pronounced tone, and handsome appearance. The paper has grown immensely in circulation, prestige, and influence, and it is Mr. Campau's aim to make and maintain it as the representative turf paper of America. Mr. Campau is practical in his horsemanship, being a proficient judge and manager, an expert starter of races, and a breeder on a small but select plan. He is thoroughly and naturally identified with the horse interest. His purpose has been to make the trotting-horse and the trotting-turf more thoroughly worthy of the patronage of the better classes of our people, and it can be honestly said that he has been entirely successful. Mr. Campau has also been closely identified with many kinds of local enterprise. He can always be relied upon to interest himself in any effort to promote the prosperity of the community or advance the welfare of the people. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance and is a man of many friends. He has achieved success and popularity by his native force, keen intelligence, and power of close application. He is a free contributor to worthy charities, and an all-around enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

WILLIAM V. MOORE, lawyer, of Detroit, one of Michigan's native sons, and a true representative and exemplar of its latter-day citizenship. This history, which has so far comprehensively reviewed and fitly commemorated the struggles, successes, and achievements of the foremost pioneers of our Commonwealth through faithful biography, discloses the birthplace of nearly all of the same to be beyond our State's borders. New England life and character has flowed out into our civilization, and everywhere left its impress upon the lives and works of our people. The bleak climate, sterile soil, rugged hills, severe religious tenets and discipline of the Northeastern States were, to some extent, a repetition of ancient Spartan conditions, and sent forth to the westward a race of men whose influence will long be felt. Their leadership has ever been conspicuous in business enterprise, in education, in politics, law, and religion. But Michigan is now shaking off her dependence upon other States for the men upon whom her well-being is to depend, and has already proved a favorite place for the production of men of intellect and strength of character, and is now old enough to possess and take pride in an ever-increasing number of men of deserved prominence, who owe neither birth nor education to other environments than her own. This chapter introduces one of these, who is only in the prime of life and in the full possession of matured mental and physical power, and there is no telling what results may be credited to him in the future. William V. Moore is, by inheritance, learning, natural gifts, and profession, a lawyer. Through the brevity of his life's career and a singleness of purpose which has directed his aims and efforts away from any diversity of private interests and of public affairs, his is not an inviting subject for the biographer. His character as a man and his standing at the bar of his own State, however, make it entirely appropriate that a sketch of his life should appear in this historic record, and it will be interesting to investigate the sources of his influence, and discover the hidings of his power, for the lesson that the same might convey. The brief story of his genealogy discloses the probability of hereditary traits and inherited abilities and tendencies. Of Scotch-Irish descent, Mr. Moore's ancestral tree finds deep root. The paternal head of the family in America was John Moore, who settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1718. He was born on the day following the death of his father in the massacre of the McDonald Clan, in 1692, at Glencoe, Argyleshire, Scotland. His descendants in this country have, in many instances, won high honors in civic and military life, and have universally possessed the attributes of valor, thrift, probity, industry, and perseverance. Born on the 3d day of December, 1856, at Detroit, William V. Moore is the only child of William A. Moore and Laura Jane (Van Husan) Moore. His father has long been an influential and honored citizen of the State, a profound lawyer, and has earned wide distinction in his profession, both as a general counselor and in the special branch of admiralty law. His grandfather, William Moore, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He removed with his family from the State of New York to Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1831, and was one of the first settlers of that section. He was a man of ability and high character, who enjoyed the unstinted confidence of his fellow-citizens, by whose favor he was called to many positions of trust and responsibility. He served as a member of the Convention which framed the first constitution of the State of Michigan; was elected a member of the first Senate, and subsequently served in the Lower House of the State Legislature. The mother of the subject of this sketch was the eldest child of the late Hon. Caleb Van Husan, erstwhile widely-known and highly-esteemed business man and Christian citizen of Michigan, who died at Detroit, August 20, 1884. William V. Moore has been favored with most liberal educational advantages. From a regular attendance at the public schools of Detroit he matriculated at the University of Michigan, and graduated from the Literary Department of that institution with the class of 1878. He afterward, in 1880, completed a course in the Law School of Boston University. Locating in Detroit, he further pursued his studies in the office of his father while entering the practice of his profession, and in 1882 became a member of the firm of Moore, Canfield & Warner. On the dissolution of that firm a year later he became identified with the

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partnership firm of Moore & Canfield, which was continued until November 1, 1893, when the firm name became Moore & Goff. Abilities and study may make a learned man, but not an able lawyer; opportunities and practice are essential to the latter, and in the case of our subject the conditions have been most advantageous. His continuous association with his father and other members of the bar, who have left evidences of large-mindedness and successful practice, has aided in the impress of his individuality as a lawyer and as an advocate. His progress has been rapid and his acquirements substantial. As counselor he is distinguished for his foresightedness, good judgment, and diplomacy, and he has successfully guided and directed many large matters pertaining to legal affairs. Mr. Moore has always been a Democrat in politics, but has had no predilection for a political career. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Detroit, serving in that capacity for four years, from 1885 to 1889, and as president of the same the two later years. In 1896 he was selected as a delegate from Michigan to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and in the campaign following he exercised the inalienable right of independent action when his party took a position on the then paramount financial question which he did not approve. On June 28, 1883, he married Miss Jane C. Andrews, of Detroit, and two children, a son and a daughter, have been born to the twain. Mr. Moore is a member of the Detroit Club, and is an attendant of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church of Detroit. He is progressive and enterprising, and is always warmly interested in anything that concerns the welfare of his native city. He possesses an accommodating spirit, and a frank, open-hearted disposition that makes him exceedingly popular. These traits of character, coupled with strong purpose and much more than average ability, make him a leader in whatever project he becomes interested. His apparent financial instinct has been trained from an early year by the management of large business interests, which, owing to his father's ripening age, have devolved in a great degree upon him. His integrity as a business man and lawyer is unquestioned, and his fidelity to friends, and uniformly polite treatment of all with whom he comes in contact, has secured to him a host of friends, and his success in the past gives promise of greater good and higher achievements in the future.

HON. FRANCIS W. COOK, lawyer, Muskegon, was born October 30, 1848, in Chemung County, New York. In 1855 he accompanied his grandparents to Michigan, and was brought up by them. They first located in the town of Commerce, Oakland County, whence they removed a year later to a farm in the township of Victor, Clinton County. Our subject, like so many of the men whose lives are recorded in these pages, was most prominently identified with Michigan's growth and development, and who are of her most honored and successful citizens, had to obtain his early education in the district schools during the winter seasons, and share in the labors of seed-time and harvest and the farm during the summers. He early acquired a taste for the law, and in 1868 entered the office of Hon. J. G. Patterson, at Ovid, Clinton County, and was admitted to practice in May, 1870. Coming to Muskegon in December of that year, he opened an office, and actively engaged in the practice of his profession, devoting special attention to the criminal branch. In this connection he has been identified with many of the most noted trials, appearing either as attorney or counsel in defense or prosecution, in various sections of the State, and has for many years enjoyed a large law practice, especially as a trial lawyer. There is perhaps no attorney in Michigan whose name is more conspicuously associated with this branch of law practice than is his in the court records of the State, and Mr. Cook justly prides himself on the long list of successes which, with only an occasional defeat, has attended his efforts. In the political arena his has been one of the most noted and prominent names, and especially have his time and efforts been devoted to the welfare of the laboring man and the advancement of labor interests. In 1872 he was elected police justice of Muskegon, and held the office of city attorney for the year 1876. In 1882 a general strike of the laboring classes was inaugurated in Muskegon, one of the main demands being for a "ten-hour system." Acting as a mediator between the employers and the strikers, Mr. Cook was largely instrumental in securing this concession for the men. The same year, in recognition of his services in their behalf, he received the nomination on the labor ticket as representative of the district in the State Legislature, and defeated the candidate of the two old political parties, who had for that occasion joined forces. He had thus the honor of being the first man ever elected to the Michigan Legislature on a straight labor ticket. In the session of 1883 he was made a member of Judiciary Committee and Committees on Private Corporations and Harbors. Finding that there was no committee of the House to which matters pertaining to the labor interests could be referred, he introduced a resolution creating a Committee on Labor Interests, which was adopted, and Mr. Cook became its chairman. He introduced a bill in this session legalizing the ten-hour system throughout the State, which was then defeated, but subsequently was adopted, being reintroduced in the session of 1885 by Thomas B. Barry, of Saginaw. He also drew and obtained the passage of the bill creating the Labor Bureau, and many other bills in the interest of the laboring classes, which now remain laws of the State. In the spring of 1884 he was elected mayor of Muskegon, and inaugurated the system of street improvements, which has since largely contributed to the development of the city. In the fall of 1884 he was nominated by both Democratic and Greenback parties for attorney-general, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1890, from the city of Muskegon, running over three hundred votes ahead of his ticket, and took a prominent part in the legislation of the ensuing session. He drew and obtained the passage of the lien law, as well as many other important measures. In this session he served on Committees on Judiciary, Federal Relations, Corporations, etc., and brought to his aid in the active participation of work on the floor of the House a ready and cultivated mind, a quickness and brilliancy of repartee, and a magnetism of manner which made him one of the most influential and useful members to defend the interests of his section and to carry on legislative work. He has taken a prominent part in every campaign for the last twenty years as a Greenback Democrat, and made speeches for the National and State tickets in nearly every county in the State, under direction of the State Central Committee. For twenty-one years he has been an Oddfellow, having taken all the degrees of the Order, including the Encampment and Canton, and a membership in the Daughters of Rebekah. In 1883 he joined Muskegon Tent, No. 56, Knights of the Maccabees, and was Commander of the Tent, 1884. For nine consecutive years he has been a member of the Great Camp, where he has usually served on the Committee on Laws, and is now Deputy Great Commander of the State. In this Order he has been prominent in bringing its laws to their present state of efficiency. He also drafted the first constitution and ritualistic work of the Lady Maccabees, and at Kalamazoo offered an amendment to the constitution of the Order, making the Lady branch an auxiliary of the Order, and for several sessions pushed the matter until this end was attained. Mr. Cook is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as of several other societies of a similar nature. July 17, 1869, he was married to Miss Helen Bartholomew, of Laingsburg, Shiawassee County. They have one daughter, Miss Grace L., a graduate of the Muskegon Business College, and a stenographer in her father's law office in Muskegon. We are indebted to a citizen of Muskegon for the following pen-portrait of Mr. Cook: "Hon. Frank Cook is one of those characters so often found in this Western country, who owe neither to ancestry nor to fortuitous circumstances their success in life. He has been pre-eminently the 'architect of his own fortune.' He embodies in his mental character many of those attributes which are prerequisite to the lawyer who would rise in his profession above the common level of his fellows. These are exemplified in the careful preparation of his case, the study given to its minute and unimportant points, so that on its presentation in court his adversary finds every avenue of attack and defense guarded. Still further, he possesses a natural grace of manner, a fluency of speech and command of language which mark the orator born not made, and these have brought him into prominence in many of the most important cases, more especially in criminal practice in the courts of Michigan. As a public officer, he has brought to the administration of his duties an innate sense of justice, an active interest in the welfare alike of the poorest as of the wealthiest of his constituents, a deep knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, and having ever at heart the principle of accomplishing the greatest good for the greatest number. He takes an active interest in fraternal organizations, and has lent valued aid to the upbuilding and prosperity of those with which he is actively connected. In public affairs and in advancing the material interest of his home city, Mr. Cook has always been found among the most earnest workers and advocates of such improvements and enterprises as had for their aim the good of Muskegon. He occupies an honored and popular position in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, having always, by his geniality and affability of manner, his honesty and integrity of purpose, the command of their respect and esteem."

HON. THOMAS W. FERRY, of Grand Haven, deceased, United States Senator from Michigan, was born June 1, 1826, on the romantic and picturesque island of Mackinac—the island of Indian legend, the spot that was one of the first settlements by the white man in the great Northwest, and where his father, the Rev. William M. Ferry, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Union College, was a missionary to the Indians. Here, in the old mission-house, with Indians and whites for companions, young Ferry spent the first six years of his life. In 1834 the Rev. William M. Ferry removed with his family to the mainland; being the first white family to settle in the wilds of Western Michigan. Here, in the primeval forest, bordering on Lake Michigan, Mr. Ferry, with others, founded what has become the prosperous city of Grand Haven. The education imparted by his father amply equipped the future senator for the career that was to open before him. His first business occupation was that of a clerk in a store at Elgin, Illinois, which he relinquished, and returned to Grand Haven to become a co-laborer with his younger brother, E. P. Ferry, and their father in the lumber firm of Ferry & Sons, which concern developed into one of great magnitude. T. W. Ferry early in life evinced the true American spirit by taking an active part in public affairs, and his talent and ability were quickly recognized. In 1848, at the age of twenty-two, he was elected clerk of Ottawa County. In 1850 he was elected to the State House of Representatives. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate. For eight years he was a member of the Republican State Committee. He was delegate at large from Michigan, and one of the vice-presidents of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1863 he was appointed commissioner for Michigan of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, serving in the Lower House—to which he had been three times re-elected—until his election to the United States Senate, where he took his seat March 4, 1871. In the Lower House he served on the Committees on Post-offices and Post-roads, Militia, War Debts of the Loyal States, Naval Affairs, and on Rules. In the United States Senate his abilities and legislative experience received the speedy recognition of his being chosen chairman of the Committee on Revision of Rules, and being placed on the Committees on Finance, Post-offices, and District of Columbia, and of his being frequently elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate; by virtue of which he, upon the decease of Vice-President Wilson, November 22, 1875, became Acting Vice-President of the United States, and so continued until March 4, 1877, when, having been re-elected to the United

Sincerely Yours

T. W. Ferry

States Senate, he was again made president *pro tempore* of that august body. It was during his first term in the Senate that he was president of the joint-meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives that seated President Hayes, and upon Mr. Ferry devolved the momentous responsibility of signing the document that made Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States. Mr. Ferry was a man who did good service for his State, his country, and his political party, and performed this service at the expense of neglect of his own large private business. In 1883 he was candidate for a third term in the United States Senate—and then occurred one of the most remarkable political events of our country's history. The balloting began on January 16th, and continued until March 1st, eighty-one ballots having been taken. Mr. Ferry required, for election, sixty-seven votes, but was able to command but sixty-two. On retiring from the Senate he spent two years in travel through Europe and the Orient, taking England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Turkey, Egypt, and Palestine. He also went up the Nile, and on one occasion swam across the Jordan. On returning home he quietly settled down in the old homestead, and here, October 14, 1896, while at his home, death, in the form of apoplexy, came to him suddenly and peacefully, and thus passed from the active sphere of life one of the prominent figures in Michigan history. His fellow-citizens did his memory honor by draping the city in mourning, and on the 18th of October he was laid away in Lake Forest Cemetery, his remains being escorted by Company F of the Second Regiment of Infantry of the Michigan National Guard, and the honorary pall-bearers many old friends from different cities, the services being conducted by the Revs. S. Kennedy, of Grand Haven, and David Cooper, of Detroit.

ELIHU MONROE PECK (deceased), a one-time prominent lake captain, vessel-owner, and shipbuilder, of Detroit. In the development of the merchant marine of "America's great inland seas" it would, no doubt, be an invidious distinction to single out one man as the particular exponent of that energy and enterprise which has promoted the same to such a magnitude as to be the wonder of a most rapid age. But the lifelong connection of our subject as a designer, builder, and manager, left an impress upon the lake marine equaled by few, if any, of its veterans. As a pioneer in the shipbuilding industry and in the passenger and freight carrying trade, his advocacy and adoption of many new ideas has done much to mold the character of the business, and some of the most important changes in lake navigation are due to his creation. His name, therefore, must be inseparably connected with the history of the great lakes as, indeed, from his individuality alone has it drawn much inspiration. Captain Peck was born in Butternuts, Otsego County, New York. He was from one of those old and highly-respected New England families whose moral strength and respectability have toned the character of the entire nation, and among whose descendants are found many of her most favored sons. Early in life he followed the trade of ship-carpenter, and while yet young, he formed a partnership with Mr. I. U. Masters, in 1850, making the firm of Peck & Masters, shipbuilders, in Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was manager and designer. This company placed upon the lakes no less than one hundred sail and steam vessels, among them the two revenue cutters, *Sherman* and *Fessenden*, as well as many of the best of the old-time boats. Two years after the death of Mr Masters, which occurred in 1866, Captain Peck quit shipbuilding, and with Robert J. Hackett, of Detroit, organized the Northwestern Transportation Company, of which he remained president up to the time of his death. This company owned and controlled one of the largest fleets of modern vessels on the lakes. This company also established a regular line across Lake Michigan for passenger and freight traffic. To Captain Peck may be ascribed the revolution in the carrying trade from the ore regions of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, when, in 1870, he towed his schooner *Forest City*, ore-laden, down the lakes as a consort to the steamer *R. J. Hackett*. Previous to that time, cargoes had been moved by the slow process of schooners and small barks; but this venture proved the feasibility of, and inaugurated, the lake system of tows. In the financial crisis of 1873, Captain Peck was one of the few wealthy men to escape ruin, owing to his excellent credit. His integrity ever remained unquestioned, and his life prominently exemplified those traits of character as positively averse to all hypocrisy and sham. Before his death, which occurred May 8, 1896, it had often been said of him that his mannerism was strange; but it was no less true that beneath an apparent rough and rugged exterior was sheltered a disposition most generous and charitable, and that therein beat a heart most loving and kind. On September 29, 1845, he was married to Susan Ettling Rogers, of Bedford, Ohio, the widow who survives him. Two children, a son and a daughter, the issue of the union, died while young. Since the death of her son, in 1866, Mrs. Peck has been in delicate health. She has, however, been the constant companion of her husband in extensive travels and tours in the Old World, South America, etc. A sister, Mrs. Harriet West, of Hancock, New York, and two brothers, Edward T. Peck, of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, and Augustus H. Peck, of Port Jervis, N. Y., survive the dead captain. Although encompassed with varied and extensive business affairs, Captain Peck indulged in a fondness for literature, and when leisure moments came he was most often found in his spacious and well-appointed library. Interment of the remains of Captain Peck was made in the family burial-vault in Lake View Cemetery, at Cleveland, Ohio. The funeral was indeed as novel as it was impressive, the steamer *E. M. Peck*, in accordance with the wish of Mrs. Peck, being used to carry the body and attendants to Cleveland. The representation of business men, at both the Detroit and Cleveland docks, was of a most distinguished kind, showing the esteem and regard with which the deceased was held among former associates. Subsequently, resolutions were passed and engrossed, expressing most warm and kindly sentiment in behalf of the deceased captain by the vessel-owners of Detroit, at whose meetings in the past he had often presided, and also by the Lake Carriers' Association in session at Cleveland, of which body he was an active and honored member from its organization. Contemporary with the residence of the subject of this sketch in Michigan, and in the "City of the Straits," his personality has contributed only for their betterment, and in his passing away has left a memory and a name worthy of the emulation of a citizenship to come.

DR. EUGENE CARROLL SKINNER, of Detroit, was born, February 25, 1841, in Deerfield, adjoining the city of Utica, New York, and died at his home in Detroit, January 24, 1899. His father, the Rev. Dolphus Skinner, D. D., lived upon a farm, while devoting himself to the duties of the ministry and publishing and editing that pioneer among Universalist publications, the *Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate*. Brought up thus in the midst of the bitter sectarian conflict attending the promulgation of the new doctrine and the establishment of a sect then in its infancy, and consquently looked upon by other denominations with aversion, and often with hatred and contempt, we can hardly to-day realize that, even within this half century, so great a change has taken place in Christian feeling and enlightenment. Dolphus Skinner was born, May 4, 1800, in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, one of a family of eight sons and a daughter, his father being Timothy Skinner. Having educated himself for the Universalist ministry, and preached in the villages of New Hampshire and Vermont, he, in 1825, married Gratia Walker, daughter of Leonard Walker, Esq., of Springfield, Vermont, and took up his first pastorate in Saratoga Springs, from which, in 1827, he removed to Utica, where he made his permanent home, dying in 1869. He left a widow, who died in Detroit in 1893, in her ninetieth year, and two sons, the elder being Dr. Francis R. Skinner, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and Dr. Eugene C. Skinner, of Detroit, Michigan. Eugene C. Skinner received his early education in the schools of Utica and vicinity, graduating at the Utica Free Academy in 1858, under the guidance of George C. Sawyer, the principal of the academy. The following year he entered Tufts College, Massachusetts, taking a special course of two years, studying particularly mathematics and the sciences, history, and languages. Finishing his course in 1861, he studied some months in Boston, at Comer's Commercial College, and taking up music and German. Returning to Utica, he entered the office of Hon. Francis Kernan, studying law for a time with Mr. Kernan, and later with Hon. Roscoe Conkling. When Lincoln issued his call for three hundred thousand more troops in 1862, he dropped his studies and entered the army July 28, 1862, as private in the One-hundred-and-seventeenth New York Volunteers, the regiment being commanded by Colonel (afterward General) William R. Pease, of the regular army, and known at home as the Fourth Oneida Regiment. The regiment served for three years in connection with the Armies of the James and the Potomac, its field of operations, after leaving Washington, being largely along and in the vicinity of the coast, from Fortress Monroe to Florida. It was at different times attached to the Ninth, Tenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Corps. During the fall and winter of 1862-63 the army lay in the vicinity of Washington, fortifying, raiding, and making various expeditions into the surrounding country. In the spring and summer of 1863, there were the operations about Suffolk, and in June the Dix expedition up the Peninsula against Richmond, while Mead, with the main army, in Pennsylvania, was conducting the maneuvers culminating in the battle of Gettysburg. The winter following, the regiment made part of the expedition south along the coast to Folly Island, from which raids and sallies were made to John's Island and other points, returning to the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, Virginia, to prepare for the campaign of 1864. The work of 1864 consisted of the expedition to City Point and Bermuda Hundreds, to cut Richmond off from the South, under General B. F. Butler, and the various battles about Richmond and Petersburg, which followed. The regiment took part in most of the important movements of the year—losing heavily in some of the engagements—from the battle at Drewry's Bluff, and the assault on Petersburg, the mine explosion, and the battles at Cold Harbor, to the capture of Fort Harrison and the subsequent bloody attack upon Fort Gilmer, with other engagements of less importance. Mr. Skinner in the meantime had at intervals risen from the ranks, serving as sergeant, first sergeant until May, 1864, commissioned second lieutenant May 28, 1864, and first lieutenant November 30, 1864. For the greater part of the year 1864 he acted as adjutant of the regiment, taking command of his company after the battle at the Darbytown Road, and before the collection of Butler's army for its new Southern expedition. At the attack upon Fort Gilmer he received several painful but not dangerous wounds from shrapnel and shells, being struck by four pieces. After a few days in the field hospital he rejoined the regiment, taking part in the repulse of Lee, on October 7th, and other engagements. In December, took place Butler's fiasco—his attack upon, or rather failure to attack, Fort Fisher. The Second Division of the Tenth Army Corps, which took part in this nautical operation, after a hard experience of some weeks on shipboard, and some days on land, returned to their former quarters north of the James River, but were immediately reorganized to perform the same duty under command of that reliable soldier, General Terry. This time there was no failure. The troops were soon landed above Fort Fisher, upon the peninsula, the ironclads renewed their splendid bombardment, and after a couple of days' preparation the assault was made. The One-hundred-and-seventeenth Regiment was assigned the honor, as right of the line, of leading the charge, supported by the rest of the First Brigade and the whole division. The brigade, under command of the gigantic and fearless General Curtis, led the way. The fort was defended on the land side by a high palisade of logs, with the usual broad moat filled with water, and a high parapet of earth rising thirty to forty feet. After a short word of encouragement to his company, Lieutenant Skinner urged them

E. C. Skinner

on at the order to charge, and was himself the first man of the brigade to penetrate the palisade, through a hole broken by the ships' shells, and climbed the parapet with the regiment. The troops having landed from the small boats in a heavy surf, obliging many to jump into the water nearly to their necks, the blade of his sword had slipped from its scabbard and gone to the bottom. So his only weapon in the combat, until the capture of some Rebel officers from whom he obtained a blade, was an empty scabbard. Soon after reaching the top of the parapet, Lieutenant Skinner received a gunshot wound through the right arm, rendering it useless. He, however, continued with his men until a secure lodgment was effected in the fort, and the success of the assault was assured, when he retired to the surgeon's tent for treatment. After this brilliant battle, which continued seven hours before the last of the enemy were taken, the corps joined General Sherman in his march northward to meet Grant. Returning to his regiment as soon as possible, he marched with it from Raleigh to City Point, and the army being disbanded, the One-hundred-and-seventeenth Regiment was sent to Syracuse, New York, for final discharge, in June, 1865. Lieutenant Skinner was brevetted captain "for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Fisher." War was with him a purely patriotic matter, as was in evidence at the time of his enlistment, when he returned his bounty money and went to help his country solely for his country's sake. After being released from the army, Captain Skinner returned to the study of law, entering the Law School of Columbia College, in New York, in the fall of 1865, under that eminent scholar and teacher, Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., and graduating in the spring of 1867. He received the prize of two hundred dollars, awarded for the best essay in the Department of Constitutional Law, which was under the charge of the distinguished Dr. Francis Lieber. A warm personal friendship existed between Mr. Skinner and Dr. Lieber, continuing until the death of the latter. Upon graduation from the Law School, which admitted him to the bar of New York, Mr. Skinner, with a few other students, attended a special examination before the Supreme Court, then in session in the city, and again was successful, receiving particular commendation from the court. May 16, 1867, he took degree LL. B., and also received honorary degree of Master of Arts from Tufts College, where he was a generous donor to the museum and library. In previous visits to the West, and after consultation with friends, Mr. Skinner had become favorably impressed with Detroit as a place for his future work. Though offered excellent inducements to remain in Utica, by friends, and especially by Mr. Conkling, he removed to Detroit in September, 1867, and since made it his home. The next, year after coming to Detroit, Mr. Skinner returned to Utica to marry Miss Sara M. Philleo, daughter of Dr. Bonaparte Philleo, who descended from a fine old Huguenot family. Their beautiful home, opposite Cass Park, became a much frequented resort for a multitude of friends—young and old were always sure of a welcome and a visit of good cheer. Mr. Skinner had visited several cities in the West, to inspect their systems of making abstracts of land titles, receiving many courtesies at the hands of the proprietors of such works, particularly at Chicago, where the Chase Brothers and J. G. Shortall were compiling those volumes which, after the fire of 1871, were their only source of information as to land titles, the official records having been destroyed. Mr. Skinner, in company with Mr. John Ward, of the firm of Ward & Palmer, lawyers, at once set about to make an abstract of the land titles of Wayne County and the city of Detroit. Mr. Skinner, having immediate charge of the work, gave it his whole attention, Mr. Ward meantime continuing his law practice. The expense involved was large, as books and paper had to be made specially for the purpose. A large number of men were employed in copying the records in the offices of the register of deeds, the United States land office, Probate Court, and all the courts of record of Wayne County, as well as the books in the treasurers' offices, both city and county. Many private and Church records were copied, and all this mass of official and historical matter was entered in the abstract books. Each parcel of land in city and county had its own separate page and account, where could be found its complete chain of title and official history. Mr. Skinner, with his office force, was six years in so preparing and perfecting the books that perfect abstracts of title could be given to the public. From that time business centered in the office, the labor of copying records and transferring them to the books increasing yearly with the growth of the city; but the call for abstracts also increasing, so that the business soon became profitable. After conducting the abstract business without intermission for nearly seventeen years, Mr. Skinner sold all his interest in it to Mr. C. M. Burton, in the spring of 1884. During these years, Mr. Skinner had also been interested in some scientific and educational matters. In the fall of 1871, the Michigan State Poultry Association was formed, Mr. Skinner being made secretary and treasurer. This office he held for five successive years, until the destruction by fire of the warehouse containing the property of the society, which was then dissolved. Exhibitions were given each of the five years, embracing not only poultry and pet stock, but also horticultural, pomological, and floral exhibits, by the several societies interested in those branches; also dogs, wild animals, cats, etc., and most interesting displays of fish, under the auspices of the State Fish Commission. At the last exhibition of the society, the Detroit Art Association, of which Mr. Skinner was secretary and treasurer, joined with the Poultry Association in a fine loan collection of paintings contributed by citizens of this and other States. On March 27, 1874, was founded the Detroit Scientific Association, the first meeting being held in Professor J. M. B. Sill's Young Ladies' Seminary, on the northwest corner of Fort and Wayne Streets, the site of the present Federal Building. At this meeting, Dr. George P. Andrews was chosen president; E. C. Skinner, first vice-president; J. M. B. Sill, second vice-president; E. Woolfenden, recorder; Dr. A. B. Lyons, secretary; J. C. Holmes, librarian. Other members were

D. Farrand Henry, Frederick Stearns, H. Gillman, C. B. Hubbard, etc. In 1876, Mr. Skinner was president of the association, which collected a large and valuable museum. This was free to the public, as were also the scientific lectures given weekly every winter for many years. In 1884, Mr. Skinner having disposed of his interest in the abstract of titles, and finding his health impaired by the severe application incident to the office work, determined to resume his scientific studies as a means of rest and pleasure. He directed his attention to medicine, entered the Detroit College of Medicine as a student, pursuing the full course, and was graduated in the class of 1887. Having been chosen president of his class each year of his course, he was, at its close, elected president of the Alumni Association, and again elected for the two succeeding years. In 1889 he was asked by the trustees of the college to enter the Faculty, and was given the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, lecturing also upon sanitary science, and later upon zoölogy. During his incumbency as secretary three new departments were added to the college course—those of Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Veterinary Surgery—it being the desire of Dr. Skinner and some others of the Faculty to enlarge the college work, and found a university. The Detroit College of Law was just organized, and was given room at the College of Medicine for its lectures. The university idea, in process of development, will be an accomplished fact in due time. After a connection with the college of three years as secretary, Dr. Skinner resigned in 1892, on account of failing health, and since devoted his time to his private business interests, continuing, however, to give occasional lectures in the Departments of Dentistry and Veterinary Medicine, and to take an unabated interest in its affairs. One of Dr. Skinner's most intimate friends wrote of him, in life, as follows: "Mr. Skinner is in stature somewhat above the average height, spare in form, unincumbered by a single ounce of superfluous flesh, very erect, of strong constitution, tireless physically as well as mentally, rapid and of remarkable precision and accuracy in whatever he does, making no false motions in his activities, an indefatigable and swift worker, muscles as tough and elastic as steel, oblivious to extremes of temperature, makes little use of an overcoat in the Michigan winter; fond of sturdy, physical exercise, especially of walking. His eyes give true indication of large observing power, and form, perhaps, his most striking and characteristic feature, while the general expression of his face, the poise of his head, and his carriage give an impression of great promptness, courage in affairs, boldness in enterprise, and thorough honesty and frankness; and these are the salient characteristics of the man as he is read by all his acquaintances and friends; and these have made him what he is—a trusted counselor, an unflinching friend, and a successful business man. These qualities have also won for him, very deservedly, a host of friends who believe in him and love him." He was president of Bohemian Club, secretary of Barnard Law Club, member of Detroit Library and Medical Association, of the Literary Society of Detroit, College of Medicine, Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity, G. A. R., Society of Army of Potomac, Military Order of Loyal Legion, Michigan Club, Sons of American Revolution, Michigan Political Association, Michigan Academy of Sciences, New England Club. Yet with all these interests he found time to keep up French, German, Italian, and Latin. "But better than all these, he grew into the hearts and lives of all who knew him by his genial and sincere ways." He was especially a friend and adviser of the young who were trying to make their way in the world. In a paper in memory of Dr. Skinner, prepared by the Loyal Legion of United States of which he was a member, it says: "We can not portray his many deeds of heroism in battle, his perseverance and patient endurance in memorable campaigns in the field. . . . Possessed of remarkable earnestness and ardor in the service, he was always distinguished, not only for intrepid bravery in battle, but also for the highest standard of excellence as a man and a soldier in the performance of duty. His name and fame as a soldier and citizen rank high in the annals of this Commandery, and now belong to the splendid heritage bequeathed to posterity by the Grand Army of the Republic. . . . He has lived worthily in our midst over a quarter of a century since the contest closed, and we are happy to speak of him as a man, and a citizen of the community in which he lived, in terms of the highest character." Dr. Skinner was a man of many parts, of unusual and diversified attainments, and by his death Detroit lost one of her most eminent and highly-esteemed citizens. Mrs. Skinner and their daughter, Eugenia Gratia, and son, Otis, were left to mourn his loss, two sons, having previously died in infancy, and a third son Francis Dolphus, in 1891 at the age of ten years. His remains were interred at Utica, New York, the early home of both himself and wife.

HON. WILLIAM LOOK, lawyer and ex-judge, is a native of Detroit, where he was born March 16, 1857. His father was Arnold Nicholas Look, a mechanic in humble circumstances, but withal a man of intelligence and high respectability. He was a native of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Bezirk, of Dusseldorf, Germany. His grandfather, Jean Look, a veteran of "Napoleon," who accompanied the great military leader on his Peninsular campaign, and participated in many of the memorable battles that convulsed Continental Europe in the early part of the century, came to the United States in 1850. He had served under Marshals Davoust, Massena, and Soult, and participated in all the engagements in the campaign that terminated with Austerlitz. Afterward he was at the battle of Lobau, and still later took part in the defeat of Archduke Charles at Wagram. After Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, Jean Look was mustered out of service at Hamburg, Germany. This was in 1814. He bore the decoration of the Legion of Honor of the minor order, and several severe wounds, the marks of which he carried to the grave, and which testified to the character of his services. When, in 1869, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon was celebrated in Detroit, Jean Look, as the oldest living veteran of Napoleon, was chosen president of the day.

William Look

He died, October 5, 1876, aged ninety years and three months, respected and honored for an exemplary life and valorous deeds which had received the recognition of his sovereign. Cares and business perplexities came to Judge Look very early in life. He was the eldest of eight children, and at an early age the responsibility of maintaining the family in large part devolved upon his shoulders. When twelve years of age he entered the office of his uncle, Judge Joseph Kuhn, in the capacity of office boy. He evinced such marked aptitude in mastering the details of an extensive and intricate business that, two years later, his uncle made an extended tour of Europe, leaving the boy in sole charge. Judge Kuhn, besides doing the largest private banking business in Detroit, dealt largely in real estate, and possessed a large *clientèle* of people, whose business affairs he managed. There were mortgages to be drawn up, deeds, leases, etc., to be executed, and appraisals of land to be made; and the cosmopolitan character of the people doing business with the institution made it necessary for him to have a thorough knowledge of the German language. During this time the boy had the helpful advice of Hon. William B. Wesson, a man of large affairs, yet who was never so busy that he could not find time to give valuable assistance to the conscientious, prudent, overworked lad; and Judge Look, in referring to the circumstances that shaped his life, quickened his perceptions, and inculcated sound habits of business, never fails to award the proper meed of praise to this early preceptor, now dead. With the exception of a short time spent at St. Mary's Academy in Detroit, Judge Look acquired his education in the office and in the solitude of his home, by attention, observation, and diligent reading and study. He took up the study of law when a mere lad, and having no regular preceptor, often had occasion to seek the assistance of such men as Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Hon. Otto Kirchner, Hon. Edwin F. Conely, Hon. William C. Maybury, and Hon. James A. Randall, who treated him with kindness and consideration, and straightened out many a knotty problem for him. His law readings were necessarily desultory and irregular, because his duties were yearly becoming more harassing and exacting. He was finally admitted to the bar in 1880, and, with his business training in the office of Judge Kuhn, he came to the bar far better equipped as a lawyer than three-fourths of the young lawyers seeking practice. In 1885, Mr. Look was elected a member of the Board of Councilmen, a municipal board now defunct, to fill an unexpired term. He at once took rank as the most earnest opponent of the loose relations between corporation contractors and the city government, and often had to stand alone in the advocacy of some proposition or principle affecting these relations. In the fall of 1885, Mr. Look accepted a renomination, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, leading his ticket by over fifteen hundred votes. While a member of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. Look resisted the act of 1885 governing the appointment of the Board of Registration and Election, alleging that it was unconstitutional. After considerable difficulty his party colleagues were induced to support him in his position, with the result that the Supreme Court, at the October term in 1885, declared the act to be unconstitutional. His other acts, while a member of this important body, were characterized by the same clear conception; and while he often lacked the necessary support to carry his point, subsequent developments almost invariably vindicated his judgment. The Legislature had passed a bill in 1887 for the abolition of the Board of Councilmen, when Mr. Look accepted a nomination as one of the judges of the Wayne County Circuit Court (Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan), and was subsequently elected by a handsome majority. Judge Look's mind was essentially judicial. From his early youth he had been in positions where his powers of analysis were brought into constant play. He took his place on the bench, one of the youngest men who had filled that important position, and disposed of the cases assigned him with such rapidity, and yet with such discretion, as to excite the surprise and gratification of both public and bar. Some of his decisions brought him into general notice throughout the country. During the eight months of Judge Look's service on the bench he dispatched an enormous amount of business, and the number of appeals from his decisions was surprisingly small. Among his most noted decisions was the one in the case of Beattishill *vs.* The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. In that decision he laid down the principle that a child of tender years could not be held capable of being guilty of contributory negligence, and could not be bound by the negligence of its parents. The noted extradition case involving the notorious Ed Rice, "Punch" Mason, and George D. Stewart, called forth another decision which brought Judge Look to the notice of the legal profession throughout the country. In that case he held that the governor of the State exercised a judicial function in performing certain duties, and that his passing upon the application for a warrant of extradition was a judicial act. In these, as well as other important opinions, he was upheld by the Supreme Court. Mr. Look was married, July 22, 1879, to Miss Christina Audretsch, a daughter of Martin Audretsch, who established the first pottery in Michigan, and was one of the oldest pioneers thereof. Four children have been born to them—three girls and one boy. Mr. Look has one of the largest law practices in the city. He is a Democrat in politics, and prominently identified with all German societies of Detroit, of which a number count him among their most prominent members. He is highly esteemed, not only by the people of German extraction, but by the citizens at large, who know his integrity and appreciate his ability in his calling. He is unquestionably one of the most prominent German-American citizens of Detroit, and very seldom a festival or a meeting of importance is held without Judge Look being invited to address his fellow-citizens of German descent, a sure sign of his popularity.

Hon. Randolph Manning, of Pontiac, Oakland County, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in Plainfield, Union County, New Jersey, May 19, 1804, came to Michigan in 1832, and died suddenly at his home in Pontiac while in conversation with his daughter, on the evening of August 31, 1864. He was a son of Samuel Manning, of Plumfield, New Jersey. He studied law in New York City, and came to the Territory of Michigan well equipped for the practice of his profession, which he entered upon at Pontiac. His value and worth were very speedily recognized; for within three years he was called upon as a delegate to the convention, charged with the duty of drawing up a State Constitution. Here he took a distinguished part as a member of the Committee on Judiciary. In 1842 he was made chancellor of the Court of Chancery. In 1835 he was Secretary of State during a part of the incumbency of Governor Mason. In 1836 he was elected to the State Senate, and held the office for one term. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and before the expiration of his term, was re-elected in 1861. He served also as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. In political faith in early life he was a Democrat; but left the party on the slavery question, and became a Republican; and his religious affiliations were with the Baptist denomination. Judge Manning was twice married, first to Miss Eliza F. Randolph, of Plainfield, New Jersey, February 29, 1832, who died February 28, 1846, leaving one child, Camilla Manning, who married James A. Jacokes in 1867, and died November 21, 1890. August 17, 1848, he was again married, to Miss Eliza W. Carley, of Detroit, Michigan. His second wife died January 13, 1859. Of this marriage there were four children, of whom two survive her—Randolph Manning, born November 28, 1851, and Isabella, born April 27, 1856. They are still living. The late Hon. Jacob M. Howard, in speaking of Judge Manning, paid him tribute in the following language: "In each position he occupied before the public, Judge Manning showed himself a man of spotless integrity, sound, discriminating judgment, and of a capacity that enabled him to fill every office with honor to himself and advantage to the State. I need not say that in all the relations of private life he was as faultless as it has pleased Heaven to leave human nature; gentle in manners, without ostentation, true and constant in his principles, charitable and forbearing, benevolent and kindly, frugal without parsimony; beloved of old and young, rich and poor, taking an active interest in whatever concerned good neighborhood, in whatever affected the community at large; without an enemy in the wide world."

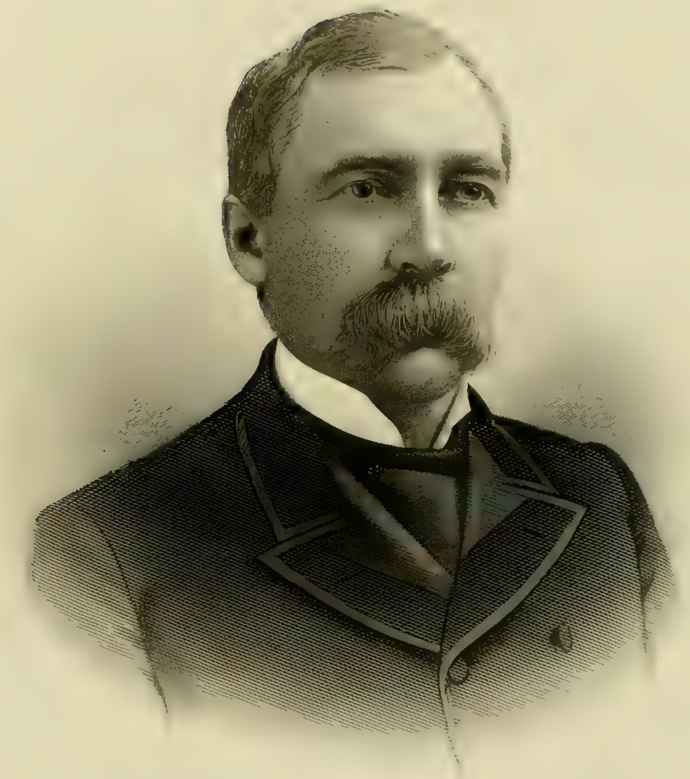
Captain John Baptiste Ford, a national character, who, within the last decade, has brought into the industrial life of Michigan unlimited capital, indomitable will, tireless energy, and a wonderful business vision, to be applied to the development of one of its material, though long hidden, resources. His personality has affected the affairs of the "Wolverine State," as, indeed, it has left an impress upon the entire Union. His individuality emphasizes the high favor of American citizenship, and illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to earnest, persevering, young men possessing the courage of their convictions, and determined to be the architects of their own fortunes; and his career indisputably proves that neither wealth nor social position nor influential friends are essential to the attainment of eminent usefulness, honorable distinction, and true success, in entering upon the work of life. As a man's rank among his contemporaries should be determined by the beneficence of his deeds, then the subject of this sketch has not lived in vain. Captain Ford's life record has been worthy of the appreciation of his fellow-men, and should be a subject for study and emulation in generations to come. Did space permit, it would be interesting to give exhaustive examination of the family antecedents of our subject, to relate more particularly the record of others of his name and blood, and to analyze more closely the social and economic conditions which made possible his career; but the mere outline given must suffice, and, with treatment almost as brief, the story of his own earlier years must be dismissed. Captain John Baptiste Ford is a native of Kentucky. He was born at Danville on the 17th day of November, 1811, and is a lineal descendant of a prominent family of French colonists, the paternal head of which was Jean Baptiste le Fort, who established himself in America in the early part of the sixteenth century. The environments characteristic of pioneer life left Mr. Ford's boyhood days without noteworthy incident. He embraced the advantages which the common schools then afforded, and was early apprenticed to the saddlery trade. When twenty-one years of age he settled in Indiana, and there for some years engaged in the manufacture of saddles. His indomitable courage and enterprise soon led him into larger business enterprises, so that, in 1854, we find him conducting flourishing shipbuilding yards on the banks of the Ohio River, at New Albany, Indiana. Rolling and iron mills were soon connected, and to Captain Ford is due the distinction of being the first man in America to build a ship throughout, thereby meriting the title commonly prefixed to his name. When the dark clouds of civil war came over this nation in 1861, his patriotism, coupled with his business energy, were of invaluable service to the Government in the building of rapid steamboats, which were commissioned for the transportation of troops, etc., on the Ohio, Mississippi, and other rivers. Subsequent to the close of the War of the Rebellion, his former business interests proving less profitable, he, in 1868, embarked in the plate-glass industry, it being of further historic note that he became the pioneer manufacturer of the same in this country. Prior to the year mentioned all plate-glass used in America was imported; and before Captain Ford had demonstrated that it was practicable to make that product as cheaply and as excellent in quality in this country as that manufactured in Europe, he spent years in study and investigation, used up the capital he had amassed in former years in the experiment, and, at the age of seventy-one years, was practically penniless. That he is possessed of determination and pluck is exemplified by the fact that since that time he has recouped his fortune, and has become a multi-millionaire. In 1880, Captain Ford removed

J B Ford

the base of his business operations from New Albany, Indiana, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he established the Pittsburg Plate-glass Company, which has a capital of ten million dollars, being to-day one of our great national industries, employing thousands of workmen in its factories located in the thriving municipalities of Creighton, Ford City, and Tarentum, on the Allegheny River, there making the best quality of plate-glass in the world, and one hundred and seventy-five per cent cheaper to the consumer than when we depended upon a foreign production. The name of Captain Ford first became closely linked with the industrial affairs of Michigan in the year 1890. Then establishing the Michigan Alkali Company, he began, at Wyandotte, the manufacture of soda-ash and its by-products, an enterprise which has opened up another field in the resources of this Commonwealth already prodigious in its results. For the manufacture of these chemicals two immense plants have been constructed at Wyandotte at an expenditure of over three million dollars. The same comprise a total of three hundred and twenty acres of land, with a frontage of one and a half miles on the Detroit River, covering a bed of rock-salt three hundred feet in thickness, which is reached by twenty wells driven to the depth of twelve hundred feet. Besides river docks, the best of railway shipping facilities are provided. An average production of over four hundred tons per diem is maintained, including the items of soda-ash, caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, and Portland cement. These articles named, up to a few years ago, were all produced and sold to us by foreign countries. The *personnel* of the Michigan Alkali Company includes only members of the Ford family. At the reorganization of the corporation in 1896, Captain Ford was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, as president. J. B. Ford, Jr., his grandson, retained his former position as vice-president and general manager; Dr. George P. McNichol, Edward Ford's son-in-law, remained its secretary and treasurer; another grandson, E. Leyden Ford, becoming its purchasing agent. The two sons, Edward and Emory L., men of thrift and efficient business capacity, from 1880 to 1896, were, respectively, the president and general manager, and treasurer of the Pittsburg Plate-glass Company, from which corporation the Fords retired in 1897. Since Captain Ford first took advantage of the immense alkali deposits underlying the section of the State before referred to, a wonderful impetus has been given to the establishment and promotion of other industries, and the possibilities for the early future development of that territory along the lower Detroit River are far from comprehension. Another enterprise for which, in recent years, Captain Ford has exhibited a lively interest, and in which he now retains a just pride, is the founding of Ford City, Pennsylvania, the same being situated forty miles from Pittsburg, on the eastern bank of the Allegheny River. The Pittsburg Plate-glass Company having there acquired a large section of land beyond the requirements of a location for one of its factories, Captain Ford caused the same to be platted, had erected over four hundred houses, and otherwise became the benefactor of the new-born city by erecting a church and parsonage, and, later, presenting a thirty-thousand-dollar library to the same. A permanent organization, known as the J. B. Ford Statue Association, composed of employés of the local glass-works, has caused to be erected a composite statue, of granite and bronze, of Captain Ford, at a cost of six thousand dollars, and which stands in the patronymic city in his honor. There are thousands of American workingmen who have been the beneficiaries of his thrift, courage, and enterprise, in establishing industries in this country for their employment at American wages. He has never experienced the modern strike or boycott. His employés have universally been devoted to him, and he is their friend—a thoroughly kind, though a very acute and firm, employer. They have, in many pleasant and agreeable ways, at New Albany, Indiana; at Pittsburg, Creighton, Ford City, and Tarentum, Pennsylvania; and at Wyandotte, Michigan, evidenced their favor and regard for him. In 1831, Captain Ford married Miss Mary Bower, a lady of much strength of character and many womanly graces, who shared the vicissitudes of his career until her death, which occurred January 13, 1897, at their home in Creighton, Pennsylvania, her native State. Personally, and as may have been anticipated from preceding facts, the subject of this biographical review is possessed of strong physical and mental characteristics. While he has nearly reached the age of four-and-a-half score years, he is still hale, active, and vigorous. Politically he was a "Henry Clay Whig," and later has given untiring allegiance to the tenets held by the Republican party. He has long been an honored and an influential member of the American Protective Tariff League, and believes in the policy of protection for American industries and labor. Patriotic, public-spirited, charitable, and philanthropic,—these epitomize some of the qualities of his mind and heart. He is a man to whom the most envious can scarcely grudge success, so well has he earned it, so well does he use it, so entirely does he lack pride of purse. He is kind, unaffected, approachable, unspoiled. Every comer has a claim upon his courteous attention, and the irascibility so common among busy men is entirely foreign to his character. His success has been entirely of his own winning. If ever there was a self-made man, the title belongs to him, and in these days, when so many agitators and demagogues are preaching the pernicious doctrine that labor and capital are distinct, and even antagonistic, divided by a natural barrier which no man may pass, the record of such a life is worth the making for the lesson it conveys. In 1899 he gave ten thousand dollars to the Presbyterian Church of Wyandotte, and ten thousand dollars to the Methodist Church at Wyandotte. In 1899 the scientific society of France, known as "L'Académie Parisienne des Inventeurs," placed his name on the roll of honor of the society, as the originator of the plate-glass industry. The society is one of the oldest in the world, and to become a member one must have invented something of unusual benefit to mankind. Captain Ford was presented with a gold medal by the society. On November 17, 1899, the city of Wyandotte observed the eighty-eighth anniversary of Captain Ford's birth as "Ford-Day," making it a civic holiday by resolution passed by the Council. Schools and stores were closed, and the city throughout was gayly decorated with flags, hardly a store or a home in the entire city neglecting to thus show appreciation in honor of the man who had done so much to make the city of Wyandotte the prosperous community that it is.

RICHARD P. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Farrand, Williams & Clark, of Detroit, is a descendant of an ancient and honorable Welsh family. His father, William Williams, of the Oliver Cromwell-Williams family, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother, Emma (Prytherch) Williams, a lineal descendant of the old Welsh kings who resided on the estate which had been in the possession of the Prytherch family for over nine hundred years. There were seven children in this particular branch of the Williams family, of whom five were sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch, Richard P., being the fifth member. He was born on the celebrated Isle of Anglesea, Wales, July 23, 1846, and when fourteen years of age he was sent to a private school for ministers' sons at Birmingham, England, where he remained two years. He then went to grammar school at Liverpool, England, through two terms, and after that returned to his home in Wales. His parents had determined upon having him remain in Wales permanently, and take charge of the estate; but as it was, in accordance with English law, entailed to his eldest brother, he decided, in 1868, upon coming to America whence two brothers had already preceded him. He came straight to Detroit, where both of these brothers were located and prospering. Through their influence he obtained employment with the old established wholesale drug-house of Farrand, Sheley & Company. He was well equipped by nature and education for the facing and conquering of every difficulty that might incidentally obstruct his progress, and through persevering diligence he very early gained the confidence of his employers who recognized and duly appreciated his aptitude for business. He was rapidly pushed to the front, but not so fast, however, but what he had time to acquire a thorough knowledge of each department of the entire business. In 1879 the firm was reorganized, and Mr. Williams was admitted to the partnership. In 1890 the firm was again changed to Farrand, Williams & Clark, but through all the varied changes the venerable founder of the house, Mr. Jacob S. Farrand, invariably remained at the head. It was, in a large degree, to the business sagacity of this gentleman that Mr. Williams gives credit for his success in the commercial world. Michigan has never claimed as a citizen a more thorough, conscientious and painstaking merchant than Mr. Farrand, who came to Michigan in 1825, and who, before he had reached his majority, had formed a partnership and opened a drug-house in Detroit, which proved to be the nucleus for one of the largest establishments of its kind on the American continent, the business amounting to over one million dollars annually. He remained in actual leadership until removed by death on April 3, 1891. In addition to his interest in the firm mentioned, Mr. Williams also became president of the Peninsular White Lead and Color Works, a director in the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, as well as a stockholder in the Commercial National Bank, of Detroit, of which his brother, Morris L. Williams, is vice-president and cashier. Besides the brother mentioned, Mr. Williams has still another in Detroit, John P. Williams, who is with the American Exchange National Bank; while a third brother, W. P. Williams, became secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, of London, England, which is a very significant position in a very important society, the object of which is to train young men for government ships. In politics Mr. Williams is a conservative Republican, but troubles himself very slightly with political questions. He is a zealous member of the First Presbyterian Church, the welfare of which is very close to his heart. December 7, 1882, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Olive C. Farrand, daughter of his late associate in business, Hon. Jacob S. Farrand. A leading citizen of Detroit, when asked to furnish a few personal references to Mr. Williams's worth as a business man and citizen, said: "In social life, Richard P. Williams is very easy of approach and ready to estimate all men by what they are, and not by what they possess. In his mental make-up he has the faculty of seeing clear through to the end of an investment before entering upon it; but when once committed to it he has sufficient courage to see it to the end. He is, in all truth, a worthy public-spirited citizen, and has therefore been a most useful man in the community in which he cast his lot when a young man."

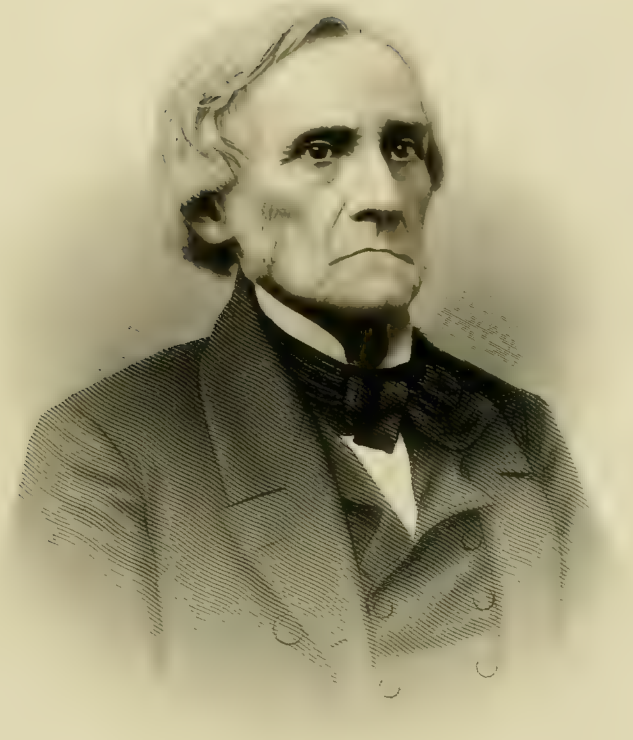
HON. LOUIS KANITZ, manufacturer, of Muskegon, was born in the village of Warnitz, Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, September 20, 1839. His father, Gottlieb Kanitz, held the position of inspector of the estate of a German nobleman, Count von der Osten. His wife was Caroline Olen, by whom he had seven children, Louis being the oldest son. Besides Louis, three daughters survive, who are residents of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Gottlieb Kanitz was a man of liberal tendencies, and in the troublous times of 1848–49, identified himself with the movement for the greater liberation of Germany. His sympathies in this connection threw a cloud upon him in his official capacity, and in 1852 he came with his family to America. He located in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, intending to engage in buying and selling land; but his health failed, and he died in the following spring. His widow died shortly afterwards, and our subject at thirteen years of age found himself at the head of a family of five, with one exception all younger than himself, without means, and in a strange land, whose language and customs were equally unknown to him. He had obtained a rudimentary education in the schools of Germany, and this, with a sound constitution, was his capital. He worked for a time on a farm, and later learned the trade of a baker, and visited Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities in following this avocation, returning to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1858. On President Lincoln's call for seventy-



R. P. Williams

five thousand volunteers, in April, 1861, a company was organized, at Fond du Lac, of which he was a member; but its services were at the time refused, the State's quota having been already made up. General Franz Sigel, then colonel of the Third Missouri Infantry, was organizing a "Turner" regiment at St. Louis at this time, and Mr. Kanitz, with eleven other volunteers, paid their own railroad fare to that city for the purpose of joining this regiment. He was mustered in as a private in Company H, Seventeenth Missouri Infantry. This regiment became a part of the Army of the Southwest, then under the command of General John C. Fremont, and was engaged in opposition to the Rebel army under the command of General Price, then operating in Missouri. Numerous battles and skirmishes were fought in and about Springfield, the most celebrated conflict of the campaign being the charge of Fremont's body-guard, resulting in the capture of three thousand prisoners. After General Fremont was relieved of this command, the army was divided, Sigel's Division being quartered at Rolla, Missouri, until January, 1862. His Division was then made a part of the army under General S. R. Curtis, which defeated General Price at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 8, 9, 1862, and drove the Rebel army into Texas. After the battle of Pea Ridge the army operated against Little Rock, Arkansas. In crossing the Little Red River, May 19, 1862, the company of which Mr. Kanitz was a member lost in a skirmish no less than thirty-two men out of forty. The campaign against Little Rock was then abandoned, the army being directed to rendezvous at Helena, Arkansas. In the fall of 1862, on Price again invading Missouri, they took the field to operate against him, and on December 21st the division joined the army of General Sherman at the commencement of the Vicksburg campaign. The regiment of which Mr. Kanitz's company formed a part participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December 28th, 29th, and 30th, and in the skirmishes and fighting incident to the attack on Vicksburg. Later they were conveyed by transports, and on January 11 and 12, 1863, captured the fort known as Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, taking about seven thousand prisoners. Returning to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, they afterwards joined the Yazoo Pass expedition, and, returning, remained in camp at Young's Point, until General Grant assumed command of the Union forces around Vicksburg. They participated in all the battles of that campaign, the regiment being particularly heavily engaged on May 19th, in a charge made on the works in the rear of the city, with considerable loss, including Colonel Franz Hassendeubel, then in command. After the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, the Fifteenth Army Corps to which the Seventeenth belonged, under Sherman, participated in what is known as the Atlanta campaign, and on February 23, 1864, Mr. Kanitz, then orderly sergeant of his company, was mustered out of service at Memphis, Tennessee, having been incapacitated for duty by sickness. On his recovery in August following, he re-enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, his regiment being stationed at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, engaged in patrol duty in the vicinity of Washington, and skirmishing in opposition to Mosby's guerrillas until June 22, 1865, when he was mustered out, the war having terminated. Returning to Wisconsin, he became associated in the lime business with his brother-in-law, Henry E. Roth, and in 1867 paid his first visit to Muskegon, bringing over a cargo of lime and building material. In March, 1869, he permanently engaged in this business at Muskegon, where he has since made his home. He successfully conducted this enterprise until 1882, when, having accumulated a considerable capital, he organized, in company with Messrs. Otto G. and Gustave Meeske, Gottlieb Ninneman, Hugh Park, and others, the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company, and became its president. In 1886 he assumed, in addition to this office, the position of manager of the company. The company on its organization had a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which was increased in 1885 to one hundred thousand dollars. A factory was erected near Muskegon, and has since been enlarged to meet the demands of an increasing business. The company manufactures medium and high-grade bedroom suits, sideboards, chiffoniers, and wardrobes, and employs about one hundred and fifty men, including five salesmen, and does an annual business of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Kanitz was also one of the organizers and first directors of the Sargent Manufacturing Company, the Merchants National Bank, and the Union National Bank, of which he is vice-president, and a director of the Muskegon Electric Light Company. He is, as well, financially interested in a number of manufacturing and mercantile institutions, which contribute to the growth, development, and prosperity of Muskegon. Mr. Kanitz is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all the degrees to the Knights Templar inclusive. He was one of the organizers of Germania Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., and its first presiding officer. He has been actively interested in the G. A. R. organization since its inception, helping to organize Phil Kearney Post, No. 7, of Muskegon, of which he was the first Quartermaster. He has twice been elected Commander of the Post. He has served in the Michigan Department of the Order in various capacities, was counsel two years, chief mustering officer one term, and was a member of the National Council, 1889–90. At the annual meeting of the Department of Michigan at Owosso, in March, 1894, Mr. Kanitz was elected Department Commander by a rousing majority over two competitors, succeeding a long list of illustrious soldiers to this high and honorable office. He has served the city of Muskegon in various public capacities, having been a member of the Board of Education for many years, and its treasurer eight years, up to 1893; also as a member of the Board of Public Works, 1887–88–89, and was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, which had charge of that portion of the city's interests prior to the establishment of a Board of Public Works. Mr. Kanitz was married, April 14, 1866, to Miss Helen Schneider, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, who died in 1878. Their children are, Louis H., born March 25, 1867, who succeeded his father in the management of the Muskegon Lime Works; Antonia, born January 8, 1869, the wife of Frederick Olemacher, of Sandusky, Ohio; Hugo, born September 23, 1870, now book-keeper of the Muskegon Valley Trust Company; Lucy, born August 28, 1873; and Edward, born July 2, 1875, died August 31, 1875. On March 29, 1880, Mr. Kanitz was married to Miss Augusta G. Groch, of Chicago, by whom he has had two children: Elsa Bertha, born June 10, 1881, died May 18, 1886; and Paula A. E., born September 15, 1882. Judging by the estimate of his characteristics as voiced by his compeers in the city it would appear that Muskegon was indeed fortunate in securing as a citizen the Hon. Louis Kanitz. Coming, as he did, without any large capital, his interests have been identified with the growth of the city, and to none of her residents is accorded a higher standing as a man of exalted business integrity, a man whose word is everywhere as good as his bond, a man who has more largely aided in the development of new business enterprises, or to a greater extent contributed to every good cause, whether of business, of society, or of charity. He is one of the most reliable citizens, never varying from the straight course, and possesses, as is indicated by his successful career, keen business judgment, sound moral principles, earnestness and devotion to duty, and the happy faculty of winning to himself friends; in fact, most of those attributes which are the characteristics of those men whose names and records make up the history of the prosperous Commonwealth of Michigan.

HON. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE, deceased, ex-governor of Michigan, was among the first settlers of the Territory of Michigan. Of the noble band who, in the face of privations and innumerable hardships, labored early and late and all the time for the improvement of the then struggling Territory, no name appears more prominently than that of William Woodbridge; for certainly none did more for the upbuilding of the Territory and its principal town, Detroit, than he. Mr. Woodbridge was anxiously interested in every venture of a public or general character which tended to aid in building up the Territory and its towns, and labored unceasingly through all the young years of Detroit for its prosperity. If the time ever comes when Detroit shall erect statues to commemorate the virtues of those whom she loved the best, and to whom she owes the most, there should be one more prominent than the rest on which should be depicted the features and name of Governor William Woodbridge. Governor Woodbridge was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 20, 1780, and was the second son of Dudley Woodbridge, a graduate of Yale, and one of the minutemen of his native State during the War for Independence. Dudley Woodbridge subsequently emigrated to the Northwest Territory, and became one of the first settlers of Marietta, Ohio, just previous to the defeat of General St. Clair in 1791. After he had become fairly settled in his territorial home, Mr. Woodbridge sent for the rest of his family, including the subject of this sketch, who was sent to school among the French colonists at Gallipolis, where he became thoroughly conversant with the French language. After five years' residence with his parents in Ohio, he was sent back to Connecticut, where he remained at school until 1799, when he again returned to Marietta, and took up the study of law, having for a fellow-student a young man whose name is linked with that of his own in the esteem of the natives of Michigan, Lewis Cass, afterwards governor of the Territory. After spending some time in a law office, Mr. Woodbridge went back to Connecticut, and entered the celebrated Litchfield Law School, which he attended for three years, and was then admitted to practice in Connecticut. John C. Calhoun was also a law student at the same time. In 1806 he went back to Ohio, and there was also admitted to the bar of the Territory. Of Mr. Woodbridge's brothers, Dudley, the eldest, occupies a prominent position in history as the first to build a square-rigged vessel to descend the falls of the Ohio, then down the Mississippi, and on to France. His vessel was laden with furs, and the trip, which had been regarded as disastrous, proved eminently successful in every particular. The youngest brother was John, for many years manager of the old Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1806, William Woodbridge was married, at Hartford, Connecticut, to Miss Juliana, daughter of Hon. John Trumbull, who was for many years a prominent attorney and judge of the various courts of Connecticut, and was also the author of "McFingal," an epic poem, written in 1775. At an advanced age Judge Trumbull came to Michigan, and ended a long and peaceful life at the home of his son-in-law, on the banks of the Detroit River, and there also his tomb can be seen to-day. In 1812, Mr. Woodbridge was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, which at that time, he not being a citizen of the Commonwealth, was considered a special mark of favor. In 1814 he was appointed by President Madison to be secretary of the Territory of Michigan, an appointment which he undoubtedly owed to the influence of his old-time fellow-student, Lewis Cass, who was then governor of the Territory. Mr. Woodbridge was elected State senator of Ohio, with General Cass, during the War of 1812, and voted with him and others to carry on the war against foreign powers, etc. In 1819 he was elected to Congress from the Territory of Michigan, but before the expiration of his term was forced to resign his seat owing to severe illness in his family. Concerning this election a grave error appears in a history of Governor Woodbridge's life, published a few years after his death by a learned and able writer. The original "poll list" of the election, with the names of the inspectors of election and the list of candidates, is in the possession of the writer of this sketch. This document sets forth that the candidates were William Woodbridge, John R. Williams, Henry J. Hunt, John S. Leib, Augustus B. Woodward, and James McCloskey, and that Mr. Woodbridge, having a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected. It was on this affidavit that he took his seat in Congress in December, 1819. It is true, however, that he received only a few more votes than his old-



Truly yr. friend

time personal friend, General John R. Williams. While in Congress, Mr. Woodbridge obtained considerable recognition for his bill establishing the old French land claims and titles, much to the satisfaction of his old French friends of Detroit and throughout the Territory. In 1821 he was appointed by President James Monroe to be inspector of revenue for the port of Detroit. In 1828, Judge James Witherell, for many years presiding judge of the Territory of Michigan, resigned, and on recommendation of Governor Cass, indorsed by the delegates and judges of the Territory, as well as by members of the bar and grand jurors of Detroit, Mr. Woodbridge was appointed, by President John Quincy Adams, to fill the vacancy. On April 4, 1835, he was elected a representative to the Constitutional Convention, which met at Detroit on May 11th of that year, and continued in session until June 24th. Among his associates in that Convention were such prominent citizens as General John R. Williams, John McDonnell, John Norvell, Louis Beaufait, Conrad Ten Eyck, Ammon Brown, Peter Van Every, John Biddle, T. E. Tallman, Asa H. Otis, Alpheus White, J. D. Davis, C. F. Irwin, Caleb Harrington, Amos Stevens, Edward Ellis of Monroe, and George M. Harrington. The constitution prepared by the Convention was adopted by the people at an election held on the first Monday in October, 1835. At the first regular election for delegate to Congress, held under the laws of the Territory, the certificate of election was given to George W. Jones, and he took his seat, notwithstanding Mr. Woodbridge had received by far the greatest number of votes according to the official returns. He was urged by his friends of both parties to contest the seat, but he as persistently refused, intimating that the people would settle it for themselves at no distant day. In 1837 he was elected to the State Senate of Michigan, and served until elected governor in 1839. The following year, however, he resigned the governorship, having been elected United States senator for a term of six years ending March 4, 1847, and there Mr. Woodbridge ended his political career. Governor Woodbridge was always a prominent worker for the advancement of education and religion, and gave freely of his property and means toward the erection of churches of various denominations. In early life, it might be here stated, Governor Woodbridge had served several terms in the Ohio Legislature, to which he was first elected in 1807, and having for an associate his friend of boyhood days, General Lewis Cass. While in that body, Governor Woodbridge introduced a bill for the improvement of the celebrated Black Swamp road for a distance of thirty miles into Northern Ohio. During one of the sessions he was proffered a commission in a cavalry regiment organized at Marietta in 1812, but out of regard for his friends, who thought he could do more good in the Senate than in a military company, he declined the offer. He was repeatedly re-elected to the Senate. His resolutions directing that the War of 1812 be carried on with vigor, were among the most demonstrative of all the Legislatures. While representing Michigan in the United States Senate he served as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, introducing many valuable reports, which were highly eulogized by Senators Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and others. He was instrumental in having roads built from Detroit to the Miami, Chicago, and Fort Gratiot, and, assisted by Senator Porter, got an appropriation through for the building of Fort Wayne below Detroit. The rivers Rouge and Ecorse were also improved through his instrumentality. In fact, he was a man who appeared to live and act always ahead of his times, as if the visions of his life cast their bright shadows before; for now, after a lapse of half a century, these much-needed improvements are being pushed on by Congress. He was not only a strong advocate of internal improvements for Michigan, but also introduced measures of the same kind for the Southern States, particularly along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers. Governor Woodbridge lived to see his adopted city and State well started on their road to greatness, and to see his farmlands well built up with business enterprises and handsome dwellings. He died October 20, 1861, leaving three children to mourn his departure. Of these, Juliana Trumbull, the eldest, married Henry T. Backus in 1835. Her husband was a man of extraordinary qualities of mind and body, and held many prominent offices in Michigan, as well as minor offices in the city of Detroit and in Wayne County. He, too, was a member of the Constitutional Convention; was a member of the Legislature of 1840 and of the State Senate in 1861, being elected president of that body. In 1862 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Michigan, and in September, 1865, he was appointed United States judge for the Territory of Arizona. In 1869 he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law, but again returned to Arizona to look after extensive business interests in that Territory. He died there in 1877, and his remains were taken to his native town—Norwich, Connecticut—for burial in 1885. His wife died in 1882. They had two sons—William Woodbridge Backus and James H. Backus. The former died in 1877, and the latter was accidentally drowned while crossing a falling bridge in California in 1889. The remains were buried in the family cemetery in Connecticut. The governor's two sons were William Leverett and Dudley Backus Woodbridge. Governor Woodbridge, in 1822–23, built the first ice-house above ground in old Springwells Township. It was made of red cedar logs, planed perfectly smooth and matched together like a solid wall. They were brought down to Detroit by Captain John Fleeharty, as ballast, in a revenue cutter, from Mackinaw or the upper lakes. The building was arched over like the roof of a house, and sodded over with very thick sods, and remained perfectly sound until the old spot where it had so long stood was sold to the Central Railroad Company. William Woodbridge, while acting as governor of the Territory of Michigan in the absence of Governor Cass—who was at that time away up in the northern part of Michigan forming treaties of peace and amity with the red sons of the forest, leaving his secretary, Woodbridge, here in Detroit—called a council of the combined tribes of

Indians to meet him in the first week of May, 1815. There were a great many tribes of Indians present. The warriors and chiefs of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, and others, were all assembled in a large old house on the bank of Detroit River, I think at that time owned by Mr. Gabriel Godfroy, one of the oldest French settlers on the Detroit River, who acted as interpreter, with Mr. Wetmore Knaggs, or perhaps "old Father Richard," as he was usually called. Some of the words of the address delivered to those natives seemed to be pleasant to their ears. These words were spoken in kindness. "The red man knows what the great American father says," said some of the chiefs. Then the *wampum* was presented to the tribes by the speaker, who said: "I have nothing further to say to you at present, except to give you this *wampum*, which is an evidence of the truth of what I have said to you, and will also be an evidence to the several tribes of your nation when you go home. State to them what I have said to you. The smoke of your wigwams then will curl up to the skies of the 'Great Manitou' in peace to the *red warrior* and the *white* man."

HON. FREDERICK O. CLARK, Marquette, was born in Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He comes from good old "Yankee" stock, his father, John B., having been born in Vermont (a son of Major Clark), was known as one of the "Green Mountain boys," and his mother, Charlotte M., was a daughter of the Rev. E. T. Woodruff, of Coventry, Connecticut, and of Sally Alden, a descendant of John Alden, made famous in Puritan annals by Longfellow's celebrated poem. Mr. Clark was educated at Girard Academy, and was fitted to enter the sophomore year at college, intending to enter Hamilton College, New York; but owing to poor health, resulting from overstudy, at the age of nineteen he went to Lake Superior, landing at Marquette on June 30, 1862, with the intention of remaining a few months for recuperation; but falling in with an old acquaintance, Mr. S. H. Selden, chief engineer of the Northern Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, he joined his engineering department and associated in the location of the railroad from the waters of Green Bay at Escanaba to the iron mines in Marquette County, and was appointed one of the division engineers in charge of the construction, at the age of twenty-one. He remained in the engineering profession for about four or five years. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1870, and began practice at Escanaba. In 1871 he was elected president of Escanaba Village; in 1873, prosecuting attorney of Delta County; and in 1874 to the State Legislature, where he was chairman of the Library Committee, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. In July, 1876, he removed again to Marquette, where he first landed on Lake Superior, and began the practice of law, which he has ever since continued. This practice reaches out into the various counties of the Upper Peninsula, as well as the Supreme Courts of Michigan and the United States, and in the land office both at Marquette and Washington. In 1888 he was elected mayor of Marquette, and re-elected in 1889. He is connected with several mining corporations, holding the position of director in the Barasa Iron Mining Company; and president of the North Range Mining Company. He is also one of the incorporators and president of the Marquette Electric Railroad Company. In politics he is a Republican; he has so voted since the second election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. From sixteen years of age he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. Mr. Clark was married, on June 13, 1877, to Miss Ellen J., daughter of Amos R. Harlow, a wealthy and respected pioneer of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Their two children are Martha B. and Harlow Alden.

DAVID CARTER, of Detroit, the subject of this sketch, was born on February 27, 1832, in Ohio City (now West Cleveland), Ohio, and resided there and in the town of Rockport, four miles west of Ohio City, until 1843. When but eight years old, Mr. Carter's father died, leaving his mother and four young children, of whom he was the oldest. In 1843 his mother married again, and removed to St. Clair County, Michigan, where he resided, working on a farm, until in the spring of 1845. He then left his home with his uncle, Captain John M. Coyle. They journeyed together from the farm to the town of St. Clair, on the "ride-and-tie" style of traveling, a distance of seven miles. Having but one horse to convey them both, one of them would ride the horse a certain distance, dismount and tie the horse to a fence or a tree, and proceed onward; the other coming after, would mount the horse and ride his share of the distance, dismount and again walk. In this manner they reached St. Clair safely. Mr. Carter's wardrobe, which was rather meager, was wrapped in a bundle and tied to the saddle of the horse. From St. Clair they sailed by boat to Sandusky, Ohio, the home of his uncle, and which also became his home. He lived with his uncle about three years, being engaged during this time in working and clerking in a small lumber-yard during the summer, and going to school in the winter. His adaptability and strict attention to his duties during this time was the foundation of an eventful and most successful career on the Great Lakes of America. When about sixteen years of age he went sailing before the mast on the schooner *North Hampton*, which was a three-masted, modern boat, and the most popular one plying on Lake Erie between Sandusky and Buffalo. He continued in this employment about two years, occupying the various positions offered to sailors on boats carrying sails. His desire for clerical work overcame his fondness for the physical requisites of the sailor, and he secured a position as clerk in a large lumber-yard in Sandusky, where he not only became an expert in the lumber business, but also a proficient book-keeper and manager, which position he retained until the firm discontinued the business. During his employment in the lumber business Sandusky was visited with a cholera plague in 1849, he being afflicted with this fatal disease, and was one of the few who survived the malady, the severity of the

J. O. Clark

scourge being so disastrous that there were scarcely people enough in the city to bury the dead and care for the sick. His ability as an accountant and business manager (although a boy in his teens) was keenly observed by the lessee of the Mad River Railroad Company, of Sandusky, who secured the services of Mr. Carter, and appointed him book-keeper and cashier of the company's interests, including the railroad docks, warehouses, and elevators, which position he occupied until the death of the lessee in 1852; after which he came to Detroit, and accepted the position of clerk on the steamer *Forest City*, then building for the Cleveland Line. This steamer was constructed at a cost of $44,500, and was the handsomest, most complete, and popular boat running on the lakes. He continued in the employment of the company as clerk on various boats (virtually managing them all) for ten years. On March 4, 1861 (the day President Lincoln was inaugurated), Mr. Carter came to Detroit from Cleveland, Ohio, to take charge of the Detroit agency of the line. It was then a private enterprise, the various boats being owned by different parties. In 1868 a company was incorporated, under the name of The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, of which he was elected secretary, and practically manager. Since then he has been elected general manager of the entire corporation, not only in the affairs of its great commerce, but more particularly in the construction of the many boats and wharves, requiring much mechanical skill and constructive ingenuity, which attainments can only be acquired by years of practical application and adaptability. He also established a system of civil service, which has been rigidly adhered to, by placing all employés on a line of promotion. When vacancies occur the employé, if qualified and entitled to promotion, is placed in the position without fear or favor. The fairness of these promotions has enthused a feeling of ardor in the employés ,which has contributed largely to the success of the line, and aroused in them the keenest feeling of respect and confidence in Mr. Carter and his management. Mr. Carter has been connected with the company continuously for the surprising period of nearly fifty years, there being no other person living, either stockholder or operator, who has been identified with the company for so long a time. In the many years' service with the line he has seen the steamers increase in size and value, first from $44,500 to $175,000; later, to $300,000, and now to $350,000; all the strongest, largest, and most modern of their class when built, and always maintained in first-class serviceable condition, thereby commanding the confidence of the community, which is evidenced by the great number of passengers the line accommodates, and the voluminous amount of freight it carries, making it the most important and popular line navigating the inland seas. He has been the leading promoter in the various improvements and changes in equipment, and business methods that have occurred; and the present popularity and commanding prestige, the strength and influence of the line, and its solid financial standing, are chiefly due to him. The many ramifications of the business are of a character that indicate and perpetuate, as an enduring monument, the genius, skill, and executive ability which has so successfully guided it. In 1898 the charter of the corporation having expired by limitation, a new corporation was formed under the title of "The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company;" and in July, 1899, the directors of the company honored Mr. Carter by appointing him to the rank of commodore, and by presenting to him the regulation commodore's pennant. Mr. Carter was the president of the Leonard & Carter Furniture Company of Detroit for ten years, during which time he was one of the leading spirits of that successful enterprise. This company was known in the community particularly in the matter of high-grade office furniture, of which they made a specialty. Mr. Carter resigned the presidency of this company, and subsequently disposed of his interest in it in the month of February, 1895. Mr. Carter was commissioned judge-advocate, with the rank of major, in the Michigan militia, by Governor Kinsley S. Bingham, in 1855, which commission he held with credit to himself under Colonel Saunders, then commander of the Michigan State Militia. In the same year he became a member of the Masonic Order, joining the Lodge at Trenton, Michigan. Mr. Carter is a Presbyterian of an active and ardent nature, always participating in the ceremonies and all other matters of interest calculated to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the community. After coming to Detroit he was placed in charge of the Church choir, which office he filled to the satisfaction and edification of the congregation in the capacity of leader. Being an accomplished vocal musician, and having a fine tenor voice, he succeeded in rendering the finest sacred music to be heard in the city for twenty-six consecutive years. The construction of the beautiful edifice known as the First Presbyterian Church on Woodward Avenue, Detroit, is said, by those who should know, to be largely due to the persistent efforts and generosity of the subject of this sketch. In political faith Mr. Carter is a Republican, but has never entertained any political aspirations beyond showing the interest usually taken by men of his character by always voting for the best interests of the people. On Christmas day, 1856, he was married to Miss Fannie J. Leonard, daughter of Rev. R. H. Leonard, D. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Carter has always been an ardent worker and promoter in the cause of Christianity, devoting much of her time to the various charitable institutions of the city, she being a director of the Home of the Friendless and the Thompson Home for Old Ladies, and treasurer of the former for more than thirty years, during which time she has alleviated the distress of a great number, and brought upon herself the benedictions of the afflicted and the approbation of the most estimable ladies with whom she has been associated for so many years in advancing the grandest, most edifying and ennobling cause of the Omnipotent Creator. Four children have been born to this .congenial and happy couple, only two of whom have survived—David S., who, on September 12, 1899, was united in marriage to Miss

Grace Gillis, the estimable and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Gillis, of Detroit; and Mrs. M. W. Sales, of Detroit. The family is one of the best known in the city of Detroit, and both Mr. and Mrs. Carter have long been leaders in the most select society, and in the style and éclat of their entertainments they have acquired a name for hospitality and refinement not excelled by any other residents. Mr. Carter is pleasing in address and easy of approach, being possessed of a cheerful and amiable disposition, which wins the admiration and confidence of all those with whom he comes in contact, either in social or business affairs. He is ever ready to render his assistance in alleviating distress, and in promoting a noble cause, which has been so often exemplified during his eventful and successful career.

DUNCAN McLEOD, M. D., of Detroit, was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic Coast, July, 3, 1848. His grandparents came from the Highlands of Scotland, his maternal grandmother being of the noted Stuart family. He is a descendant of the three famous Scottish clans, Stuart, Cameron, and McLeod. His parents, Charles and Mary (Cameron) McLeod, were natives of Nova Scotia, his father being born in Middle River, and his mother near Pictou. His father had a large farm in Cape Breton, and dealt in farm-stock, principally in sheep-raising, which was of the nature of farming in Scotland. In 1850 he removed to Upper Canada, locating at Hamilton, Ontario, and a year later bought a farm in Huron County, where he settled with his family, remaining there until his death, which occurred in 1855. The doctor is the youngest son of a family of twelve children. During his boyhood days he attended the Egmondville school, and afterwards the school at Kippen, Ontario, and at the age of fifteen years entered the Bayfield public school, of which his brother-in-law, Doctor William Plunkett, was the principal. At seventeen years of age he obtained his second class certificate, and the following year his first-class certificate. For five years he taught school, and for the first three years of that period, after his arduous duties of teaching were over for the week, so determined was he to secure a better education that he would walk, every Friday evening to Brucefield, a distance of five miles, to attend the private class of Rev. John Ross; and the succeeding two years he attended, in like manner, the private class of Rev. J. Eakin, B. A., at Kippen, who was at one time connected with Queen's University at Kingston. In 1870 he entered Trinity University at Toronto, from which he was graduated, receiving the degrees of B. M., M. D., and C. M. In the spring of 1873 he came to Detroit, where he has since resided, being actively engaged in the successful practice of his profession. In 1878 he was appointed a member at large of the Board of Health for the Eastern District, and in 1879 was appointed health officer of Detroit. In 1880 he became professor of hygiene and sanitary science in the Michigan College of Medicine, and two years later professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the same institution. In 1887, upon the amalgamation of the Michigan College of Medicine and the Detroit Medical College into the Detroit College of Medicine, he performed the same functions, until 1893, when he resigned to accept the more important position of health officer and commissioner of the Detroit Board of Health, the appointment being for three years at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, the highest salary ever paid in that position in Detroit. The doctor has devoted considerable time to the study of hygiene and sanitary science, and at the first Sanitary Convention ever held in Michigan he read an important paper on the ventilation of dwellings. He also conducted the first house-to-house sanitary inspection in the city of Detroit, and as secretary of the Committee on Legislation, in connection with the Board of Health, he framed a bill, which has been authenticated and adopted, to provide for and confirm the Board of Health, and to prescribe its powers and duties. The plumbing, draining, and ventilation of all public and private dwellings is made subject to the control and approval of the Board of Health. All dispensaries, hospitals, schools, theaters, and public institutions are required to report to the Board of Health such information as may in its judgment be deemed necessary. He formed what is termed the Detroit Sanitary Bureau of Plumbing and Ventilation, the first of its kind in the State, and all plumbers must pass an examination before its board of examiners, who are appointed by the Board of Health. This law also compels the coroners to report monthly the *post-mortem* examinations, the county clerk to report the marriages, and physicians the births and deaths, thus saving the city an annual expenditure of from three to four thousand dollars incurred in taking the census. The doctor was supreme medical examiner of the Order of Knights of the Maccabees, and since 1888 has been supreme medical examiner for the Order of the Red Cross and the Knights of the Red Cross, and Supreme Medical Director of the Independent Order of the Red Cross. He has been a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, and is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and a member of the Memorial Church. In politics he is a Republican, taking a prominent and active part in the interest of his party. On September 25, 1872, he was married to Sarah Jane, the estimable daughter of James White, Esq., of Hensell, Ontario. To them has been born one son, Kenneth, January 13, 1874, who entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in 1894. One of Detroit's prominent physicians, in speaking of Dr. McLeod, expressed himself in the following language: "The methodical manner in which the health office is conducted under his supervision demonstrates the fact that the doctor is a man of ability in the position that he occupies. As a physician he has been a marked success. He is possessed of a high moral character, and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held. Without question, the most important office in the municipality, not even excepting the mayoralty itself, is that of health officer. While other functionaries have to do with affairs financial and political, the health officer has committed to his supervision inter-

Duncan McLeod, M. D.

ests which no money consideration can counterbalance." Another of Detroit's physicians, speaking on the subject, said: "Doctor McLeod had the right education to make him the best health officer in the world, being a graduate of one of the finest universities on the continent. We never have had the alleys so well kept, the closets and vaults so regularly and well flooded and cleansed, scarlet fever and diphtheria so well isolated and wiped out; and many a child breathes, and many parents wear a smile, in consequence of Doctor McLeod's efficiency."

HON. ROGER WILLIAMS BUTTERFIELD, lawyer, Grand Rapids, was born in the village of Elbridge, Onondaga County, New York, April 23, 1844. He is the fourth in lineal descent from Eleazar Butterfield, whose ancestors, according to family tradition, were among the early colonists of Massachusetts, and went thence to Vermont, and was himself a soldier in the Revolutionary army. His son Joseph was a farmer, a resident of the town of Andover, Vermont, where Isaac Butterfield, the father of Roger W., was born, October 16, 1812. The name of Isaac Butterfield is familiar as it is revered and beloved in many localities, among the older members of the Baptist Church. He was early called to its ministry, and possessing the eloquence and determination of an earnest believer, coupled with strong personal characteristics, soon gained an extensive reputation as a gospel minister. The demand thus created for his services opened to him at frequent intervals new and extended fields of labor, and the boyhood days of his son saw, in consequence, many changes of residence. The history of every man's life career, where, by the exercise of those God-given qualities which are the heritage of the human mind and heart, success and honor are attained, is of interest to his fellow-men, even though no spectacular incidents accompany its development. Such a life is never without its lesson, and is always of use and value as an incentive to uprightness, manliness, and morality. The writer of biography is wont to consider the lack of striking incident wherewith to adorn his sketch a source of regret; yet when the story is told, the truth is made clear that our greatest mental development, our best civilization, all that is grandest and noblest in our history, is but the outcome of that grand and steadfast purpose which keeps the American citizen calmly and perseveringly following out the path of life for which he finds himself best adapted, and, by his steady pursuit of that which is ever just above and beyond the present, fulfilling his destiny, and pointing the way of happiness and honor to those who shall come after. Thus it is in the life of Roger Williams Butterfield. It had been the fond and often expressed wish of his parents that he should follow in his father's footsteps, and his early active and earnest work for his father's religion, no doubt, was an augury to this end. But inclination and ambition pointed to the law, and to this purpose his studies were directed. When fifteen years of age he was, with his parents, a resident of Davenport, Iowa, and here, in the Griswold College, and later at Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan, he prepared himself for Princeton, which he entered as a junior "half advanced," February 1, 1865. His studious nature and close application enabled him to graduate with honor in 1866, and immediately afterwards he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and during vacations read law in the office of those eminent attorneys, Moore & Griffin, of Detroit. Graduating from the Law School in the senior class of 1868, he proceeded to Grand Rapids, and accepted a clerkship in the law office of the Hon. John W. Champlin, afterwards chief justice of the Michigan Supreme Court. A brief tenure of this office sufficed to prove his worth and superior ability, and in recognition of these qualities Judge Champlin, on January 1, 1869, tendered him a partnership. This association continued until 1876, in the meantime, in 1873, the Hon. J. C. FitzGerald, then late from Marshall, being admitted to the firm. In March, 1876, Mr. Butterfield withdrew, and practiced alone until, in 1878, he formed a partnership with Edward Withey. In 1880 this firm dissolved, and Mr. Butterfield was without a partner until, in 1887, the present firm of Butterfield & Keeney was formed, his partner being Willard Keeney. We are indebted for the following pen-portrait of Mr. Butterfield to his former partner and life-long friend, Hon. John W. Champlin, which first appeared in Baxter's "History of Grand Rapids," published in 1891: "Mr. Butterfield is a man of marked traits of character. His efforts upon all questions, whether of business, of politics, or of religion, are first directed toward forming correct conclusions, and these he reaches by thorough investigation, in a manner satisfactory to himself. He is outspoken and fearless in support of his convictions. His investigation of every subject is careful, painstaking, and conscientious. He will not permit himself to be deceived by his sympathies or wishes to make the worse appear the better reason, or by the glamour which false logic too often throws over the subject of investigation. He is an energetic student of history and of law. His reading has been varied and extensive. He is thoroughly acquainted with English literature upon both sides of the Atlantic, and his mind is stored with the erudition of authors of recognized ability and high standing. His private library is one of the largest collections of miscellaneous literature to be found in the State, covering every branch of belles-lettres. As the body absorbs the food we feed upon, and thus obtains added vigor and strength, so the mind is sustained, developed, and improved by absorbing the ideas of the best authors and thinkers who have committed the results of their brain-work to paper, and placed it within reach of the reading public. Mr. Butterfield purchases books to read, not to occupy shelf-room for show. It is doubtless true of him that, aside from the affectionate regard he has for his family, he derives the keenest enjoyment of life perusing the writings of the authors whose works line the shelves of his library. He pursues miscellaneous reading as a rest from the more exacting duties of his profession. To the successful practitioner in the law, these duties are ever present and inexorable. To become and hold the position of a successful lawyer, one must be ever a student, alert and active. He must 'give to its attainment his best energies and most careful consideration. It is a race in which the laggards are left behind. The genius whom nature has gifted with abilities for display in the former, and who is satisfied with his natural gifts, but is too lazy to apply himself to the acquirement of legal principles and the application of them to the transactions of life, remains at the foot of the ladder, while the plodder, with less brilliancy of address, less gifts of oratory, but with a determination to climb, passes on and upward to the higher rungs to success and fame. Mr. Butterfield is a successful practitioner, a good counselor, and his integrity is unquestioned and unquestionable. He has attained his success by hard study and close attention to the interests intrusted to his care. He enters into the cause of his client with zeal and pursues it with ardor. He is a fluent speaker, somewhat vehement and excitable in manner, but never loses grasp upon the firm points of his own side of the case, nor loses sight of the salient points of his adversary. His strong human sympathies bring him in touch with his fellow-men, and make him an efficient and convincing advocate before a jury. He is sociable and strong in his feelings of attachment, a firm friend to those whom he has chosen as such, and to serve them no sacrifice within his power is too great. Bacon, in speaking of friendship, says: 'A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.' Mr. Butterfield enjoys the companionship of his numerous friends, in whose society his conversation is no 'tinkling cymbal.'" May 24, 1876, Mr. Butterfield was united in marriage to Leonora I., daughter of the late Moses and Leonora Drake, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Drake was commissioned, by President Lincoln, postmaster of Fort Wayne, and held the office until his death, which occurred in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield have been born four children — Mary, Roger Champlin, Isaac Lawrence, and Archie. The social life of Grand Rapids has no more useful and valuable member than is Mrs. Butterfield, who, whether presiding as a gracious hostess in her own beautiful home, or partaking in the duties and obligations to charity, to religion, and to society, which a position such as hers entails, is the embodiment of refinement, culture, and grace. Mr. Butterfield affiliates with the Republican party, his interest in political affairs being, however, solely that of the citizen for the welfare of his country. He has never held political office, and the one public duty which receives his painstaking regard is entirely the reward of his well-known reputation and love for learning, and his ardent admiration for the University of Michigan. He was elected a member of the Board of Regents of this seat of learning in 1887. His interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the community is evidenced in his connection with some of the largest manufacturing institutions of the city, among which may be mentioned the Grand Rapids Chair Company, the Goshen Sweeper Company, of both of which he is vice-president and a director, and the Fox Machine Company, of which he is also a director. He was one of the original incorporators of each of these institutions. No duty that man owes to his fellow-man seems to have been slighted in Mr. Butterfield's life. The love of the son for the parents is evidenced in the close communion of the families, their residences being side by side, and the pathway of the latter towards the setting sun of life is made bright by the presence of a son whose manliness is worthy of their care and the example of their own lives. The Church of which he has remained an active member finds in him an earnest and ardent supporter, and the broad charity of his nature wins him to a life of usefulness, unselfishness, and the pursuit of happiness in the upbuilding and upholding of the manhood of the individual and the highest civilization of humanity in general.

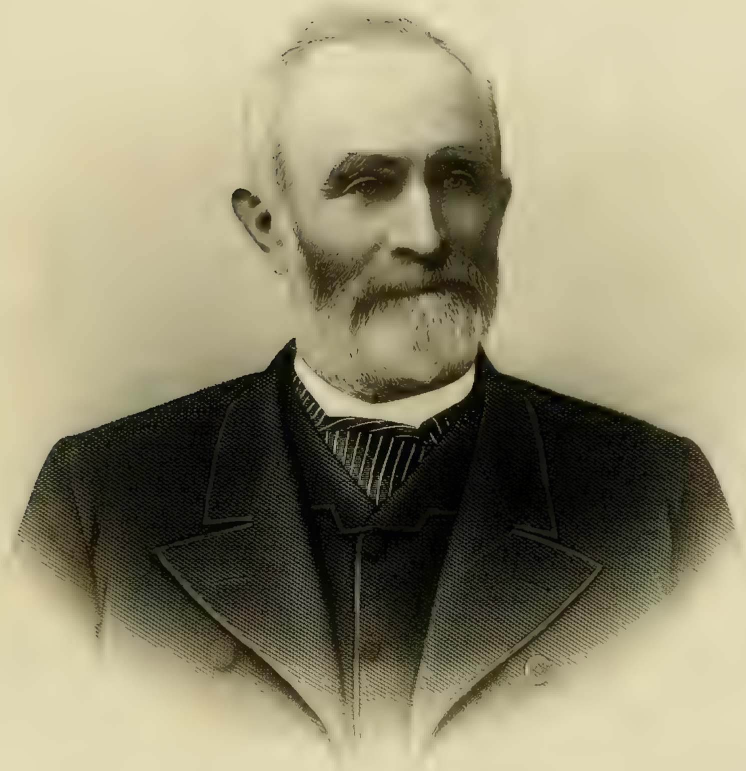
WILLIAM LEVERETT WOODBRIDGE, of Detroit, son of William Woodbridge, ex-governor of Michigan, was born in Detroit, July 22, 1817, and died at his home in Detroit, June 12, 1894. He was accorded a good education in the schools of that day, being thoroughly drilled in English, French, and Latin. In early manhood he engaged in farming pursuits with which he combined the nursery business. In this calling he was fairly successful, and had the reputation of sending the first load of fruit-trees to Chicago that ever entered that then struggling town. This undertaking was accomplished in 1836. He also scattered his trees over a good portion of Michigan. These trees were all propagated and matured on his father's farm in Detroit, upon which he continued to reside for some seventy years. In 1840 or 1841 Mr. Woodbridge was elected clerk of Springwells Township, and subsequently school inspector; both offices he continued to fill for seven years. He also served as justice of the peace for seven years, and when Springwells was annexed to Detroit in 1857, he was elected alderman of the Ninth Ward. He had been a Whig in politics, and since the birth of the Republican party affiliated with that organization. On August 10, 1848, Mr. Woodbridge was married to Miss Mary M. Hurd, daughter of Dr. E. Hurd (one of the very best and most skillful surgeons and physicians in Michigan), and granddaughter of Hon. James Witherell, a patriot soldier of 1776, and judge of the United States Supreme Court for the Territory of Michigan. In 1866 Mrs. Woodbridge died, leaving three children, and some years later Mr. Woodbridge married her brother's widow, Mrs. Margaret Hurd. He had two children living by his second marriage. In early life Mr. Woodbridge spent some time surveying the old French land claims along the banks of the Detroit, Ecorse, and Rouge Rivers, and about the same time built the second ice-house in Springwells. This was a very unique contrivance, being constructed of white-oak logs which extended twelve feet below the surface of the earth, northeast side of May's Creek. This building, however, which was so solidly constructed as to convey the impression that it would stand forever, had to succumb to the march of time and improvements, and gave way for the opening of West Fort Street, now one of the leading thoroughfares of Detroit. While Senator Woodbridge was in Congress in 1845 he gave a power of attorney to

Truly your friend.
William L. Woodbridge.

his oldest son William L. to confer with the "New York Railroad Company"—as to a settlement with said company—for a "right of way" across his farm fronting on the Detroit River; which was arranged to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. One of Mr. Woodbridge's most intimate friends, of many years' standing, furnishes the following tribute to his sterling worth as a citizen and friend: "The subject of this sketch was of striking appearance, once seen never to be forgotten. He was of the old-school type once so familiar to our citizens, but unhappily fast disappearing from our streets. As in appearance, so in character, he carried one back to the days when securities were not incident to every business transaction among neighbors and friends: Mr. Woodbridge's word had always been as good as his bond. Having inherited a large fortune, it had never been necessary for Mr. Woodbridge to devote himself to other business than that of attending to his personal affairs. He had but seldom accepted public office, though frequently requested to accept places of trust. His social standing was unquestioned, descending from an ancestry of whom any one might well be proud. Mr. Woodbridge was loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. There are few such left, and it was hoped that he might long be spared to a community who both admired and honored him." His children still alive are John T. Woodbridge, of Santa Paula, California; Mrs. Burzina Hay, of Arkona, Ontario; Mrs. Julia T. Hochgraef, Leverett H. Woodbridge, and Mrs. Estella W. Stewart, all of Detroit. Mrs. Woodbridge died December 28, 1898. "Her maiden name was Margaret McGuire, a daughter of John and Charlotte McGuire, of Detroit. Prior to her marriage to Mr. Woodbridge, deceased had been married to Charles Hurd, a son of Dr. Ebenezer Hurd. Her children by the second marriage, who survive her, are Leverett H. Woodbridge, and Estella Woodbridge Stewart. Mrs. Woodbridge was a lady that possessed all the attributes of true, lovely womanhood. She was of an extremely amiable disposition, and always had a kind word for everybody without regard to a person's station in life. She was thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of Christian charity, and the ample means at her command enabled her to follow the promptings of her kind heart without restriction, and to alleviate the sufferings of hundreds of people throughout the city. No deserving person ever appealed to her charitable nature in vain, but she never figured in public as a philanthropist. It was only herself and her most intimate friends, and those who assisted her in reaching the deserving poor, that knew of the noble deeds of this truly good woman."

JAMES BURGESS BOOK, M. D., of Detroit, is a native of Canada, and was born at Toronto, November 7, 1844. His parents, Johnston and Priscilla Smith Book, were both of German descent, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from Germany in 1790, and his maternal grandfather five years later. The father of Dr. Book was in early life a farmer near Grimsby, his birthplace. Later he invested heavily in real estate, and succeeded in founding several thriving hamlets in Halton County, Ontario, which have since developed into enterprising towns and villages. Before the son had attained his fourteenth year his father died, and a year later he graduated from Milton County Grammar School. In the fall of the same year, 1858, he entered Toronto University, and after completing his sophomore year he branched out in the study of medicine, which, in early life, he had selected as his profession. Toronto University was even at that time somewhat renowned for its Medical Department, and the rudiments of Dr. Book's knowledge of medicine were received there; but later he decided to go to the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, as offering better facilities for a beginner in the study of medicine than the University of Toronto. He graduated from Jefferson in March, 1865, and at once returned to Toronto, where he resumed his studies, and graduated with honors a few months later. In the fall of the same year he began the practice of his profession at Windsor, Ontario, opposite Detroit. Although professionally successful, he deemed it expedient to cross the river and open an office in Detroit. Here he rapidly acquired fame both as a general physician and surgeon, but he was still unsatisfied with his attainments. Being possessed of a constant desire to fathom the deeper mysteries of medical science, he gave up his practice in Detroit in 1867, and went to London, England, where he entered upon a six months' course at Guy's Medical School, which was connected with one of the oldest hospitals in that city; in fact, very few, if any, medical schools can boast of an existence prior to this famous institution. Having passed successfully through the rigorous examinations which each graduate of this school is required to undergo, Dr. Book then took a nine months' course at the *École de Médecin* in Paris. This was supplemented with three months' practice in the general hospital at Vienna, after which Dr. Book returned to America in 1869, and resumed his practice at Detroit, feeling capable of coping with the intricate problems of a profession replete with mysteries. He soon became prominent in the various medical organizations of the city, and an acknowledged leader in the school to which he belongs. His practice rapidly attained enviable proportions, yet his physical composition and zeal were such that he clung tenaciously to the course he had laid out for himself. His skill as a surgeon soon led him into a larger sphere, and he became professor of surgery in the Michigan Medical College. When that institution was consolidated with the Detroit Medical College, he was retained in the same capacity in the new institution. He also subscribed largely to the stock of the Detroit College of Medicine, by which name the new institution is now known. In 1872 he was appointed surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, continuing to serve in that capacity until 1876, when he became surgeon of Harper Hospital, and remained as such until 1889. In 1882 he was made surgeon in chief of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, and the same year was appointed police surgeon of the city of Detroit. Notwithstanding his multitudinous duties he accepted, in 1886, the appointment of medical director of the Imperial Life Insurance Company, which was then being organized in Detroit. Dr. Book has also been a prominent member of all the well-known medical societies in the city and State, through which medium he has contributed to the enlightenment of his associates from his seemingly exhaustless store of valuable medical knowledge. If he has attained local distinction as a skillful surgeon, it is through his contributions to medical journals and published works that he has attracted the attention of the medical world at large. Some of these articles have been highly complimented by the leading physicians and surgeons of America and European countries. Professionally he has been a hard worker all his life, and among his large list of admirers there are none warmer than some of the most notable members of his own profession, where his judgment and skill in the use of drugs or the scalpel can best be understood and appreciated. In 1881, Dr. Book was chosen surgeon of the Independent Military Battalion of Detroit, of which he was a very enthusiastic member, and when the battalion was mustered into the State Militia, and made a portion of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, he was chosen regimental surgeon. By his geniality and friendliness, coupled with his skill, his influence both inside and outside of the medical fraternity grows stronger yearly, and there are a large number of people who would unhesitatingly place him at the head of his chosen calling in Detroit. Politically he has always been a Republican; but the only interest he has ever taken in practical politics was when forced into the Common Council of Detroit as a representative of the Third Ward in 1881. Politics, however, was distasteful to him, and before the completion of his first year, he grasped an opportunity to resign. On August 28, 1889, Dr. Book was married to Miss Clotilde Palms, the only daughter of the late Francis Palms. They spent the first year of their married life traveling in Europe for pleasure. They also spent some time in Turkey, Italy, and Sicily. On June 16, 1890, a son was born to them, and named James Burgess, Jr. On returning, the doctor took a more active interest in commercial affairs than ever, and became numbered among the directors and heavy stockholders in a large number of the leading mining, banking, and mercantile institutions of the Northwest. The multitudinous duties involved in so many enterprises had their effect upon a constitution which had stood up under so much labor, and Dr. Book decided upon a relaxation. Early in 1892 he again went abroad with his family for a year's travel and rest. In 1900 we find him a director of the Wayne County Savings Bank, the Preston National Bank, the McLellan & Anderson Savings Bank, and the Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Company, all of them Detroit institutions. One of Michigan's most prominent judges, a friend and associate of the doctor from early manhood, epitomizes his personality in the following language: "It may be said that the doctor's personal appearance has been an important aid in the success he has met with in his professional and business life. He is of good height, with black hair and mustache, slightly tinged with gray; hazel eyes that beam with intelligence; a carriage easy and graceful; manners affable and cordial; and when to these natural endowments of person we add refinement which comes from education, travel, and intercourse with polite society, it is not surprising that the doctor is a successful and highly-respected man in the community, nor that all who are brought in contact with him esteem him as a friend. This feeling of strong personal attachment is not confined to those whom he meets in a professional way, but follows him into his social life, where his wit, humor, and capital story-telling qualities make him a social favorite, a delightful companion, a charming host, and deservedly entitled to the high position he occupies in the social, business, and professional world in which he moves."

HENRY MARTIN BRADLEY, one of Bay City's earliest lumbermen, and now a resident of Duluth, Minnesota, was born at Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, May 7, 1824, of that grand old Puritan stock that has ever made itself felt in the development of the country. His father, William Bradley, was also born at Lee, on February 25, 1796. In 1816, William Bradley was married to Lucy Ball, daughter of Nathan Ball, of the same place, and of which union nine children were born, seven of whom were boys, the subject of this sketch being the third son. In 1835, William Bradley migrated to Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio, taking his family with him. Young Henry had attended school in Massachusetts before their removal to Ohio; at Wellington he pursued his studies, as opportunity offered, in the district school. Being ambitious, and wishing to make a start in business for himself, Henry, when he was only about sixteen years of age, went to Seville, Medina County, Ohio, to learn the trade of carding and cloth-dressing. On January 1, 1846, he was married to Mary E. Cook, of Gilford, Ohio, by whom he had eight children. He resided in Litchfield and Sparta, Ohio, for a number of years, during which time he spent three or four years cutting hardwood lumber in his own mill. In 1855, Mr. Bradley removed with his family to Bay City, Michigan, where he took charge of Frost & Bradley's mill (more recently N. B. Bradley & Sons) until 1858. In 1860 he purchased the Stanton mill, of Bay City, which he operated successfully for a good many years. However, during the precarious times of the great financial panic in 1873, and for three or four years afterwards, Mr. Henry M. Bradley met with reverses and heavy losses, and finally abandoned what had grown to be an extensive mill and lumber business in 1877. Were life all sunshine and prosperity, we would not appreciate it; it needs some cloudy and stormy weather to help us to enjoy the brightness when it comes. It is hard to lose the accumulation of years of honest industry, but pitiable is a man's condition where, as often is the case, loss of ambition, health, and hope follows in the train of many and long-continued business troubles. Henry M. Bradley, however, be it said to his credit, was and is not of that inert and easily-discouraged class which detracts, by example, in any community, from the good which has been accomplished by persevering and energetic



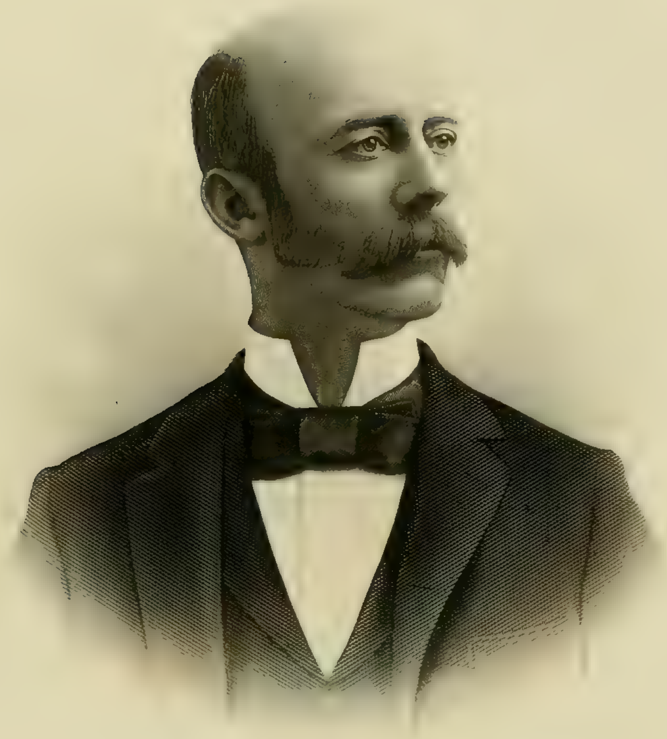
H. W. Bradley

men inspired with hope and trust in Providence. He soon turned his attention, after leaving the mill, to dealing in logs, and later on to locating timber and mining lands in Minnesota; in which latter capacity he has been very successful. His income from mining interests alone has enabled him to settle down in comfortable security, being the fortunate owner in part of the fee of the famous Chandler iron-mine, in the Vermillion Range of Minnesota. Henry M. Bradley was trustee for two terms, and was the first street commissioner of Bay City, while it was yet a village, and was chief engineer of the Fire Department for a number of years. He was a consistent member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly the old Washington Street Church, during his long residence in Bay City, holding every position in the church except pastor, and was one of the best Sunday-school superintendents the Methodists of that city ever had. He was one of the organizers of the Church, a prominent promoter of its interests, until it became one of the first charges in the Detroit Conference. He was the chief instrument in consummating the erection of the fine edifice referred to, both as a donator and in superintending the building operations. After leaving Bay City, in 1890, for his new home in Duluth, he also superintended the erection of another ecclesiastical edifice—the magnificent new Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, one of the finest church-buildings in the State of Minnesota. Mr. Bradley and his two sons, Alva W. and Edward L., were among the heaviest contributors to the building fund. Mr. Bradley was for many years greatly interested in the welfare of the public schools of Bay City, as he has been in those of Duluth since his residence there, having been a leading member of the board and holding the position of president of the same for two terms in the former city. Although not a politician, he has always been a Republican, holding decided views. As a citizen, Henry M. Bradley's name stands high in Bay and Saginaw Counties, as also in Duluth. Socially, and among his own family connections, which are numerous, he is spoken of only in the best of terms and with the kindliest affection.

CHARLES S. HAZELTINE, M.D., of Grand Rapids. "The Early History of the Town of Ellicott, Chautauqua County, New York," of which Gilbert W. Hazeltine, father of the subject of this sketch was the author, furnishes the only authentic history of the family now available. It records how his father, Dr. Laban Hazeltine, of Wardsboro, Vermont—who, in May, 1813, had married Content Flagler, a daughter of an old Knickerbocker family in Dutchess County, New York—early in the fall of 1814, at the suggestion of his uncle, Solomon Jones (also of Wardsboro, and who had emigrated to the wilds of Southern Chautauqua in 1810), visited the settlement of Ellicott (now Jamestown), purchased a home, and permanently located there in May of the following year. He gave his entire attention to the study and practice of medicine, uniting with a thorough education a clearness and accuracy of judgment which were marked characteristics of his life, and he won and held the confidence and esteem of the community until his death, which occurred in his sixty-third year (May 4, 1852). He was a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, and was descended from the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, his ancestors being among the pilgrims who landed at Salem Harbor with Governor Winthrop; and he was always careful to state that he belonged, not to the Puritan, but to the Pilgrim stock of New England. He was as thoroughly American in sentiment as he was in descent. Of his ten children, six died in infancy or childhood; and of the four who survived, Gilbert W., the father of our subject, was the eldest. He was born in Jamestown in 1817, and received his education in the common schools, the Academy of Jamestown, and in Allegany Academy into the junior year, when he was obliged to leave in consequence of an affection of the eyes; the college course, however, he completed at home. His medical education was gained by nearly six years' study in his father's office. He then attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Grant. From there he went to the University of the City of New York, and was one of the demonstrators of that school. In 1842, owing to his father's sickness, he returned to Jamestown, and continued the practice of his profession without interruption until his death, which occurred at Jamestown, April 5, 1893. In 1843 he married Eliza Caroline Boss, of Forestville, who died August 20, 1860. The work previously referred to, compiled by Gilbert W. Hazeltine, furnishes us only the above modest data with reference to himself. That he was a worthy son of the father of whom he was so proud, and whose career was so eminently honorable and upright, is attested to by his own son, as well as by the impress of his good works, which exist as a monument to his memory. Of his four children, our subject was the eldest, and with his brother, Robert W., is the only survivor. Charles S. Hazeltine was born at Jamestown, October 1, 1844. He received his elementary education at the Jamestown Academy, and pursued his collegiate studies under the direction of a private tutor. Inheriting from his ancestors a taste for the medical profession, at the suggestion of his father, who was a great admirer of the curriculum of the University of Michigan, he attended a course of medical lectures there in 1864, and graduated in 1866 from the Albany Medical College with the degree of M. D. He afterwards attended Bellevue Hospital at New York for one year, and in 1868 had charge of the lying-in hospital at Buffalo. Returning to Jamestown, he engaged for a time in the active practice of his profession. In 1872 he visited Grand Rapids, and, impressed with its beauty as a residence city, and the energy and enterprise of its citizens, determined to make it his home. The late Dr. Charles N. Shepard was then conducting a retail drug business, and on the advent of Dr. Hazeltine the firm of Shepard & Hazeltine was organized and the pioneer wholesale drug-house of Grand Rapids was inaugurated. Later, Dr. Shepard retired, selling his interest to Captain C. G. Perkins, of Kentucky, and the firm was incorporated under the name of Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Company. In

1888, Mr. Perkins's interest was purchased by Dr. Hazeltine, and the business is still continued under the incorporated name. Under Dr. Hazeltine's able management, and as a consequence of honorable business methods, and controlling adequate capital, the corporation has acquired a practical monopoly of the jobbing drug-trade of Western Michigan, which in magnitude compares favorably with its older competitors in Detroit and Chicago. The doctor is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Rapids National Bank, and president of the Elliott Button Fastener Company, of Grand Rapids. In 1893 he was appointed United States consul at Milan, Italy. Notwithstanding the demands made upon him he has yet found abundant opportunity to cultivate those artistic and scientific tastes which are inherent in his nature. He is a student, a lover of books, and a lover of the beautiful in nature and in art, and in his surroundings in his magnificent residence, as in the social circles where he is most at home, exemplifies his good taste in these particulars. Dr. Hazeltine was married in 1868 to Ella E., daughter of the late Madison Burnell, of Jamestown—during his lifetime the foremost lawyer in Western New York. Mrs. Hazeltine died in 1873, leaving a son, Madison Burnell Hazeltine, and a daughter, Eliza Irene, now the wife of George B. Douglas, Esq., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In March, 1875, the doctor was united in marrriage to Anna O. Fox, of Boston, Massachusetts, a lady whose culture and refinement add much to the grace and beauty of their home, and contribute to make it the center of the most intellectual social circle in the city. To them have been born two daughters, Fanny Dickinson and Delia Howard. Dr. Hazeltine is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and has served as a vestryman for a number of years. He is a trustee of St. Mark's Hospital, and a liberal contributor to its support and advancement, and his interest in and practical aid to the poor and unfortunate is measured with no stinting hand. In Masonry he has taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Knights Templar degrees.

LEVI JOHNSTON LENNOX, M. D., of Detroit, ranks among the most prominent of the younger members of the medical profession in Michigan ; for indeed it has taken him but a few years to forge his way well to the front, his skill and ability having been early demonstrated and quickly recognized. In his veins flows the blood of the sturdy Scot, the race that has given to the world so many of her eminent physicians; and commingling the blood of that old race, the Irish, that were a civilized people at a time when almost all the rest of Europe had not yet emerged from barbarism ; for his father, William Lennox, though born in Ireland, was of Scotch descent; and his mother, Nancy Ann Lennox, whose maiden name was Johnston, was of Irish birth and Irish race. They settled in Canada, and in the bracing air and amid the health-giving surroundings of the Province of Ontario, in the town of Cobourg, the doctor was born on July 7, 1850. The children and youth of that province are noted for their sturdiness, their healthfulness, their intelligence, and their education, which is so admirably developed by the most excellent public school system that the province enjoys. Here the embryo doctor—for being a seventh son, he was from Old-World fancy, called doctor when a mere child, and brought up to expect to become a physician—commenced his scholastic education in the public school, and continued the same in the grammar school. Thus fully prepared and equipped, he entered upon his medical education in the city of Toronto, and in due time was graduated from the celebrated Trinity University of that city, his medical preceptor being the late eminent Dr. John Fulton, professor of surgery in Trinity Medical School. The United States, with the wider field and greater possibilities, and more especially Michigan, seems to be the Mecca for the young medical graduates of Upper Canada ; and Michigan people are free to say that they are proud of these men ; for they are considered among the very best acquisitions of the State. And thus Dr. Lennox followed many of his preceding confrères, and crossed the border. His first location was at Memphis, a small village in Michigan, where he remained but a few months, when he removed to the more favorable town of Richmond, where he practiced his profession with success until 1880, when he returned to Toronto, and took a post-graduate course, and passed his examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and also became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec ; this was in the spring of 1881. After passing these rigid examinations, and being thus more fully equipped, he entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of Toronto, where he remained until May, 1884. Michigan, however, possessed for him greater attraction, and offered a larger and more inviting field; and so in August, 1884, he took up his residence in Detroit, where he has ever since been most actively engaged in the successful practice of medicine and surgery, giving more especial attention to diseases of women and abdominal surgery. The city physician, with a large practice, finds his position to be no sinecure ; for his duties are both arduous and unremitting. This is evidenced in the case of Dr. Lennox, whose services are in such constant demand that a friend told the writer of this sketch that he used up three horses a day in making his daily visits. In religious affiliations the doctor, although the son of a Churchman, is himself a member of the Methodist Church. In political faith a Republican, his professional duties naturally debar him from devoting time to political matters beyond the casting of his vote. It was on January 6, 1874, while a resident of Richmond, that the doctor was united in marriage to Miss Ella Cooper, the estimable daughter of James W. Cooper, Esq., of that town. To them have been born two daughters, Genevieve and Myrtle, both of whom are receiving a literary and musical education. One of Detroit's old-time physicians, when appealed to for comment on the characteristics of Dr. Lennox, replied in the following language : "He is a very clever and careful diagnostician, and thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He came to Detroit



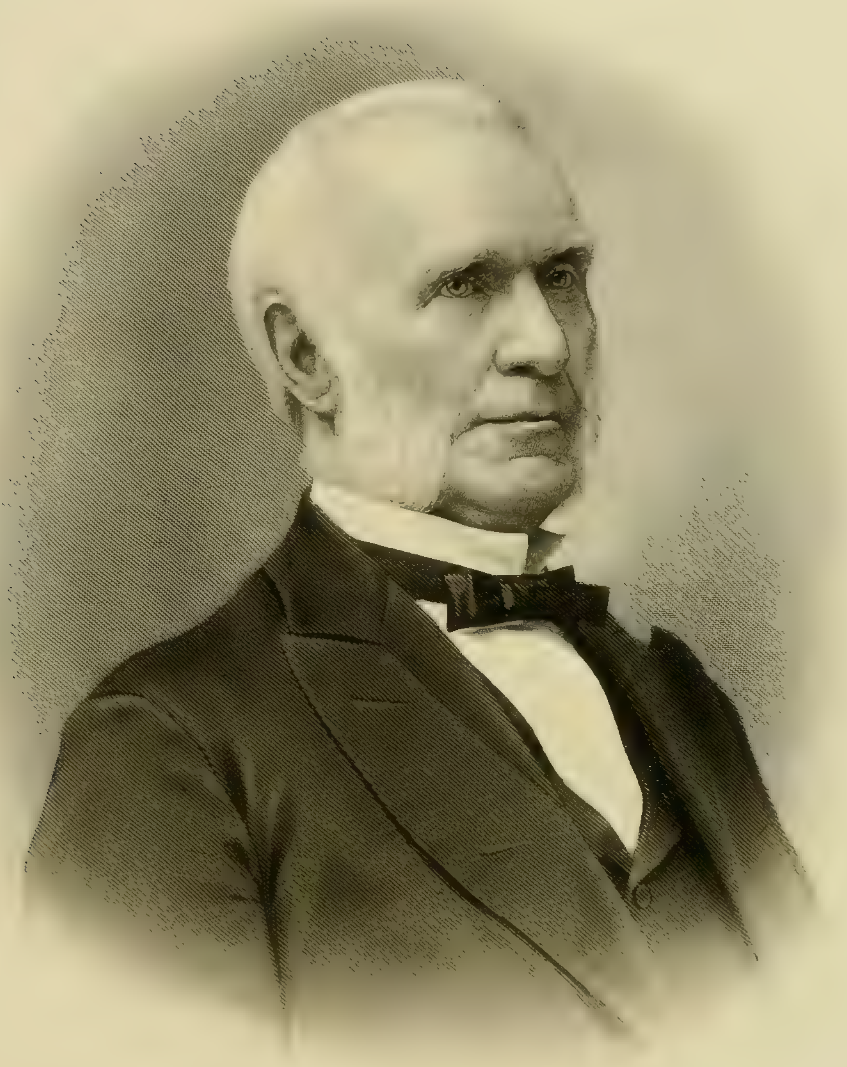
Yours Truly
L J Lennox M.D.

practically unknown, and through his own exertions and ability, and on his own merits, he has risen to a high rank, and won the respect of the profession. He invariably chooses for his associates men who are prominently recognized for their medical ability. He is universally respected and esteemed; a good citizen and neighbor, and has never been known to do a mean action. He is straightforward and honest in his dealings with his fellow-men, and is an honor to his profession. His gentlemanly bearing and genial manner have won him many friends."

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, lawyer, of Negaunee, Marquette County, and collector of customs at Marquette, comes of that grand old Puritan stock that has left its impress so indelibly upon our country. He was born in Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on November 2, 1837, his father being born at Westerly, Rhode Island, June 24, 1776. His father was a farmer, a son of Samuel Adams, who, during the Revolutionary War, was captain of an American privateer, which was blown up on June 28, 1776. John Quincy Adams attended country school, and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. In 1856 he entered the drugstore of J. M. Gardner & Son, of West Cornwall, Connecticut, for the purpose of learning the business, but was compelled to relinquish it after about three years, on account of ill-health; and between February, 1860, and May, 1861, Mr. Adams was confined to his bed. During the most of this time his life was despaired of, but in April of the latter year he underwent a surgical operation, the success of which, combined with skilled medical treatment, completely restored him to health, and enabled him to resume the active duties of life. In the autumn of 1862 he entered the Federal army, hiring as cook in Company C of the Thirteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, having failed to pass the physical examination necessary to enlist him as a combatant. With the regiment he went to New Orleans, arriving there in May, 1862, eight days after the capture of the city by General Benjamin Butler. There Mr. Adams remained for two months, when, on account of impaired physical health and vigor, he reluctantly returned to Cornwall, agreeably to the advice of the regimental surgeon. In the winter of 1863 came the turning-point in his life, and an unlooked-for event opened to him the door of what was to be his life's work. He was asked to take part in a village debating society. Among the listeners was the celebrated lawyer, Mr. George Wheaton, who was so much impressed with young Adams that he suggested the propriety of his adopting the legal profession, and at the same time offered him tuition, books, office-room, etc., without charge. This opportunity was eagerly embraced, and while following his bread-winning pursuits by day, his leisure hours were spent either at the law-office, or in the solitude of his private room, where, it is needless to say, that his studies were most closely followed. In April, 1865, after teaching school one year, he was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, and immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Wheaton, the latter dying six months after, thus leaving Mr. Adams to conduct the business alone, which he did with great success, until March, 1872, when he removed to Negaunee, Michigan, which has ever since been his home, and where he has built up a large and lucrative law practice, and is known as the leading lawyer. Mr. Adams is a Republican in politics. At Cornwall he held several minor offices. At Negaunee, in 1874, he was elected circuit court commissioner for Marquette County, and so served until 1876, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, in which office he served three consecutive terms, having been re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. In 1883 he was elected to the State Legislature from the district of Marquette, served under Governor Begole, and was one of the "immortal nineteen," whose refusal to vote for T. W. Ferry resulted in the election of Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, to the United States Senate. In 1892, Mr. Adams represented the Twelfth Congressional District in the Republican National Convention, at Minneapolis, at which General Harrison was, for the second time, the nominee of his party for the office of President of the United States. In October, 1897, he received the appointment of collector of customs of the District of Superior, the district, in point of territory, being among, if not the largest in the United States; it embracing a coast-line of nearly eight hundred miles, in which some thirty officers of the customs are employed. Mr. Adams's greatest triumphs have been won in the forum of forensic and political speech. His chief pride has been in the economic rather than the strictly political phase of public effort; and in many hotly-contested and close elections his eloquence has saved the day, as well for other counties of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan as his own. He is, in short, one of the brightest men of the Upper Peninsula, and the success he has achieved and the prosperity that has come to him have been the reward of hard labor, true merit, and the application, upon which he has strenuously insisted in his life, of the same standard of honor in politics as obtains in business or social life. His well-equipped library indicates the scholar and man of fine attainments he proves, on close acquaintance, to be. Of striking and gentlemanly appearance and manner, he would be a marked man in any sphere, and his advancement, by the paths of integrity and indomitable will, is a noble example of what pluck and perseverance, in spite of seemingly almost insurmountable obstacles, can accomplish.

ALEXANDER CHAPOTON, of Detroit, architect, builder, contractor, and banker, is a scion of one of the oldest and most respected of the original French families who settled Detroit at the time of Cadillac. Families who left La Belle France for New France, a people devoted to their native land, her glory, and her tradition, transferred that same spirit to the new-found land, and have ever been among the best and most highly-prized of American citizens. It is to France and Frenchmen we, as a nation, are so largely indebted for our advance in art in its various forms and applications. The Chapotons turned their artistic taste and skill to the very practical application of architecture, and they have for several generations been architects and builders of very considerable importance, both in France and in the United States, many of their buildings in Michigan being of a public character, and of more than State reputation. The magnificent State Capitol at Lansing, the Russell House, Board of Trade, Campau Block, Newberry Building, Moran Block, Parker Building, M. S. Smith Building, Westminster Church, First Congregational Church, St. Mary's Church, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Hospital, and the Detroit College, all of Detroit; and the great St. Joseph's Retreat at Dearborn,—are some of the more notable of the buildings; all of them noted for their architectural beauty, and the substantial manner in which they are constructed. It is from Dr. Chapoton, the first surgeon of Old Fort Ponchartrain (now the city of Detroit) on its occupation by that famous Frenchman, De La Mothe Cadillac, in 1701, that Mr. Alexander Chapoton is descended. A history of the Chapoton family would include the early history of Detroit; for they intermingle by association and marriage with the Campaus, the St. Aubins, Godfroys, Cicottes, Peltiers, Labadies, etc., families who made up and comprised early Detroit. Mr. Chapoton's father, Hon. Alexander Chapoton, was a son of Eustache Chapoton, and was born in Detroit on February 2, 1819, and died in the city of his birth on May 2, 1893. He served the city and the State in many important public positions, with honor to himself and to the advantage and benefit of the people. Our immediate subject was born in Detroit on October 13, 1839, and after completing his scholastic education, which comprised an attendance at Bacon's Academy, Detroit, and Notre Dame College, South Bend, Indiana, founded and presided over by the late venerable Father Sorin, complementing the same by a course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, he entered upon his career in the profession of his forefathers, adding that of banking; for on the organization of the Peninsular Savings Bank in 1887, he was elected its president. Under his presidency of the bank it became one of the largest savings banks in Michigan, its deposits aggregating nearly five millions of dollars. He is also one of the directors of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In politics Mr. Chapoton is a Democrat, and his religious faith is that of the Mother Church. In April, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss P. Marion Peltier, the estimable daughter of Charles and Eliza (Cicotte) Peltier, also descendants of the first French settlers of Detroit, where, in those early times they were fur-traders, trading with the noble red man—Michigan, one dense forest, abundantly supplied with fur-bearing animals. These denizens of the forest, both Indian and beast, have long since disappeared, also the forest itself, and in their place the white man, with his farms, factories, towns and cities, rules supreme. An old resident of Detroit, in speaking of Mr. Chapoton, says that "he bears out the old and well-known adage, that 'blood will tell.' He carries in his veins some of the best blood of France, and, although for generations most thoroughly Americanized, it has lost none of those attributes for which it is famous—integrity, honor, fairness, chivalry, and that true pride which prevents a descending to trickery and subterfuge. In all his various and multitudinous business ramifications, and dealings with men and affairs, there has not been even the taint of dishonor." The many and magnificent buildings which he has constructed are monuments to his skill and ability: beautiful in their designs, they are among the most substantial in the country in their construction. In banking circles also his name is the synonym for honor and integrity. All of this his fellow-citizens appreciate, and evince their appreciation by the confidence they place in him. In the family circle he is the beloved husband, and father of four daughters and one son. In April, 1893, Mr. and Mrs. Chapoton, surrounded by their family and a host of friends, held their silver wedding.

HON. ANDREW HOWELL, formerly of Adrian, and later of Detroit, has made his mark upon the legal history of Michigan. His private life as a citizen and a lawyer, and his public career as a jurist and a member of the State Senate, have been such as to have gained for him the affectionate regard of many personal and professional associates. Mr. Howell was born in Covert, Seneca County, New York, on the eighteenth day of December, 1827, and three years later his father, Dr. Joseph Howell, settled in Macon, Lenawee County, being one of the prominent pioneers of Southern Michigan, and a member of the Convention which framed the first constitution of the State. The lineage of the Howell family in America is easily traceable to Colonial times, and is originally of Welsh descent. Many of its members have attained eminence in the law and statecraft, others have won renown as soldiers in different wars, and some have earned distinction in the more peaceful pursuit of literature. The boyhood days of the subject of this sketch were spent upon his father's farm. He attended first the district schools, and later was a student at the Tecumseh Academy, and later yet at the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, now Albion College. His preferences for the law were early manifested, and he began his legal studies in 1850, and was graduated at the Law School of Cincinnati College in 1853, at the head of his class. During the following year he was admitted to the bar at Adrian, where he commenced the practice of law in partnership with Hon. F. C. Beaman, his former preceptor. In 1855, Mr. Howell became associated in the practice of his profession with Hon. R. R. Beecher, the partnership continuing for many years, and being successfully engaged in most of the important cases in their section of the State. Mr. Howell, as a young man, was repeatedly elected to the office of circuit court commissioner of Lenawee County, and city attorney of Adrian. In 1865 and 1867 he was a State senator. In 1871 Governor Baldwin appointed him to draft and present to the Legislature bills for general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages, which were subsequently enacted, and became a part of the civil code of laws in Michigan.



Andrew. Howell

In 1882–83 Judge Howell completed and published a compilation of the General Statutes of Michigan, with extensive annotations from the State Reports, which was authenticated and adopted by the Legislature; and since that time a supplemental volume has been compiled, annotated, and published by him, and is widely known as "Howell's Annotated Statutes of Michgan." Since the death of his former friend, Judge Tiffany, Mr. Howell has revised and greatly enlarged "Tiffany's Justice Guide," and "Tiffany's Criminal Law;" of both of which he has published several editions, they being in general use throughout Michigan. It was in 1881 that Mr. Howell was elected judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Michigan. In 1887 he removed to Detroit, where he chiefly devotes himself to his legal publications, the value of which have been duly attested and appreciated by the profession; for they are the standard of authority in Michigan. As a practicing lawyer for nearly a half century he has been accorded high prestige; his long devotion to the study of jurisprudence, together with his unimpeachable integrity, made him an honored and valued member of the judiciary of the State. Judge Howell has always been a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He early in life became a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1859, Miss Mary Adelia Beecher Tower, daughter of Rev. Philo Tower, of Rochester, New York. Her parents were of New England origin, her mother, whose maiden name was Cynthia Beecher, being a member of the distinguished Beecher family. Mrs. Howell, highly educated, and of literary ability, has given much assistance to her husband in his literary labors. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have two sons—Robert Beecher Howell, who graduated at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and became State engineer of Nebraska, and city engineer of Omaha, and served in the Spanish-American War; and Charles Arthur Howell, who graduated from the Literary and Law Departments of the University of Michigan, and also served upon the *Yosemite*, in the Spanish War, and is now in his father's office in the practice of law.

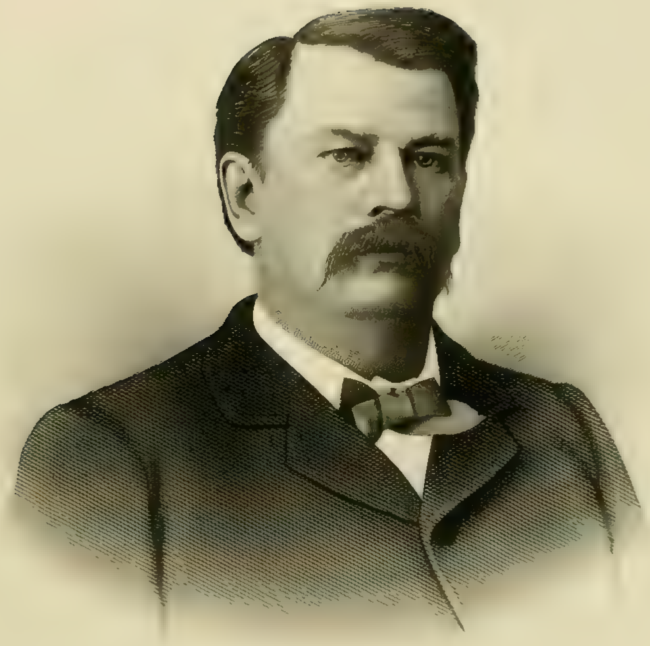
CHARLES HENRY BRADLEY, formerly of Bay City, now of Duluth, Minnesota. "Great" and "eminent" men, in the common acceptation of these terms, are not the only men whose biographies are worth recording, and the history of whose lives teaches many a lesson to the youth of our wonderful country, still rich with opportunities and great possibilities. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of those successful and prominent business men with just enough self-esteem to regard himself, as his fellow citizens do, as a clever, painstaking business man, who would not give a "thank you" to be called "great" or "eminent." Nevertheless he is more deserving of praise, better entitled to distinction, and holds a higher place, socially and in the affection of his family and relatives, than many whose public position or love of notoriety is their only claim to eminence. Charles H. Bradley, of Bay City, was born at Sparta, Morrow County, Ohio, November 4, 1853. He is a son of Henry M. and Mary E. (Cook) Bradley for many years prominent residents of Bay City. Henry M. Bradley, prominently identified with the early development of Bay City, is now a leading citizen of Duluth, Minnesota, where he and his two sons, Alva W. and Edward L., are interested in mining and engaged in the lumber business. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when only nineteen years of age he opened an office and embarked in business for himself as "lumber inspector." This appellation is understood in the trade to mean one who acts as broker between seller and buyer, inspects measures, and arranges with transportation companies for the shipment of lumber on the most favorable terms obtainable. As a youth, Mr. Bradley often acted as "tally-boy" to an inspector, thus early acquiring a practical knowledge of the important business he had set his heart upon. Having once gained the confidence of his customers, and established a reputable connection, Mr. Bradley has had the good sense to give his undivided attention to a steadily-increasing business instead of casting about for something new, and to make it the most extensive business of its particular nature in the United States. There is little room to doubt that he attained the enviable position of being known as the largest shipper of lumber in his line on this continent. Here is what is said by a leading trade journal, bearing date of April 1, 1893, under the heading of "Vice-President of the Inland Lloyds:"

> "Mr. C. H. Bradley, of Bay City, who was elected vice-president of the Inland Lloyds at a meeting of the vessel-owners held in Cleveland, holds the record for having shipped more lumber in a single year than any firm in the United States. He shipped one hundred and sixty million feet in a single season, and over four hundred million feet in three years. The election of Mr. Bradley as vice-president of Inland Lloyds seems, however, to have been a surprise to him, as he did not know anything about it till the 23d of March, on his return from Bermuda with his family. It is a clear case of 'the office seeking the man.' As he is a prominent shipper and the owner of considerable vessel property, his election was undoubtedly for the protection and in the best interests of floating property from an owner's standpoint."

For many years Mr. Bradley traveled extensively in connection with the business, covering a distance of about thirty thousand miles per annum. He was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been perhaps the largest donator to the building fund of the handsome and commodious edifice erected on Madison Avenue, Bay City. He has been a liberal friend to the Methodist body in Bay City. He held the position of librarian for some time, and later on was secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Church. Mr. Bradley married, December 1, 1875, Miss Maggie G. Ten Eyck, formerly of Albany, New York, the descendant of a very old Dutch-American family, prominently known along the banks of the famous Hudson River long before the Revolutionary War. Of this marriage five children have been born, and all except one, a bright boy of about two and a half years when he died (September, 1892), are living. Engaged in the lumber traffic and other trades on the great lakes, Mr. Bradley is also interested in mining, with his father and brothers, of Duluth. Realizing that the scope in his particular lines could be extended, and that the requirements of the trade would become too heavy for the Saginaw Valley alone, Mr. Bradley was the first to locate in the Green Bay District, opening a branch office at Menominee, Michigan, in the spring of 1886. He predicted that this place would develop into an important shipping point, and it has beyond question turned out so. He was also one of the first to look farther north and west, to secure stock that would suit his Eastern customers, and with commendable enterprise he opened offices both in Duluth and Ashland. Mr. Bradley's political views are decidedly Republican. Mrs. Bradley is exemplary and kind as a mother, devoted as a wife, and, in a word, the family is one of the happiest and most highly regarded, socially.

HON. EDWARD P. FERRY, formerly of Grand Haven, now of Park City, Utah, was born at Grand Haven, Michigan, April 16, 1837, the youngest of the four sons of that grand pioneer missionary, the Rev. William M. Ferry (and his wife Amanda W.), who was a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Union College, and the first Protestant minister of the gospel sent to the Indians in that part of the Northwest Territory that now comprises a part of the State of Michigan. It was the Presbyterian Church that sent him, in 1821, and the picturesque and romantic island of Mackinac, that noted rendezvous of the Indians, was the field of his labors, and the wild, fierce, and warlike tribes of hunters, trappers, and fighters, who made the island their chief meeting-place as well as the point of fitting out expeditions, were the people whom he had to teach the ways of peace. The island itself, now a charming summer resort, was the first settlement in the entire Northwest, the Jesuits of France having there established a mission, and the island in turn had belonged to the French, the English, and later the Americans. The second son, Thomas W. Ferry, became in later life United States senator for Michigan, and his third son, Noah H., became a major in the Federal army during the War of the Rebellion, and fell fighting for the Union on the field of Gettysburg. The Ferry family was one of the pioneer families in the development of the great lumber interests of Michigan. In 1834, while Michigan was yet a Territory, they settled in the primeval forest on the shores of Lake Michigan, on what is now the site of the city of Grand Haven, of which city they were part founders, and later on founders of other cities and towns. Mr. E. P. Ferry's Michigan career was one of active business interests. He was the managing partner of Ferry Brothers, lumber merchants, and found time to manage the political campaigns of his brother, Senator T. W. Ferry. He has always been an ardent Republican, and a firm believer in bimetallism, protection, and reciprocity. In 1879 he removed to Park City, Utah, where he at once became interested in mining, which has largely occupied his attention since. He took a leading part in the political fights against the domination of the Mormon Church in State affairs. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature for two terms, and was the Liberal (Non-Mormon) candidate for speaker of the House. For several years Mr. Ferry was one of the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congresses, where he always took a prominent place. In 1890, when the Congress met at Denver, Colorado, he was elected chairman. Of late years Mr. Ferry has been in rather poor health, but his interest in the welfare of his adopted State is unabated.

ALEXANDER MCVITTIE, of Detroit, a representative Scotch-American, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, May 16, 1842. At the age of ten years he moved with his parents from Scotland to London, Canada, where, at an early age, he entered into an apprenticeship, and learned the trade of a house-carpenter, at which he continued for some years. When a young man he became engaged in the general merchandise business, occupying the various positions afforded in mercantile pursuits, thereby acquiring a thorough knowledge of business affairs, which was the foundation of a successful and eventful career. Mr. McVittie attended the parish school in Scotland, and he also attended the public schools in Canada, acquiring the education usually afforded in preparing boys for mechanical work. His fondness for mechanics overcame his desire for mercantile pursuits, which he discontinued, and entered the field of mechanical occupation by engaging at shipbuilding. At the age of twenty-five years he removed from Canada to Detroit, and was engaged by the firm of Campbell, Owen & Co., the predecessors of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, which became one of the greatest shipbuilding concerns in the West, with their immense yards in Detroit, and at Wyandotte, eight miles below Detroit, which company built many of the largest and most complete vessels plying on the great lakes for many years. This company was incorporated under the laws of Michigan on July 1, 1872, capitalized at $600,000; Mr. McVittie being vice-president and general manager of the corporation. He was also vice-president and general manager of the Dry Dock Engine Works of Detroit, incorporated with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, the company building marine and stationary engines and boilers, as well as machinery of all descriptions. Mr. McVittie is possessed of a general and thorough knowledge of the business he is interested in, which is evinced by his capacity of managing the affairs of these two large corporations. His ability as an accountant, estimator, and business manager, attained by practical experience and adaptability, has been crowned with success. He has been the leading promoter in the various improvements of business methods and commercial affairs that have occurred during his thirty years' connection with these corporations, and the popularity, commanding prestige, strength, and influence of the companies, and their solid financial standing, were largely due to his persistent efforts and qualifications. The many ramifications of the business are of a character that perpetuate an enduring monument to the genius, skill, and executive ability which so successfully guided them to these attainments. Mr. McVittie is also president of the National Steamship Company; secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Wolverine Steamship



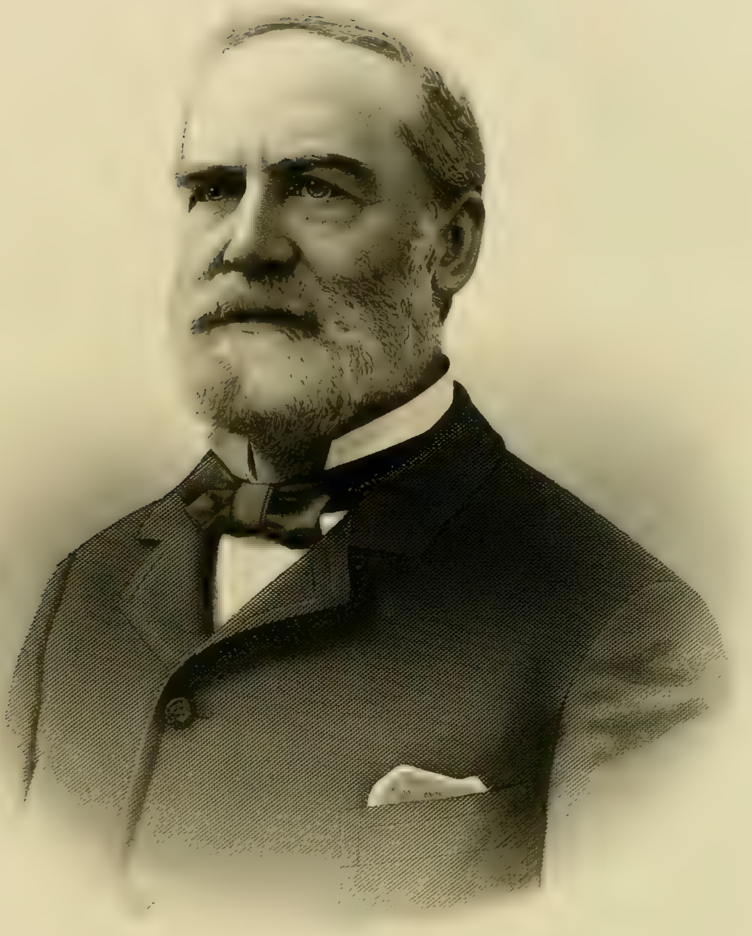
Very truly Yrs

Edwd. P. Ferry

Company; and secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Northern Lakes Steamship Company. Mr. McVittie was left entirely on his own resources, his father dying when he was but a boy. The capital he inherited from a noble Scotch ancestry was robust health, brains, and muscle, which he applied assiduously to practice, thereby attaining prominence and distinction in the commercial and financial fields of operation rarely acquired by men under similar conditions, which can only be attributed to his constant efforts in applying to practice the strong facilities of his mind. Mr. McVittie was formerly a Republican, but later became prominently identified with the Prohibition party, deeming it his duty to advocate the noble cause of temperance. His religious affiliations are those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he takes an active interest. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Irene C. Collier, of Ohio, to whom one child was born, and is still living. His wife died in 1867. In 1872 he was married to Miss Elizabeth McLeod, of Detroit, who has borne him eight children, seven of whom survive. Mr. McVittie is of a modest and retiring nature, devoting much of his time at home with his family, which not only provides him recreation and rest, but also affords him happiness and joy that the outside world can not supply; and his family's appreciation of home amusements and associations being equal to his own, has been the inspiration of his active life. Mr. McVittie is physically of fine appearance, of active mental temperament, easy of approach, exceedingly courteous, commanding the respect of those under his management and the confidence and admiration of all those with whom he comes in contact, either in business or in social affairs.

JOHN NEWBURY BAGLEY, of Detroit, bears a family name which is plainly stamped upon the page of Michigan history. The enduring qualities of mind and heart which characterized a respected and honored parentage are not wanting in himself, and, aside from the inherited traits and tendencies of his personality, there is other and abundant claim that gives him prestige as a citizen of this his native State. While younger in years than most men heretofore introduced in these annals of our Commonwealth, he has, through individual effort and achievement, won a commanding place in the social, political, and industrial affairs of its metropolis, an earnest of a career of greater usefulness in the future. It is with a nice discrimination that the business world speaks of him. It admits that he has had great opportunities, but enumerates, however, the sons of many other families of great wealth and official influence, and makes flattering comparisons in his favor. John N. Bagley first saw the light of day at Detroit, on the eighth day of September, 1860, and is the eldest son, and the second of eight children born to the late John Judson and Frances E. (Newbury) Bagley. His ancestry is of the best, as we judge American lineage, his genealogical tree being traced elsewhere in this volume in a faithful panegyric dedicated to his illustrious father, erstwhile governor of Michigan, the memory of whose private life and public services is guarded with reverent affection in our Peninsular State, and no one has to-day a more honored place in her pantheon of great and good men. The mother of the subject of this sketch survived her husband nearly seventeen years, departing this life February 7, 1898. A woman of marked individuality, her works and deeds have left an impress on the community in which she lived that can never be effaced, and her charitable benefactions and earnest support of many eleemosynary institutions will long be remembered. Her selection as a delegate-at-large to the Woman's Department of the Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago in 1893, was a fitting acknowledgment of her high culture and intellectual endowments. The boyhood days of John N. Bagley were without noteworthy incident. He had the educational advantage afforded by the Detroit public schools, which was supplemented by attendance at the Orchard Lake Military Academy. Environment turned his course in the way of a business vocation. When twenty years of age he entered the great tobacco manufactory founded in 1853, at Detroit, by his father, and successively worked his way from the foundation through its varied departments until he attained the position of president of the corporation, which, under his guidance, has maintained that most distinguished identity among the leading houses of the kind in the country that it has held for a half century. The inception of this noted institution gave but slight evidences of what it has since become. The factory now occupies two five-story brick structures, fronting sixty feet on Bates Street, extending sixty feet on Woodbridge Street, and uniting them with two additional five-story buildings of sixty feet frontage, and running back one hundred feet to an alley-way. It is thoroughly equipped with the latest and most approved machinery and appliances for securing expedition and thoroughness of manufacture. About two hundred and fifty hands are employed, and the annual product of tobacco aggregates nearly two million pounds. The company has a large and efficient corps of traveling salesmen, through whom the most extensive trade relations have been established throughout the United States and Canada. The admirable system of business which has been rigidly enforced in every department, by father and by son, have made the Bagley products the popular and salable considerations of every prudent tobacco-dealer's stock. While the promotion of his business interests may appear to circumscribe his ambition, it can be truly said that he possesses a peculiar and especial fitness for political life. A Republican of the conservative type, he has so far evidenced no predilection for office-holding. His name has, at times, been favorably considered in connection with the mayoralty of Detroit; but aside from his service as estimator-at-large in that city in 1888–89, he has yet stood against any prominent political preferment. In religious matters Mr. Bagley is liberal-minded. He is a member of the Unitarian Church. Socially he is widely known, and is a prominent club man in his home city, being an active member of the Detroit, Yondotega, Witenagemote and Detroit Boat Clubs. He was happily married March 14, 1884, to Miss Esther P. Cutler, daughter of the Honorable Dwight Cutler, of Grand Haven, Michigan. Four children, three boys and a girl, have been born to the twain; one of the sons, Dwight Cutler, died on April 24, 1900. Personally, Mr. Bagley takes delight in the domesticity of his beautiful home on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. He has cultivated himself by travel in this country and abroad, is a reader of books, and delights in research. He possesses a fund of general and commercial information that he knows how to use, is approachable, of agreeable presence, and thoroughly imbued with the philanthropic doctrine that the rights and claims of men lie in their usefulness, and not in their worldly possessions. His business sagacity has been proved by his success. He carries Christian forbearance into his daily life, and probity is one of the fundamental points of his character. His standing among his business and personal associates is of the very highest, and in all respects he is counted an honorable, busy, upright, and thoroughly manly man. On November 6, 1899, Mr Bagley was elected vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank, of Detroit, a bank of which his father was one of the original organizers and for many years its vice-president.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, retired manufacturer, a representative and respected pioneer citizen of Michigan and of its first city, Detroit. The history of our Commonwealth would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with its industrial and financial development. When a man, or a select number of men, have set in motion the occult machinery of business which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or when they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men, so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of character and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved. Oliver Goldsmith has been the "architect of his own fortune," for he is essentially "a self-made man." In business he has won financial success through unflagging industry, unvarying promptness, and honorable dealing. The sterling and sturdy qualities of his individuality are traceable through a long ancestral line, the first of the name in America, on the paternal side, being Richard Goldsmith, an Englishman, who, in 1644, settled in Wenham, Massachusetts. In the genealogy of the family can be found many representatives who have earned distinction in the various professions, others who have attained flattering success in our business marts, and some who have earned historic mention as participants in the Colonial and other wars of this country. Nathaniel and Nancy (Taylor) Goldsmith were the parents of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 21st day of February, 1827. Mr. Goldsmith's boyhood days were uneventful; it being allotted to him to enjoy the very meager social and educational advantages of the early New England times. Inheriting a somewhat roving disposition and love of adventure from his father, who was a seafaring man and had visited all parts of the world, this desire was subsequently gratified by the youth to a most satisfactory extent, the same forming the several epochal events of his future career, which the remainder of his life's record will divulge. When sixteen years of age Oliver Goldsmith became a resident of New York City. In 1847 he concluded to follow that "Empiric Star" which then hung low on our Western horizon. Engaged to go to Detroit by Colonel Isaac S. Miller, he continued in that gentleman's employ in the manufacture of tobacco until the winter of 1848, when, with his savings, amounting to about four hundred dollars, he purchased a share in a joint stock company, the "Wolverine Rangers," and, with a well-equipped party from Marshall, Michigan, started for California, the "Land of Gold." Mr. Goldsmith was the youngest of these Michigan adventurers to encounter the trials incident to the experience of every "original Forty-niner." The fact that the period from 1848 to 1852 was an eventful one in the career of our subject is attested by his authorship of an unpretentious volume, titled "Overland in Forty-Nine—The Recollections of a Wolverine Ranger after a Lapse of Forty-seven Years," the same being modestly dedicated to his family and friends. As an historical review of the gold-fever times, the severe hardships, thrilling and ofttimes fateful experiences which formed episodes in the lives of so many pioneer adventurers, the book is most replete and interesting. Arriving in New York in the month of March, 1851, over the Nicaragua route, Mr. Goldsmith first visited his old homestead in Massachusetts before returning to Detroit. His active and successful business career in the latter city began in 1852, when he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, being the first person in Detroit to make that an exclusive line, thus laying the foundation of what has since become one of its most prominent and progressive industries. In 1876 this enterprise was concluded by Mr. Goldsmith, and soon after he, with C. H. Buhl, George W. Bissell, General R. A. Alger, M. S. Smith, and others, established the Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, which has since become the largest industrial institution of the kind in the United States. Mr. Goldsmith is credited with being its original promoter, and for some years served as general manager, and later as vice-president and treasurer, of the company. Among other Detroit institutions in which he is financially interested are the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, Detroit Gas Company, Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Diamond Stamped Ware Company. He also erected the Goldsmith store-and-office building. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Detroit Audubon Club. Mr. Goldsmith was married, August 7, 1862, to Miss Sarah A. Ashley, daughter of Dr. R. V. Ashley, of Detroit. No children have been born to the twain. His military career was limited to his membership on General Williams's staff in the Volunteer Aids located at Detroit in 1861. In politics, Mr. Goldsmith is a Republican, but is inde-



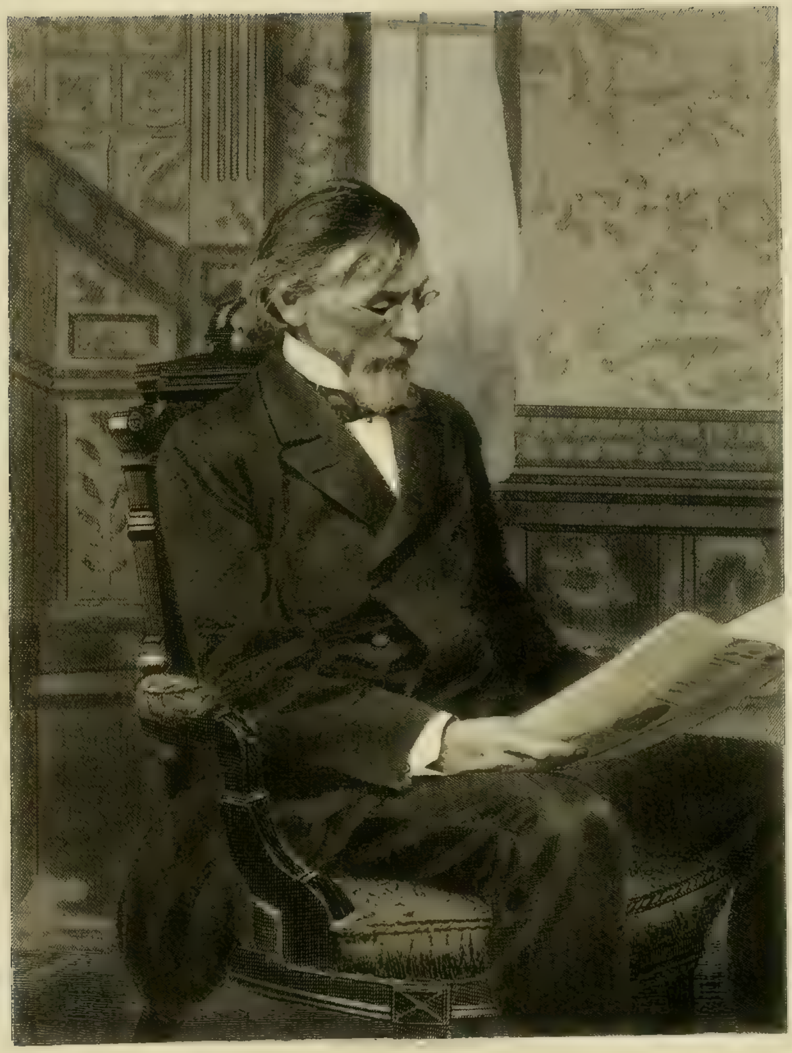
Oliver Goldsmith

pendent in allegiance to the same, as he is liberal and broad-minded in his religious views. Said one of Detroit's first citizens, and a prominent banker, to the writer of this paper: "I have known Oliver Goldsmith for thirty years. He is self-educated, but his industry, combined with acute powers of observation and extensive travel, has made him an intelligent citizen of this Republic. He has had no predilection for other than a business career, and is only a politician in the sense that he deems it his duty to keep himself informed as to the manner in which the affairs of the public are administered by our official representatives, favoring only such as base their action or policy upon principles of honesty, the promotion of the general business interests of the country, and the protection of the people against wrong and oppression. He is kind, easily approached; there is no sham or disguise about him. During his whole life and through his extensive business operations, I understand it to be the truth that no one ever indorsed any commercial paper for him. A fact which is exceptional in my experience."

WILLIAM CLYMAN YAWKEY, of Detroit, was born on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1834, at Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, being a son of John Hoover and Lydia Clyman Yawkey, who, with their parents, were pioneer settlers in that part of Ohio, settling there about the time of the War of 1812. This part of Ohio, at that time, was a perfect wilderness, and all of the different tribes of Indians had not yet been removed from that section. On the father's side Mr. Yawkey is a descendant of one of the early pioneer families that came from Germany, and settled in Philadelphia, soon after that part of the country had been acquired from the original inhabitants; and on the mother's side is a descendant of one of the early English families that settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Owing to the moderate circumstances of his parents, he received only a common-school education, and, at the age of fourteen, began earning something towards his own support by being employed in the lumber business in his native village, and continuing to be so employed for the next four years, at the same time using part of his earnings to enable him to advance and better his education by diligently pursuing his studies, mostly at night. When eighteen years of age he came to Michigan, and for the next three years made the then village of Flint, Genesee County, his home. At this time he became superintendent of a saw-mill on the Kearsley River, several miles above the village, in which he was interested with his father, who, with the rest of the family, had also become residents of Flint. Though young in years at this time, by the same care, energy, and good judgment, which he has shown to possess throughout the many years of a very busy life, he had mastered the lumber business, in all of its various branches, and stood among the best judges of lumber, logs, and pine-lands. He was one that always felt sure that through the lumber and pine-land business a fortune could be made. With these views in mind he joined an older brother, Hon. Samuel W. Yawkey, at East Saginaw, in the year 1854. At first he made the village of Lower Saginaw, now Bay City, his home, and began working by the month, shipping lumber, and attending to the manufacturing of logs and timber into lumber, at which work he continued until 1857, when he became one of the firm of C. Moulthrop & Co., commission lumber merchants, and took charge of the main office of the firm at East Saginaw. In the year 1859 he began business for himself, as a commission lumber merchant at East Saginaw, and by energy and skill, in a few years, controlled one of the largest commission business in the Saginaw Valley, which business he continued until about 1867; at times alone, and then at times in connection with others. About this time he began accumulating all the pine-lands possible, and was lumbering quite extensively. When he entered the Saginaw Valley, the now large cities of Saginaw and Bay City were only small villages of a few hundred inhabitants, there were few mills of any kind, no railroads or even good wagon-roads, and the surrounding country was but sparsely settled. In the year 1869 he married Emma E. Noyes, daughter of Augusta L. and J. T. Noyes, of Guilford, Vermont, and has two children, a son and a daughter. In the year 1878 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, his present place of residence; but for several years afterwards continued his lumber operations in the Saginaw Valley, and at the same time was dealing very extensively in pine and farming lands, not only in Michigan, but also in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and several of the Southern States, and at the present time is a heavy owner of pine in these States. Mr. Yawkey is president of the Yawkey Lumber Company, at Hazelhurst, Wisconsin, and a director of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, and of several insurance companies; among them the Michigan Fire and Marine. He always avoided all political advancement, and had no desire whatever to enter into politics, being a man of very retiring disposition. He is entirely a self-made man. Starting with nothing but his hands for his capital, he has, by honesty, perseverance, strict business integrity and foresight, accumulated a large fortune. His standing among business men has always been of the highest, carrying out faithfully every obligation that he has made so thoroughly that his word has always been considered as good as his bond.

HON. JOHN PRIDGEON, JR., a son of Michigan, one of its prominent vesselmen, and erstwhile mayor of his native city, Detroit. Among the foremost of the comparatively few young business men who control large and extensive interests in the merchant marine of the Great Lakes, we find our subject an excellent representative, and a worthy type of that commercial element which ever has contributed much to the upbuilding of the city and State. He was born August 1, 1852, being the elder of two children, the issue of John and Emma (Nicholson) Pridgeon. His father, Captain John Pridgeon, Sr., was a pioneer of, and became a contemporary with Michigan as a State, emigrating here with his parents from England in the year 1835. He was a stanch, rugged, and sturdy character, and possessed of marked individuality. Independent of either capital, connections or established pecuniary credit, he laid the foundation of a future large fortune in the early practice of economy and industry, combined with strict business probity inspiring confidence, and patient perseverance insuring success; those qualities and properties which were the common heritage of the first settlers of the great Northwest, and to which we must look for the elements which conceived and consummated those enterprises which have secured for Michigan, and the States west of it, that material prosperity which they to-day enjoy. In no brief memoir could be traced the extraordinary results achieved through the labor and influence of this respected and honored pioneer citizen. The subject of this sketch, an only son, received the liberal education from the public schools of Detroit, supplemented with a course at the Detroit Business University. He was first employed as a clerk on one of his father's boats, and subsequently, from 1876–79, was agent, at Port Huron, of the Chicago and Grand Trunk line of steamers running between Chicago and Point Edward; since which time and until the death of his venerable father, December 6, 1894, he was associated with him in an extensive business of buying, selling, and operating tugs, propellers, and other vessels on the different lakes. Aside from that prominence earned as a business man, Mr. Pridgeon has been accorded, through the suffrage of his fellow-citizens, political prestige and honor. From 1885 to 1887 he served as a member of what was then known as the City Council, or Upper House, of which body he acted as chairman for one year prior to his election as mayor of the city of Detroit, in 1887, being so far the youngest incumbent ever elevated to that office. In his efforts at reforming such abuses of municipal government as came before him for action, he was modest but firm. While chief executive of the city he responded to the then growing demand for a more vigorous application of strict business principles in conducting municipal affairs. By earnest effort he inaugurated, in behalf of the public weal, a decided reformation in the matter of street paving, and the construction of a sewerage system. Among other official acts of more than passing interest was the vigorous warfare he successfully waged against a political ring which had pre-empted the most central public square of the city for market purposes, and maintaining a market-house thereon to the individual pecuniary interest of its members. His prompt and energetic action in response to the appeal for aid to the Johnstown flood sufferers, which catastrophe occurred in the interim of his administration, has received many encomiums, he having forwarded contributions amounting to over thirty-three thousand dollars within one week. He was a member of the first Park Commission, having been appointed by Mayor Langdon in 1879, to serve until 1883. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the Police Commission, on which he served two years. Since 1890, Mr. Pridgeon has been compelled to devote his attention almost exclusively to his vessel interests, being president of the State Transportation Company, president of the Pridgeon Transit Company, vice-president of the Red Star Line Company, and also vice-president of the White Star Line Company. In recent years he has been a director of the Detroit River Savings Bank, of which in January, 1900, he was elected vice-president. Mr. Pridgeon was married in December, 1874, to Miss Cora Edgar, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Two sons were born of the union thus made, but both are now deceased. Personally, the subject of this sketch is possessed of generous impulses, a pleasant disposition, and socially is an agreeable companion. Naturally independent in character, the usual social amenities, business ties and political prejudices, have little influence over his actions, possessing as he does, those strong attributes of character which are recognized in the useful, progressive, and enterprising citizen.

MORSE STEWART, A. M., M. D., of Detroit. Introductory to a biographical record of the career of the one who personates our subject, it may well be said that he possesses those attributes of character which win for the individual recognition in the affairs of life. He has, indeed, for more than a half century, been a helpful factor in the promotion of the social, moral, and physical welfare of not only his adopted city, but, indirectly, of our Peninsular State. Ever ardently devoted to the profession of medicine and surgery, its calling has bounded his ambition, and through him has the same been greatly dignified and respected as an art and a science. Dr. Stewart's ancestral tree spreads wide and high. Born July 5, 1818, in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, he is the third son of George Dorrance Stewart and Mrs. Harriet (Benham) Stewart, and a lineal descendant in the fourth generation of Alexander Stewart, who came from the north of Scotland to Connecticut in 1719. His grandfather, Samuel Stewart, of New London, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Kennedy, of which union twenty-four children were born, eighteen of whom reached mature life, and ten lived to be over seventy-three years of age. The father of Dr. Stewart died at the age of forty-two years, leaving four sons and three daughters, the eldest but nine years of age. With the true spirit of a pioneer, he early in life emigrated to Yates County, New York, where he subsequently laid the foundation of a large fortune in lands and business enterprises. In him was perpetuated the charitable nature, hospitality, and godly life of his father. In his youth, and through the kindly and indulgent ministrations of his mother, Dr. Stewart received a most thorough and liberal education. Through one of the best private schools of the day and a special instructor he was enabled to matriculate at Hamilton College at the age of sixteen. Four years later, he began preliminary study for the profession of medicine with Dr. Samuel Foot, of Jamestown, New York. He afterwards attended two courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Western New York, and a third course at the Geneva Medical College, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine there at the close of the session of 1840–41. He soon after came to Detroit, and entered upon



Wm Stewart

professional study under Dr. Zina Pitcher, later returning to Geneva Medical College to pursue a partial post-graduate course. In November, 1842, he permanently located in Detroit, and began the practice of his profession. Governed by a self-sacrificing singleness of purpose, he soon gained a foothold, and then stood secure in a practice which gradually grew to very great proportions. In 1852, Dr. Stewart made a most happy venture in his marriage to Isabella Graham Duffield, the only daughter of the late Rev. George Duffield, D. D. She was possessed of marked individuality of character and the embodiment of all that is elevating and noble in womanhood. For many years she was greatly influential in a variety of philanthropic enterprises, and always took an active interest in all objects for the amelioration and betterment of society. It has been truly said of Mrs. Stewart that, during her lifetime, no woman in Detroit was more respected and honored, being notably prominent through her efforts in the founding of many of the most successful of the city charities and eleemosynary institutions. She died at Detroit, May 27, 1888. Six children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, five of whom survive, namely: Morse, Jr., a doctor in practice with his father; George Duffield, a doctor, who became sheriff of Wayne County; Isabella Graham Bethune, Mary Bronson, and Robert Stuart Stewart. To Dr. Stewart the advancement of scientific benevolence has always been an object of practical interest. The founding and establishment of Harper Hospital, of Detroit, was the result of his suggestion, he furnishing the data for the medical requirements as embraced in the deed of trust. In addition to the labors incident to a large professional practice, he has found opportunity to lend a helping hand in nearly all matters affecting the moral, intellectual, political, and religious interests of the city and State. His busy professional life has left him no time for the literary work he was so well calculated, by his experience and attainments, to perform. In politics, after a brief affiliation with the Whig party, he allied himself with the Democratic party in 1856, believing that it represented the only conservatism in the country in the trying times preceding the War of the Rebellion. His religious convictions, like his political views, are the result of earnest thought and thorough principle. From his early manhood he has been an active member and officially connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit. The year from the spring of 1875 to 1876 Dr. Stewart spent with his family in a tour of England and the Continent. During this season of much-needed rest, he studied the system and teaching of the medical universities of Wurtzburg and Heidelberg, visited the baths of Kissengen, and the art galleries of Dresden and Paris. Returning with entirely restored health, he has since pursued his profession with undiminished vigor, though at the age of fourscore years. He is a habitual worker, and his career has been marked by industry, ability, and success. His time, services, and means have always been ready to minister to the sick, comfort the afflicted, relieve the needy, and to advance the cause of religion and morals. Detroit is still his home, and he is as deeply interested in its future as ever. The members of the profession still consult and advise with him as of yore. He has their respect and confidence, as well as that of a large and influential circle of professional and social friends, who admire him for his scientific ability, his sterling integrity, and for his many noble qualities of mind and heart.

JEROME CYRIL KNOWLTON, LL. B., of Ann Arbor, son of Ernest J. and Roxana A. Knowlton, was born in Canton, Wayne County, Michigan, December 14, 1850, and received his early education at South Lyon, Oakland County, Michigan, until 1867, when he removed to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided. In the spring of 1867 he attended the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and in the autumn of that year he entered the Ann Arbor High School; graduating therefrom in 1870, he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in the fall, and graduated with the class of 1875, receiving the degree of A. B. In the fall of 1876 he entered the Law Department of the university, and graduated with the class of 1878, receiving the LL. B. degree. Until 1867 he lived with his parents on a farm at South Lyon. At this time his parents were determined to give him the advantages of a liberal education, and for that purpose removed to Ann Arbor. While at the district school his tastes were in the direction of study, and this inclination was stimulated during his academic work under the late Professor Elisha Jones, who was then superintendent of the Ann Arbor High School. While engaged in his high-school work he inclined to the study of the law. His determination to follow it as a profession became fixed during his career in the Literary Department of the university. After graduating in the Law Department of the university in the spring of 1878, he entered the law office of Mr. A. J. Sawyer, of Ann Arbor, as clerk, intending to go west the following winter to practice his profession; but in the fall of that year he formed a law partnership with Mr. Sawyer, under the firm name of Sawyer & Knowlton, which partnership continued until February, 1890, when his university work necessitated a dissolution. The business of this firm was confined strictly to litigation. In 1880–81 he was city attorney of Ann Arbor. In May, 1882, he was appointed postmaster of Ann Arbor, and so continued until July, 1885, when by change of administration he was removed by President Cleveland. In September, 1885, he was made assistant professor of law in the University of Michigan, and in June, 1889, was made Marshall professor of law, and in October, 1890, acting dean of the Law Department. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church, and his political with the Republican party. On September 25, 1875, he was married to Miss Belle M. Pattengill, of Ann Arbor, a sister of Albert H. Pattengill, professor of Greek in the university, and Judson G. Pattengill, principal of the Ann Arbor High School. Their family consists of two daughters. In the course of his university work Mr. Knowlton has also been somewhat engaged in law writing. In 1888 he edited an edition of "Anson on

Contracts," published by Callaghan & Co., of Chicago, and which is now used in all the leading law schools of the country.

WILLIAM HALE WRIGHT, born in Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont, July 13, 1827, died in Saginaw, Michigan, December 5, 1893. Mr. Wright was prominent among the business men who contributed to the development of the vast interests tributary to the Saginaw Valley during the last half of the present century, and thus scarcely indirectly to the development of the State. Mr. Wright was essentially and typically a business man, and a study of his life and character helps to a better understanding of the true nobility, not simply the accompaniment, but, we are constrained to believe, the necessity, of the really successful business man. His parents, Nathan and Polly (Lamson) Wright, were natives of Vermont, and his father was a mason. William Hale was the ninth child in a family of ten children. He sprang from a sturdy, honest race, whose home in the rugged, mountainous State, was well calculated to develop an indomitable will and perseverance; for men rise, not in spite of obstacles, but because of them. His early home was doubtless similar to that of the average New England artisan in the second quarter of the present century. His education, so far as that obtained from books was concerned, was gained from the ordinary district school, and that, too, before he was ten years of age. Nature, necessity, and mother wit were his subsequent teachers. The measure of his success in life was the measure of what he owed to them. In 1837 he left school and home, and went to work on a farm at Ackworth, New Hampshire, and followed this pursuit for the next eight years. His annual stipend was very small, but he saved something, for his wants were also limited. In 1845 he left his Eastern home and located in Detroit, and apprenticed himself to a master carpenter. He learned that trade with a thoroughness which was characteristic of the man. He followed the trade for twelve years in Detroit, with the exception of one year spent at Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, and in 1857 came to the Saginaw Valley. This was when the lumbering interests of the valley were in their infancy. A few mills had been erected and lumber was manufactured in a primitive way, but the modern sawmill was not dreamed of at that day. Mr. Wright, then in the prime of early manhood, possessed of that self-reliance that twenty years in fighting life's battle for himself had given him, a thorough master of his trade, found here the opportunity for his carefully-trained ability. His first work was in superintending a sawmill which his brother, Ammi W. Wright, was operating at Portsmouth, now South Bay City, Bay County. In the fall of 1857 he removed his family here. In 1862–63 he operated a mill at Zilwaukie, a mill town between Saginaw and Bay City, and in 1864 he engaged as millwright for Messrs. Miller, Paine & Wright, who operated what was then, and for years afterwards, known as the "Big Mill," which was located at the foot of Troop Street, Saginaw City. In 1865 the ownership of the "Big Mill" changed somewhat, Mr. Ammi W. Wright becoming the principal owner. In June of that year the mill was totally destroyed by fire. The work of rebuilding was commenced at once, and was intrusted entirely to William H. Wright. He had now had eight years practical experience in the sawmill business, which, with his knowledge as a builder, made him thoroughly conversant with what a model sawmill should be. The new Wright mill was such a one. To the minutest detail it was constructed according to William H. Wright's plan and under his personal supervision. A little later he became a member of the firm of A. W. Wright & Co., and later still of the firm of Wright & Witheral, when, for one or two seasons, he and O. D. Witheral, of Chicago, owned and operated the "Big Mill." When the firm of A. W. Wright & Co. was incorporated, with a capital of one million dollars, the sawmill, planing-mill, and extensive timber interests became common property of the concern, and William H. Wright was the fourth largest stockholder in the company. As a member of the company he was assigned to superintend the sawmill business, and for years this was his work. The mill was among the first to start in the spring, the last to shut down in the fall, and in the interim the repairs were made so thoroughly that during the working season no time was lost on account of mishaps. The gigantic factory, for the mill was nothing else, seemed almost a part of Mr. Wright's life. So familiar was he with it that, when failing health permitted him only to go to the office, he would detect, from the sound of the machinery, an imperfection in its working, and direct the men in charge what to do. The man so in sympathy with the machinery that contributed to the material prosperity of his company was not unmindful of the employés who operated it. Nor was he so lacking in discrimination as to ever regard them as a part of the machinery. Exacting in his requirements, he ever remembered that his employés were men, and as he was cognizant of the slightest imperfection in his machinery, so was he of whatever affected the comfort of his men. Sickness or death in their homes awakened responsive sympathy in him, but its expression was without the least ostentation. Men who were the victims of accidents in his employ were dealt with most liberally, and when the accident resulted in death the family of the unfortunate had reason to be thankful that William H. Wright was the employer of him who had been their support. It is doubtful if any one knew of all his benefactions; for the kindness of his heart was so genuine, and his aversion to anything that might seem like selfgratulation so strong, that intuitively he preferred that his right hand should not know what his left hand did. When, in 1885, the mill employés of the valley struck for a ten-hour day (up to that time a day's work was eleven and a half to twelve hours), Mr. Wright was the first large operator to advocate the change; but when, on that account, the labor leaders wished to present him with a handsome cane, he promptly declined it. He was unwilling to be placed in any false or compromising position. During the more than thirty years of active business life in Saginaw, Mr. Wright was esteemed by his associates as an honest, upright, sagacious business man. In demeanor

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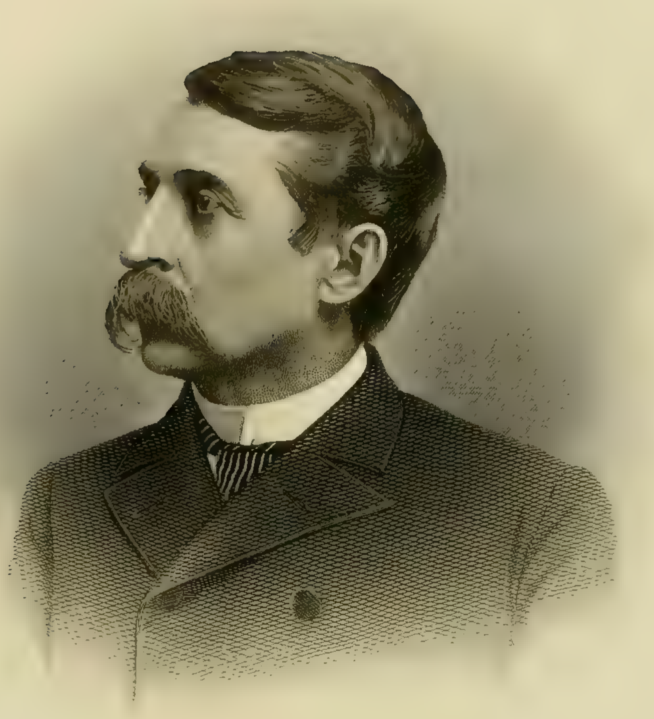
he was reserved, while his detestation of shams made him seem at times blunt. It was only those who knew him intimately who appreciated him. Absorbed as he was with the mechanical details of business, he took a lively interest in the affairs of the day, concerning which he was always well informed. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and could always give a concise reason for the faith that was in him. He was for years an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he was a liberal contributor, and a few months before his death acknowledged, through the ordinance of baptism, the cardinal principles of Christianity, which for years had been, in their essence, the guide of his life. One of the sorest afflictions of his life befell him in 1879, when his son Ernest, a promising young man of seventeen, died. Mr. Wright was twice married, and at his death left a widow, and five children—Mary C., of New York, daughter of his first marriage; and Harriet H., Robert F., Ellen F., at home; and Mrs. Gardner S. Williams, of Ithaca, N. Y. The Hon. John Moore, ex-circuit judge, when asked for an estimate of Mr. Wright's character and worth, wrote: "I knew him well for many years. His life was a quiet one, and devoted to his business. He was a skilled millwright, the architect and builder of the A. W. Wright Lumber Company's mill in this city, and from its erection to the time of his death superintendent and manager of its operation. It may truly be said that he was master of every detail, devoted to and proud of his work. A man who could plan and successfully manage such a large manufacturing establishment rightly commands respect as a master in his calling. He was an honest man, and among his associates his word was as true as gold. He has left to his family, not only a competence honorably acquired, but a good name, of which they may well be proud."

ALLAN SHELDEN, retired merchant and capitalist, of Detroit. The resourcefulness of the native of the Empire State is proverbial. Set him down where you will, and if he does not begin bettering his condition he will be doing violence to the traditions of the Great West. Certain it is that no portion of the United States has ever sent into Michigan men whose industrial training seemed to be so thorough and complete as that of the men who had the good fortune, apparently, to be born in that Commonwealth. However humble their stations in life, they have shown a knowledge and comprehension of the science of economics peculiar to themselves. They knew the value of money, and were masters of the art of multiplying their dollars. They knew how to be frugal without being miserly, and could be hospitable and generous without being wasteful and extravagant. They were models of industry and activity, and so uniformly successful in building up comfortable fortunes as to make the value of these qualities to their possessor immeasurable. The foregoing is strikingly apparent to any one who makes a casual perusal of these pages. It may be that the immigrants of later years have not sustained the reputation of the pioneer for thrift, sagacity, and enterprise, but to that class our subject in this connection does not belong, and, at all events, the history of his life would not warrant such aspersion of fact. Allan Shelden was born July 16, 1832, in Kinderhook, New York. He came of ancestors who bequeathed him those mental and moral qualities which have aided him to the high degree of success he has attained, and given him a wide personal popularity in the city of his chosen home. His early education was with a view to practical business. As a lad he went to school at Franklin and Deposit, New York. At the age of nineteen he commenced an apprenticeship in a mercantile house. In 1855 he came to Detroit, and took a position in the wholesale dry-goods house of Z. Chandler & Co. Mr. Chandler kept a watchful eye upon such of his young men as displayed business talent, and no better tribute to the capability and energy of Mr. Shelden was needed than the fact that he was admitted into partnership with the firm in 1857. A few years later he was virtually the managing head of the house, and, in 1866, succeeded to the business under the name of Allan Shelden & Co. He gradually added to the business and income of the establishment, and maintained a high reputation in the mercantile community. No sounder merchant ever grew into notice in Detroit, and when Mr. Shelden retired in 1890, he bore with him the respect of all with whom he came into contact in a business way. While comparatively young, he acquired a handsome fortune. Valuable real estate in Detroit and elsewhere in the State, investments in banks and railroads, have occupied his time and attention sufficiently since his retirement from mercantile life. One of his ventures is the La Salle County Carbon Coal Company, of La Salle, Illinois. He is a director in that concern, and the Mechanics' Bank, the Union Railroad Depot and Station Company, the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Eel River Railroad. His family comprises his wife, Katharine D., and one son, Henry D. Shelden, married to Caroline, eldest daughter of General Russell A. Alger. As a man he has developed a character true as oak, and has long been recognized as one of the potent forces of the community of which he is a part.

MAJOR NOAH HENRY FERRY, of Grand Haven, deceased, was one of the costly tributes that Michigan paid to save the Union, and to forever put an end to slavery under the American flag. He was born on Mackinac Island, that romantic spot in the straits connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, on April 30, 1831, the third son of that pioneer Protestant missionary to the Indians, the Rev. William M. Ferry, and his noble wife, Amanda W., and removed with his father's family in 1834 to the site on which now stands the city of Grand Haven, of which his father was one of the founders. Reared under the influences of a cultivated home—even though situated on but a clearing in the primeval forest—he developed a strong and highly-cultured mind, combined with a most lovable disposition. His final scholastic education was received at Bell's Commercial College, Chicago. Raised in one of the great lumber regions of Michigan—the State that has been the paradise of the lumberman—his active business life was spent in the development of that industry in connection with his two elder brothers, Hon. Edward P. Ferry and ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Ferry. The lumbering village of Montague, some thirty miles north of Grand Haven, was laid out by him, and he was in the full time of a successful, prosperous, and intensely active business career, when, in 1861, the Nation called for his services, which he promptly tendered. In the summer of 1862, within twenty-four hours of President Lincoln's urgent call for more troops, Mr. Ferry raised a company of over one hundred men, and August 14th of that year he was commissioned captain of Company F, of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry—the regiment of which his company formed a part. The Fifth Michigan, in command of Colonel Russell A. Alger (who in 1897 became Secretary of War) was ordered to Washington, and was assigned to active duty in the Army of the Potomac. Captain Ferry, already possessing the trust and confidence of his men, quickly won the respect and regard of his superior officers, who were not slow to recognize his ability and qualifications, and so he was soon promoted to the grade of major. Born amid the perils of the northern waters, and inured to the hardships and rigors of the northern winters, his was a spirit dauntless and fearless. On the fatal day of July 3, 1863, on that fiercely-contested field of Gettysburg, when leading his battalion upon the enemy, with the inspiring word "Onward" on his lips, he fell, shot through the head, instantly killed. Thus fell in the service of his country one of the most gallant and chivalrous of officers—an officer who shrank from no duty, and who would not permit his men to incur a privation that he himself did not share. Wrapped in the flag he died defending, his remains were brought to Grand Haven for interment, and in that city's cemetery a monument marks his last resting-place. He laid down his young life all too soon, a sacrifice upon his country's altar.

HON. WILLIAM EMORY QUINBY, of Detroit, as a diplomat, journalist, and citizen, has earned a privilege which is not circumscribed by the borders of Michigan. A national character, in all that term implies, through his erstwhile services as United States minister to The Hague, and, for some forty years, as the ruling spirit of that universally popular newspaper, the Detroit *Free Press*, a review of his career is well worthy of a permanent place in the history of his adopted State, upon which his individuality has left its indelible impress. In public and in private life he has done honor to himself and to our Commonwealth. To reveal, in brief, the wellsprings of his success, and to disclose, in a measure, the aims, efforts, and achievements of his personality, is the purpose of this chapter. Born in the town of Brewer, Maine, on the 14th day of December, 1835, William E. Quinby inherited many natural traits and tendencies which characterized an esteemed and influential family ancestry. His parents were Daniel Franklin and Arizina (Reed) Quinby. When thirteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Detroit, Michigan, where his father, for a number of years, edited and published the *Literary Miscellany*, a monthly magazine, on which he served as an apprentice. From the public schools of Detroit he, in 1854, matriculated in the University of Michigan, and graduated with the class of 1858. He then entered upon the study of law, was admited to the bar, and for a short time practiced that profession. His natural tastes leading to journalism, he, in 1861, accepted a position with the *Free Press*, doing the legal reporting. In 1863 he was made city editor, and in 1872 he became managing editor. In the year first mentioned he acquired an eighth interest in the capital stock of the Free Press Company, and with subsequent purchases he, in 1875, became principal proprietor of the paper, and, as its editor-in-chief, his individuality has since permeated its every feature. Conservative, yet eminently progressive and enterprising, the policy of the paper has been well shaped and directed by Mr. Quinby, and to his energy and ability it has long owed its high standing and far-reaching influence. Founded in 1831, in the Presidential year of Andrew Jackson, it has ever been the stanch and consistent advocate of Democratic principles. Older than the State of its birth, it has outgrown the Commonwealth and attained the pinnacle of fame and fortune, until it has grown from a small sheet of four pages to rank among the largest and most elegant publications of its class in the newspaper world. Its daily editions circulating in every portion of Michigan and adjoining territory, and its handsome weekly editions, are read and admired wherever the English language is spoken; since, under the guiding hand of the subject of this sketch, branch offices have been established for it over the sea, so that it has even more than a national reputation. Mr. Quinby's political affiliation has been long manifest through the *Free Press*, the mentor of the Democracy of Michigan. His interest and activity in politics has been of the highest character, absolutely free from selfish ambition or the desire for material gain, and when, in 1893, there came to him, without solicitation, the appointment of United States minister to The Hague, the honor was a fitting recognition of personal worth. He accepted the mission, and as our chief representative in Holland he won the respect of the Government to which he was accredited, and added greatly to the esteem in which he was already held at home. When he resigned the mission in 1897, he received the highest praise, both in Holland and in this country, for the tact, ability, and grace he had displayed in the performance of his official and social duties at the Dutch court. Mr. Quinby was married, April 4, 1860, to Miss Adeline Frazer, of Detroit. Six children have been born to the twain, namely: Theodore E., Henry W., Winifred, Herbert, Florence, and Evelyn. The two elder sons have for some years held important and influential positions under their father in the Free Press Company. Personally, Mr. Quinby is modest and unassuming, though energetic. Always approachable, he is a most courteous and affable gentleman, possessing qualities which greatly endear him to his friends and associates. The success he has attained is by the possession of extraordinary executive



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ability, rare literary capacity, and a fine sense of adaptation of means to an end. His ideas as to the mission of journalism as a public educator have been most clear and rigid. To him and the *Free Press*, Michigan and particularly the City of the Straits are indebted for much of their reputation abroad and their progress and success at home. Ever identified with our business interests, striving for the entertainment and enlightenment of our citizens, having in mind our political, social, and moral welfare, the paper and editor have been, and are, a great power for good in the municipality, the State, and in the country at large.

JOHN A. COMBS, lawyer, Saginaw, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, January 22, 1851. His parents, John and Margaret (Jones) Combs, natives of the Dominion, and still residing at Stony Creek, are of American descent; the Jones family from New Jersey, and the Combs family from Virginia. The paternal grandfather of Mr. John A. Combs was a colonel in the British army, and was killed at Hamilton, in 1812, during the war. John A. Combs was educated at a private academy, and completed his scholastic education at the high school at Hamilton where he was graduated in 1868. In his seventeenth year he added the duties of a teacher to those of a student, and so continued for some years. Thus qualified he took up the study of the law as a profession, and entered the office of Robert R. Waddell, of Hamilton, Ontario, as a student. Afterwards he went to Chicago, where for a time he was engaged in business. In October of the following year that city was devastated by the great fire which destroyed its commercial center, and Mr. Combs then returned to Hamilton, where for the following few years he was engaged in the grocery business, as manager, with his uncle Mr. A. P. Combs. His natural bent, however, was toward the profession of the law, for the practice of which his thorough Canadian education and quite extended experience in the art of public speaking seemed to qualify him. He, therefore, again entered upon its study, and was admitted to practice with the class of seniors for that year at Ann Arbor, June 17, 1886. Mr. Combs also holds from the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan a certificate licensing him to practice in that court and in all courts of law and equity in the State. In 1883, Mr. Combs located at Saginaw, and has come to be looked upon as one of the prominent attorneys of the Saginaw Valley, having mainly given his attention to chancery practice, in which he has had charge of several important cases, and which have contributed so largely to his success. Mr. Combs being of a speculative turn of mind has also engaged in dealing in pine and mineral lands, and has thereby placed himself in the line of profitable investments. As these develop, we would not be surprised to learn in the future of his being one of the large capitalists of Saginaw. As a Republican, Mr. Combs has taken an active interest in politics. In 1890 he was appointed chairman of the Republican County Committee, which position he has continued to occupy. He is secretary of the Saginaw Branch of the Michigan Club, a club which includes among its members representative men of the State. Inheriting a military spirit, and imbued with loyalty and patriotism for his adopted State, he served for four years as a member of her citizen soldiery, and when he resigned in December, 1889, he was first lieutenant of Company E, Third Regiment of Infantry, Michigan State Troops. He is a member of the Royal League, of the White Rose, of the Maccabees, and of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and is also a charter member of the East Saginaw Club. On May 12, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza G. Merrill, of Norwich, Ontario, an accomplished lady, a graduate of the Belleville College. Mrs. Combs is a daughter of William Merrill, who is one of Canada's reliable and wealthy lumbermen. To them have been born two sons, John Merrill, October 29, 1881, and William Leon, April 28, 1883. In religious matters, Mr. Combs and his wife are affiliated with the Methodist denomination, in which Mrs. Combs takes great interest as a member of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society. A prominent journalist of Saginaw, when asked for an expression of opinion, spoke as follows: "Mr. John A. Combs is a lawyer of good standing at the bar and in the community, is a worthy citizen in a business and social sense, and has the regard of his fellow-men for his integrity and ability. He has held the position of chairman of the Republican County Committee, and occupies a prominent position in the councils of his party."

DAVID PRESTON was born in Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York, September 20, 1826. His father, Rev. David Preston, of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1855, and his mother, Affa Preston, in 1841. He was next to the youngest of a family of ten children, consisting of four daughters and six sons. Two of the sons, like their father before them, entered the ministry, Rev. Benjamin Preston being suspended from the Erie Conference in 1838 because of his anti-slavery principles. Educated in the common schools, with a few months at an academy, which privilege was secured by teaching winters in order to attend school the remainder of the year, he, at the age of twenty-two, came to Detroit, entering the employ of G. F. Lewis, banker and broker, on a small salary. At the end of four years (in 1852), having saved a small sum from his earnings, he embarked in business for himself, advancing from that on, until two flourishing banks had been established—one in Detroit and one in Chicago. David Preston was married to Jane B. Hawk, in Conneaut, Ohio, May 5, 1852. A number of children died in infancy, seven surviving him at his death, April 24, 1887. The only municipal office held by him was that of alderman. A devoted temperance leader, he became the candidate for governor of Michigan on the Prohibition ticket, in 1884; was active during the War, in the United States Christian Commission, and was at one time president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Detroit. Although a loyal, philanthropic citizen and a successful business man, he was pre-eminent for his activity, generosity, and faithfulness as a Christian in the Methodist Church. Always a systematic, generous giver, he disbursed, during the last ten years of his life, fully ten thousand dollars per year in Church and other benefactions. David Preston was an ardent Republican until espousing the Prohibition cause during the last few years of his life. He had traveled his own country extensively, visiting Europe on a three months' trip in 1881, and again for seven months in 1886. We conclude this sketch with an editorial from the Detroit *Evening Journal* of April 25, 1887: "The late David Preston was one of the few choice spirits who make an impression on the world by an enthusiasm for goodness and righteousness, combined with a shrewd appreciation of practical affairs. He believed, with all his soul and with all his might and with all his strength, in another and a better world; but he never for a moment ceased trying to make the best of this one. He served God in spirit and in truth, and he made mammon serve *him* submissively and effectively. He let his light shine before men, not with the brilliancy of the public street tower, but with the benevolent usefulness of the candle in the window, sending its rays far into the darkness, his many good deeds shining afar in 'a naughty world.' He was the comfort of his home, the pillar of his Church, a man respected and loved by those who differed most radically with him, and had scarcely an enemy among those whose sins he hated, or those whose errors, as he thought them, needed to be resisted and overcome. He was a character at once of childlike simplicity, of sturdy manliness, of courage, courtesy, piety, and charity. Even they who differed radically from his ways and moods will be the first to admit that the race is purer and better for a life like his."

WELLS BURT, deceased, a representative of one of Michigan's first families, bearing an honored and influential name since its territorial days. The faithful and impartial historiographer must conclude that many of the members of the same have been potential factors in the civilization and development of this section of the great Northwest. William Austin Burt, now living but in memory and name, was a distinguished pioneer. He was one of those courageous and adventurous men who loved to explore the unknown, and as early as 1817 came West on a mission of exploration and discovery. A versatile genius, he inherited vigorous physical and strong mental characteristics from a New England ancestry, which first earned historic distinction at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1824 he settled with his family in Macomb County, Michigan. He had five sons—namely, John, Alvin, Austin, Wells, and William—all of whom, in greater or lesser degree, have left their impress upon the citizenship of Michigan, being the individual architects of successful live's careers. But to the father, through his invention of the solar compass, history accords lasting fame. As it was finally improved and corrected, it, however, represented the joint labors of himself and sons, the latter also possessing great inventive genius and much mechanical skill, the result being that the name of Burt appears frequently upon the patent records at Washington, District of Columbia. Wells Burt, the subject of this further biographical sketch, was born in Wales Center, Erie County, New York, on October 25, 1820, and died at Detroit on November 29, 1887. He was long a well-known citizen of Michigan, his life's work being given to exploration, financiering, and the promotion of iron and other industries. In his boyhood days he attended the district school at Washington, Macomb County; but received his best education through the private tutorship of his father. In his youth his father instructed him in the science of surveying, and he was engaged by the Federal Government to survey public lands in the northern parts of Michigan and Wisconsin. He thus surveyed many thousands of acres throughout the territory which is now within the pale of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. His work in these then northern wilds was full of danger as well as hardship; for he had to traverse a country where the white man had never before trod, and his foes were hostile Indians and wild beasts. It will thus be seen that he was one of the pioneers in the discovery of the wonderful and exhaustless stores of mineral deposits that those regions contain. While these discoveries brought him wealth, they did not bring him the fabulous riches that might have been his had he been of a grasping disposition; for untold millions have been realized from the discoveries that he, his brothers, and his father made in those prolific fields of iron and copper ores. Mr. Burt was naturally interested in several of the companies that were formed for the mining of iron ore; among others, the Union Iron Company, the Peninsular Iron Company, and the great Lake Superior Iron Company. On February 19, 1851, Mr. Burt was united in marriage with Miss Amanda F. Beaman, of Rochester, Michigan, and it was in 1881 that they made Detroit their home. Mrs. Burt survives him, also five children born to them, namely: W. Clayton Burt, secretary and treasurer of the Union Iron Company; Mrs. Henry L. Jenness; Mrs. Reynolds Fisher, of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Elstner Fisher, of Jackson, Michigan; and Mrs. C. Van Cleve Ganson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Burt's religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church. Naturally of a benevolent disposition, he gave freely of his means to worthy charitable objects. In politics he was a Republican, but, aside from the ordinary part taken by every good citizen, did not actively participate in political affairs. His integrity and business honor were beyond question, and he was painstaking and exact in all duties owing to his family, to his friends, and to his fellow-man.

HON. JONATHAN GANNETT RAMSDELL, of Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Michigan, comprising Grand Traverse, Cheboygan, Emmet, Charlevoix, Antrim, and Leelanaw Counties, is a man of many parts, of native ability and sterling worth; for he has filled many positions in life, positions of such diametrically opposite nature, and has filled them all so well, that there must be something out of the common in the make-up of the man. The mere recital of some of these sounds more like romance than real life; for the positions of book-keeper,

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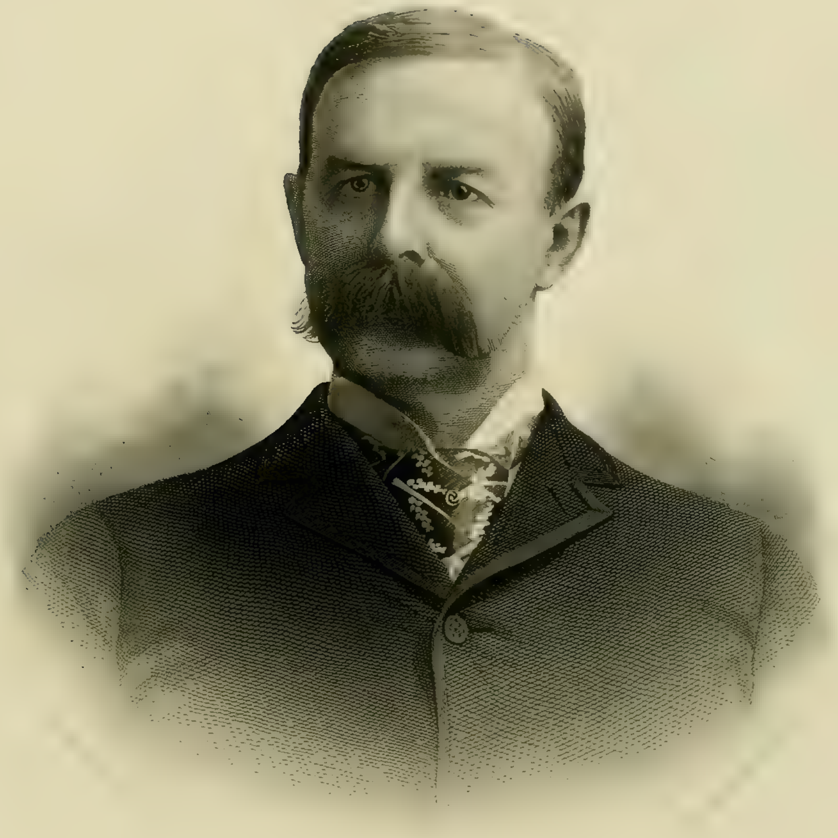
mechanic, bank clerk, lumberman in the woods and on the rivers, pomologist, lawyer, and judge upon the bench, have been filled by him with equal grace and success. It may be that the stock from which he springs has something to do with his peculiar fitness to do well whatsoever his hand has found to do—or rather chosen to do—for we find that he comes from that grand old Revolutionary stock that knew no such word as "fail." His grandfathers, Thomas Ramsdell and Edward Perin, who were both born in Massachusetts, were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and on the return of peace removed to Monroe County, New York, and Perinton, named after Edward Perin, was founded. Judge Ramsdell's father, Gannett Ramsdell—whose mother's name was Gannett, she being a member of that old and well-known Boston family—was a native of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1801. His wife, Anna Perin, was born in Massachusetts in 1798. Their marriage took place in 1822, and in 1827 they removed to Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, being among the earliest pioneers of the State. To them were born four children: the late W. A. Ramsdell, farmer, Plymouth; D. E. Ramsdell, also a farmer, of Ionia County; J. G. Ramsdell (the subject of our sketch), at Plymouth, January 10, 1830; and T. J. Ramsdell, the eminent jurist and banker, of Manistee, on July 29, 1833. Judge Ramsdell's mother died at Plymouth in 1875, and his father at the same place the following year. J. G. Ramsdell's early life was like that of other pioneer farmer's sons; divided between work on the farm and attendance at the little log school-house. Later he attended the village academy at Northville, and the academy at Plymouth, from which he went to Albion College, where he made such progress as to act as assistant in the philosophical and chemical laboratory. On returning home he learned the trade of a molder and finisher. His next move was to enter Gregory's Commercial College at Detroit, from which, after graduating, he obtained a position as book-keeper with the wholesale commission firm of Perin & Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio. One year later he returned to Detroit, and entered the banking house of C. & A. Ives as second book-keeper, and shortly after, on the recommendation of Messrs. Ives, took the position of book-keeper in the bank of Berry & Stone at Adrian, and there commenced also the study of law with Mr. F. C. Beaman. Close study and confinement, however, undermined his health, and under medical advice he spent a winter in the lumber woods, cutting and skidding logs. In the spring he helped run the river, and through the summer was tail-sawyer. The next winter he acted as head-sawyer, and in the following spring, having regained his health, re-entered upon the study of law—this time with Judge Longyear, of Lansing. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar, and was the same year appointed circuit court commissioner for Ingham County, by Governor Bingham. We now quote from the Grand Traverse *Herald* of January 28, 1892, which, speaking of Judge Ramsdell, says: "He was school inspector and chairman of the Board in the township of Lansing from 1857 to the organization of the city of Lansing, and was elected first city clerk, holding the office one month, when he resigned, upon his appointment as clerk of the Supreme Court at Lansing (the court then being held one-half the time in Lansing, and one-half the time in Detroit). This position he held until 1861, when he resigned to enter the Agricultural College as special lecturer on commercial customs and commercial law, and double-entry book-keeping, to the junior and senior classes of that year. It was on the completion of that course, and on the recommendation of Chief Justice Martin, that the removal was made to Traverse City. Mr. Ramsdell had married, February 3, 1861, Mrs. Clara A. Phillips, of Lansing, and in the fall of 1861 they came on horseback down the lake-shore to Frankfort, and across on the trail (there were no roads in Northern Michigan then), to this place, arriving here in October of that year. A purchase was made of the Government, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, of the land which has since been converted into the famous Ramsdell fruit-farm, in what is now the township of Garfield, adjoining the village plat of Traverse City. At that time Traverse City was but a mere hamlet on the bay shore, and not a room could be found for rental, and Mr. Ramsdell and his wife had to go to Northport for the winter. Prior to this, in 1860, Mr. Ramsdell had spent August, September, and October on the stump for Lincoln and Hamlin, and had then visited Grand Traverse, speaking at Traverse City, Frankfort, Benzonia, Elk Rapids, Northport, and Glen Arbor. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Ramsdell and his wife returned from Northport; a little clearing was made in the woods on the land bought the fall before, and the house built, which, with some changes and improvements, is still occupied by the judge and his family. On the organization of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, Mr. Ramsdell was elected circuit judge, and was re-elected at the next succeeding judicial election. On the expiration of the second term, the judge declined to allow his name to be presented for renomination, and entered into practice, and was soon after chosen by the regents of the University of Michigan as solicitor for the university in the famous laboratory suit, to succeed Judge Christiancy and W. L. Webber. At the next judicial election he was again elected circuit judge of the Thirteenth Circuit, and was again re-elected. In addition to the public offices enumerated, Judge Ramsdell has been president of the Grand Traverse Union Agricultural Society, of the State Pomological Society, and the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, of which Society he was a director; commissioner for Michigan to the American Pomological Society at Chicago in 1875, and at Boston in 1879, and a member of the Columbian Fair Committee for Michigan Fruits. For many years Judge Ramsdell has been chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, and in this position has attracted widespread attention, and won a national reputation for his able and exhaustive reports and articles on national finances and kindred subjects. Judge Ramsdell was originally a Garrisonian Abolitionist, and refused to vote for candidates in 1852. His first vote was cast with the Republican party in 1854, for Kinsley S. Bingham for governor of Michigan. The judge has been an unwavering Republican ever since, in some of his views considered radical at times, but results have shown that it was only because he was generally a little in advance of his party. Making a careful and special study of the tariff and financial questions, the judge's articles and speeches on these subjects rank among the strongest and ablest arguments made by any public man in the country. The judge was a candidate before the Republican State Convention for the position of justice of the Supreme Court, standing third among five candidates. As a theoretical and practical pomologist, Judge Ramsdell ranks among the first in the country. His fruit-farm here is one of the best-known in the West, and has done much, for many years, to attract the attention of fruit-growers and fruit-buyers to the Grand Traverse region. We have here given the merest outline of a busy life; for the judge is never idle. When not engaged in some official duty, he will always be found either at work on the farm or in his library, which is one of the largest and best-selected private libraries in Western Michigan. It naturally follows that the judge is prepared to enter into the discussion of, or write intelligently and in an interesting manner upon, any of the leading questions of the day, and he is frequently called upon to do so."

WILLIAM READ SHELBY, of Grand Rapids, president of Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, president of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, and vice-president and treasurer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, December 4, 1842. The family of which he is a representative, of the sixth generation, was founded in America by David Shelby, who came from Cameron, Wales, about the year 1730, and located near North Mountain in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, and gave to the country a line of descendants who have well exemplified the sterling, robust manhood, the fearless courage and perseverance, of the Welsh race. Evan, son of David Shelby, was a noted hunter and Indian trader, and rose to the grade of brigadier-general, appointed by the State of Virginia in 1779, for services rendered in Indian warfare: this being the first officer of that grade west of the Alleghany Mountains. His son Isaac, born December 11, 1750, on the homestead near Hagerstown, Maryland, founded an estate in Lincoln County, Kentucky, which he named "Travelers' Rest," was elected first governor of Kentucky, and re-elected in 1812. He was a distinguished Revolutionary officer, and the hero at King's Mountain. The results of this battle turned the tide in favor of the Continental Army, and led to the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. For this service, the State of North Carolina presented him with a sword and pair of silver spurs. On the breaking out of the War of 1812 he issued a call for troops, and at the head of a brigade of four thousand men started to the aid of General Harrison, and participated as one of the commanders at the battle of the Thames. For this service, Congress voted and presented him with a gold medal in 1818. In 1817 he was called by President Monroe to a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of War, but declined the office on account of his age. He died July 18, 1826, at "Travelers' Rest." His son Evan, born July 27, 1787, inheriting a portion of his father's estate, named it "Millwood," and was a wealthy land and slave owner, and an extensive stockraiser. He died in Seguin, Texas, April 19, 1875. John Warren Shelby, his son, the father of our subject, was born at "Millwood," November 11, 1814, and inherited a portion of his father's estate, to which he gave the name of "Knightland." On the breaking out of the Civil War he espoused the Union cause, and lost his large property, consisting of a valuable estate, stock, and slaves, as a consequence. He moved to Pewee Valley, Kentucky, in 1875, and died at that place, February 25, 1881. He was married January 16, 1838, to Mary Humphreys, daughter of Dr. Joseph W. Knight, of Louisville, Kentucky, and great-granddaughter of John Knight, of the family of the Scottish Earl, John Graham of Claverhouse. To them were born six children, of which William Read was the eldest son and third child. Our subject acquired his education in the preparatory schools and Center College of Danville, Kentucky, his collegiate course being cut short by the war and subsequent occupation of Kentucky by the Federal and Rebel troops, at which time as a member of the "Home Guard," he was able through his extensive acquaintance and knowledge of the political tendencies of the citizens of the State to render valuable aid to the Union cause in enrolling and recruiting men for the National army. During the years 1863–4–5, he devoted himself to supplying wood to steamers on the Mississippi River at Island No. 37, being protected by the United States gunboats. From then until 1869 he was employed by the Adams Express Company in their office in Louisville, Kentucky, and in that year removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Continental Improvement Company. This company was organized under charter from the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of building railroads, and among its promoters were such men as General G. W. Cass (president), Thomas A. Scott, William Thaw, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, J. F. D. Lanier, Hon. John Sherman, Reuben Springer, and others. Among its first undertakings was the contract to build the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad in the States of Michigan and Indiana. For this purpose a branch office was opened in the city of Grand Rapids in 1871, to which place Mr. Shelby removed to take charge of the office, having in the year previous been elected secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad Companies. On the completion of this contract the Michigan office was abolished, and in March, 1877, Mr. Shelby resigned his official connection with the Continental Improvement Company to assume the position of vice-president and treasurer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, to which he had been elected. January 1, 1892, he was made first vice-president of this company, retaining also the positions of treasurer and purchasing agent, which he had assumed in March, 1877. From 1870 to 1873 Mr. Shelby also held the



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offices of secretary and treasurer of the Southern Railway Security Company, at that time controlling and operating the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Memphis and Charleston, and other Southern railroads, and from August, 1871, to March, 1877, he was as well secretary and treasurer of the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad Company. In October, 1899, he was elected president of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, and president of the Big Rapids and Western Railroad Company, and president of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company. In addition to the many duties involved in the positions above named, Mr. Shelby has been actively and extensively interested in the development of farming interests in various sections of the country. Since 1875 he has been manager of the "Cass Farm," a portion of what is more generally known as the "Great Dalrymple Farm," in North Dakota, the first farm opened in the Dakota Territory, and is president of the Lake Agricultural Company, owners of about twenty thousand acres of land, in what is known as the Kankakee Marsh, lying about fifty miles south of Chicago, in the States of Indiana and Illinois, in which some two hundred thousand dollars has been invested in drainage and preparatory work, and is now being utilized in connection with the Sugar Beet industry. Mr. Shelby, in addition to these interests, has been for years a member of the Board of Directors of the "Old National Bank" of Grand Rapids, as well as a stockholder in various manufacturing and mercantile ventures, which have contributed to the growth and development of the city's interests. As a member of the Board of Education, and chairman of its Committee on Grounds, he was instrumental in establishing the system of adorning and ornamenting portions of the public-school grounds, which has tended so much to enhance the beauty of the city. In May, 1888, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, and served in this capacity five years. During all of his residence in Grand Rapids, Mr. Shelby has been an active member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, a member of its vestry for the past twenty-five years, and senior warden since 1883. An adherent of the Democratic party, his work in this connection has been to further its interests in assuming a full share of the financial burdens imposed by party affiliations, and an active interest in its meetings. While never seeking or holding a political office, he was the mover of the resolution in the Sound-money Democratic conference in Chicago, which led to the Indianapolis Convention in 1896; and was chairman of the Michigan Gold Democrats, which conducted so vigorous a campaign against Bryan and the Chicago Platform, which was repudiated by the people; and led to the enactment of the Gold Standard by Congress at its last session. Mr. Shelby was married June 16, 1869, at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, to Mary C., daughter of General George W. Cass, the issue being seven children—five sons and two daughters—six of whom survive: Cass Knight Shelby, born September 18, 1870; Charles Littleton, born August 9, 1872; Walter Humphreys, born March 1, 1875; Ellen Dawson, born July 20, 1876; George Cass, born December 5, 1878; William, born April 30, 1881, died in infancy; and Violette, born April 23, 1882. By those of his fellow-citizens with whom Mr. Shelby, through his business and social interests, comes into contact, he is accorded a character above reproach, and the following from the pen of one of his intimate friends voices the sentiment of all: "Mr. Shelby is a splendid specimen of physical development, always presenting the appearance of being well cared for. He is domestic in his habits, unostentatious in his manner of living, affable and cordial in his greeting alike to rich and poor, and, although having large and perplexing interests to attend to in his every-day business, he never shrinks from the duties and responsibilities every man owes to the community in which he lives. The nature of the work to which the most of his time has been devoted to the present has tended to develop a keen insight into financial matters. Clear-headed and far-seeing, a quick perception of the pulse of the people, a disposition at once open and liberal, his is certainly a valued presence in the various business and social organizations necessary to the progress and development of the city's interests."

GEORGE R. ANGELL, bank president and merchant, of Detroit, was a good example of what the American boy with integrity and industry may accomplish for himself in this land of democratic ideas, where the door to success is open to all, although the pathway leading thither may be rugged and hard to travel, and thus require indomitable perseverance, constant alertness, and often a considerable exercise of the spirit of self-denial. He was born in Rochester, New York, November 27, 1836, and at the age of fourteen years entered the machine-shop of his father as an apprentice. During the three years of his apprenticeship he received his board and clothes, and for the first year the munificent sum of fifty cents per week; the second year, seventy-five cents per week; and the third year, one dollar per week; when, as a full fledged journeyman machinist, his wages became one dollar per day. He then was only seventeen years of age. Shortly afterwards he came to Detroit, where for two years he worked at his trade of machinist, when he returned to Rochester and entered into partnership with his father, which, however, on account of the general business depression did not last long, and Mr. Angell secured work as a newspaper reporter, and a little later found employment with a firm who dealt in photographic supplies. This latter opened up before him what eventually became his settled business; for it led to his opening a photographic supply-store in Detroit, in partnership with Mr. Howard, whose interest Mr. Angell before long acquired, and the firm of George R. Angell became one of the landmarks of Detroit. Mr. Angell's interest in the City Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and vice-president, led to his assuming charge of the management, and eventually to his election as president of that institution on the retirement of Mr. William H. Brace. This position he filled in a most eminently successful manner; for his sound judgment and recognized integrity won for him the respect and confidence of the bank's constituency to such a degree as to largely increase its business, and his thorough study of the science of banking won for him the respect of his fellow-bankers, and led to his election as president of the Michigan Bankers' Association. His devotion to the advancement of the welfare of others is evidenced by the active interest that he took in institutions calculated to benefit the moral, spiritual, and temporal condition of people, especially that of young men. Thus we find that for six years he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he gave his time, thought, and best efforts; for he himself in his early manhood, by the circumstances of his surroundings, had come to fully realize how useful and needful such an institution may be to the young men of a large city. He was also for six years a member of the Board of Education, for two of which years he was its president. During this period he effected incalculable advantages for the public-school system of Detroit, among other things advocating the adoption of the free text-book system, which eventually was put into practice. For twenty years he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Congregational Church, of Detroit, one of the largest and most prosperous religious organizations of the city. He took an active interest in the affairs of his Church and in the matter of its foreign missions. Politically, he was a Republican and a member of the Michigan Club. He was also a member of the Detroit Club, and of the Pointe Aux Barques Club. His interests in other Detroit banks were as stockholder in the Dime Savings Bank and the German-American Bank, of which latter he was also a director. For some years prior to his decease he had suffered from heart trouble, and in the early morning of April 18, 1900, without a moment's warning, death came to him. The immediate family left to mourn his loss were his wife, Mrs. Sarah (Hall) Angell, and their son, George H., and daughter Mabel.

BELA HUBBARD, deceased, of Detroit. One can not long investigate the early history of Michigan as a State without learning something of the one personated in this life's record, and becoming impressed with the fact that he was to the same a moving spirit in his day, and gave to its citizenship a service, in various ways, the value of which can never be measured. While now living but in memory and name, his individuality and strong characteristics of mind and heart were long potent in the business interests and social affairs of his adopted city and State, the years of his active work being identified and contemporary with the first half century marking that period from the admission of the Peninsular Territory into the Union. Born at Hamilton, New York, April 23, 1814, Mr. Hubbard was the eldest son of Judge Thomas H. and Phœbe Hubbard. After attending the public schools of his native place he matriculated at Hamilton College, and graduated from the classical course in that institution in 1834. Naturally diligent and studious, he was there furnished an intellectual grounding and discipline which laid open before him every possible field of self-culture, and enlarged and developed his capacities, which, in after years, gave him more than a local fame for his many-sided ability and powers of adaptation. At the time mentioned the great Northwest was the Mecca of many of the energetic and talented young college men of the East, and Michigan being soon decided upon as the most promising field, our subject " moved West " during the year 1835, at which time an agricultural destiny only was predicted for the same. The vast forests were then only the unhappy obstacles in the path of the plow; the wealth of iron, copper, and other minerals within the pale of our present borders was unknown and unsuspected. Mr. Hubbard early began making real-estate investments for his father, and it was not long before his own accumulations were similarly directed. Among his first purchases was a wild tract of land of nearly two hundred and fifty acres, fronting the river in Springwells Township, Wayne County, and which, in this later day is included within the limits of Detroit, and dotted with residences, factories, etc. While yet a college youth, Bela Hubbard had treasured ideas and matured plans for the application of scientific methods to agriculture, and with a purpose unabated through the most unfavorable and discouraging circumstances, he persevered, and succeeded in proving the feasibility of many of his " abstract theories." He long devoted an enthusiastic interest in the promotion of agriculture, was one of the first officers of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, organized in 1848, and as chairman of a committee of the same drafted a memorial to the Legislature for the enactment of a joint resolution for the petitioning of Congress to appropriate large tracts of land for the establishment and maintenance of a State Agricultural office, museum, farm, and college, which action, chiefly through Mr. Hubbard's efforts, was secured, and has given to our Peninsular State one of its most prided institutions, a fitting *finale* to his invaluable services to the cause of intelligent and rational farming, and which gave a lasting impetus to agriculture as a vocation in this Commonwealth. No less important to the progressive influences which he has contributed in behalf of the welfare and advancement of the State, was Mr. Hubbard's connection with its first official geological surveys and investigations made under authority and direction of one of the early acts of the Legislature during the first year of Statehood. Appointed as first assistant to the distinguished Dr. Douglas Houghton, Michigan's first State geologist, Mr. Hubbard took a most prominent part in the difficult and arduous duties connected with the several expeditions made during a period of five years, and covering explorations with a view to fixing the geological characteristics of many counties in the Lake Superior region, and in the Lower Peninsula, to ascertain their wealth in salt, coal, metals, and other useful minerals. Being peculiarly fitted through his literary skill and scientific knowledge, Mr. Hubbard was assigned the duty of compiling the special and comprehensive reports made, which in that early day, and subsequently, proved of inestimable value, not only to direct mining and similar

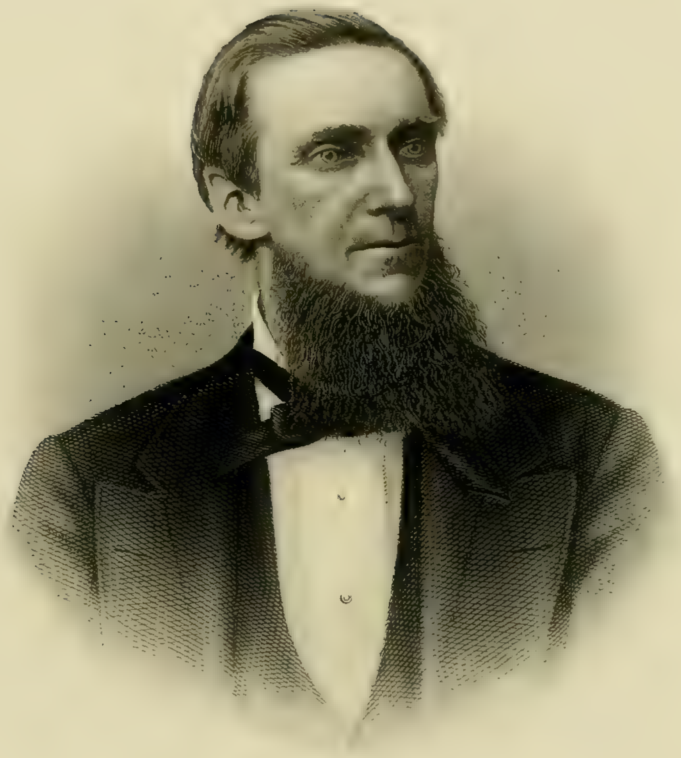
Yours truly

Bela Hubbard.

enterprises when profit was possible, but, not less important, to repress them when they were certain to be fruitless. On account of the great financial depression, the State relinquished further investigations by the geological department in 1841, but Federal contracts were afterwards fulfilled by both Dr. Houghton and Mr. Hubbard as late as 1845. These provided for extensive explorations and surveys in the Upper Peninsula, and which at that time disclosed the wonderful wealth of that region. After Dr. Houghton's death by drowning, September 13, 1845, Mr. Hubbard collated the notes of his former associate, and made up a posthumous report, which added greatly to the sum of scientific knowledge already obtained. In 1845–46, Mr. Hubbard, with a deputy United States surveyor, also made a survey of several townships of the Huron mountain district. Preceding these years, however, the subject of this sketch had ample opportunity for the exercise of such prudence and sagacity in regard to his financial affairs that, latterly, the success he won placed him ever afterwards as one of the foremost of the successful business men of the State. Subsequent to some serious financial reverses through unfortunate indorsements for friends, and the general business depression then prevailing, he turned his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to the Detroit bar in the year 1842. His legal career was brief, however, as he soon was induced to represent some wealthy Eastern investors, for whom he conducted large transactions, and which laid for him a substantial foundation for the future building up of a large individual fortune. In 1854 he became interested in the purchase of pine-lands, and with John E. King established a saw-mill and lumber-yard at the foot of Sixteenth Street, Detroit. The latter business was continued until 1881, when the premises were conveyed to the Union Depot Company, since which time and until the time of his death, which occurred June 13, 1896, Mr. Hubbard, with the co-operation of his son, Collins B. Hubbard, one of the leading young business men of Detroit, engaged extensively in the purchase and improvement of suburban property at Detroit. While living upon his farm, following the vocation of geological explorer, in the practice of his profession, or engaged in the later and multifarious duties of his business life, Mr. Hubbard always found the pursuit of science and letters congenial. In the diversity of his talents he possesssed no slight skill as an artist, and the prolific productions from his pen show him to have been a *litterateur* of no ordinary ability. His principal work, "Memorials of a Half Century," has received many encomiums from the press and the public. He was also a patron of art, and not only purchased fine paintings for his own home, but contributed largely in a financial way to the Art Museum of Detroit. Some years ago he caused to be executed, at large expense, statues of Cadillac, La Salle, Richard, and Marquette, and caused them to be inserted in niches in the two main front elevations of Detroit's city hall. Mr. Hubbard long took an active interest in many of the social, charitable, and eleemosynary institutions of the city and State, and served in many capacities of trust and honor. A Democrat in political affiliation, he was not a partisan; he had no predilection for official preferment, and steadfastly refused to accept any elective office. On May 2, 1848, Mr. Hubbard married Sarah E. Baughman, a woman of many rare qualities of person, mind, and heart. She was president of the Detroit Ladies' Aid Society during the Civil War. Like her husband, she possessed literary ability and taste of a high order, and was the author of the novel called "The Hidden Sin," and other successful volumes published anonymously, the secret of the identity of the real authoress of which was not disclosed until after her death in 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard were born eight children, five of whom survive their parents, viz.: Mrs. Charles H. Jacobs, Mrs. A. S. Brooks, Mrs. Fred. Fowle, and Collins B. Hubbard, ex-president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, all of Detroit; and Henry G. Hubbard, of the entomological division of the United States Agricultural Department. The character and career of Mr. Hubbard present a useful example to future generations. Honored for his manhood, respected for his business probity, and admired for his ability and the diversity of his talents, his life's work can now be dedicated to the lasting virtues of Michigan's pioneer citizenship.

HON. JAMES A. CROZER, of Menominee, was born at Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, August 10, 1844. He is the son of Joshua W. and Esther L. Keyes Crozer, both of them Ohio people, and descended from Scotch and North of Ireland ancestry on one side, and from the Huguenots on the other. He was educated in the common schools, learned the printer's trade, and was preparing for college when the war broke out. In 1857 Mr. Crozer removed to Ontonagon, Michigan, then one of the booming copper towns of Lake Superior. He lived on that lake until 1870, with the exception of the years he was in the army. He then removed to Escanaba, Delta County, where, however, he only remained one year, going after that time to Menominee. He and Major D. G. Cash, now of Duluth, were the first volunteers in the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, known as the Lake Superior regiment, a body of men, by the way, that lost about as many killed and wounded (827) as any other regiment in the Union Army. He became color sergeant of the 27th as soon as organized, and would have been commissioned a lieutenant had it not been that he was so severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness as to be unable to enter the service again. In fact, his wounds did not heal up until after the war was over, and they still give him trouble. He received three wounds at the same battle, one ball passing through his neck, entering the mouth, and coming out near the left ear; the second passing through the fleshy part of the hip, and the third through the instep; and he suffered much from the effects of these wounds. Upon his arrival in Menominee, Mr. Crozer purchased the *Herald*, then a weakly affair, and succeeded in making it a lively and popular paper. In June, 1881, he disposed of his printing-office, and engaged in lumbering enterprises, in all of which he has been successful. He was the founder and manager for several years of the Bay Shore Lumber Company of that city, which is still one of the solid institutions of Menominee. Mr. Crozer has held many positions of trust to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a member of the Legislature that passed the Mining School Bill, the Upper Peninsula Prison Bill, and the Martha M. Ingalls Bill, and did hard work on these. Upon the organization of Menominee as a city, he was elected a member of the Common Council, and served nine years as alderman, a portion of the time being president of the Council. Mr. Crozer became a director of the First National Bank, president of the Watersmeet Lumber Company, and also a director of the Menominee Electric Light Company, and a member of the Soldiers' Home Board. In April, 1892, he was elected Senior Vice-Commander of Michigan Department G. A. R. Mr. Crozer is a ready writer and speaker. Throughout his career he has distinguished himself by his public spirit, his energy, and his social qualities, which have made him exceedingly popular with all classes. In politics he has been a strong worker in the Republican cause; and upon the election of President Harrison the people and the press of the Upper Peninsula united in advocating his appointment to the position of governor of Alaska. For political reasons the appointment was not made; there was not, however, any question as to his ability to fill that office or any other station of public trust. In 1896 he was elected Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, which he held for two years. Mr. Crozer was married, November 16, 1869, to Miss Margaret E. Beaser, the daughter of Martin Beaser, the pioneer of the city of Ashland, Wisconsin. They have one child living, Laura E., born in 1881.

THOMAS MCGRAW, widely-known merchant, and one of the most prominent citizens of Detroit, was born at Castleton, Limerick County, Ireland, September 17, 1824, and died at his home in Detroit, October 11, 1897. He came from English, Scotch, and Irish stock on the father's side, and on the mother's side was descended from a purely German line. His parents brought him to America when he was but nine months old, settling in Eastern New York, where his primary education was commenced in the common schools. His father, Redmond McGraw, was a man of education and keen perceptions, whose birth and associations very naturally inspired the baronial idea of possessing lands; and as the means and opportunity for serving his ambition were necessarily limited in the country of his birth, he turned to America, whose government he believed promised stability and protection in the rights of life and property. His chief aim and desire seemed to be to establish his children as landholders and successful tillers of the soil; but, singularly enough, he failed to inspire any of them with the aims that proved so attractive to himself. Least of all was the younger one, Thomas, inclined to the pursuit of agriculture. His inclinations turned rather to mercantile pursuits, and an early opportunity offered to indulge his bent. The family had moved to Michigan in 1835, coming by way of Buffalo, and over the old pioneer stage-route through Canada, and settled in Wayne County. The father accepted a position as land agent for a firm located at Birmingham, and in this employment found contentment, never evincing any desire to look farther for a location. The son Thomas had reached the age when boys of ambitious temperament, without any defined aim in life, become restless under the restraints of home discipline, and are ambitious to achieve something through their own unaided efforts. One day his father sent him to one of the village stores to make some purchases. He performed the errand with strict accuracy, gave directions to have the purchases left at his father's door by the first wagon passing that way, and then walked in the direction of the river. The old steamer *Madison* lay at the wharf, taking on passengers and freight for Buffalo. This was in July, 1840. The boy had in his pocket five five-franc pieces, his own money that he had earned in various ways. He stepped aboard the vessel, paid his passage money, and soon found himself on Lake Erie, practically without friends and with no definite aim, but with unbounded confidence in his strength and ability to carve out a way for himself. When he arrived at Buffalo, his little capital was sadly impaired. He went over to the canal, and mingled among the canal-boat captains. With Scotch shrewdness he singled out a kind-hearted captain who offered to take him to Albany. When the boat reached Rochester the boy was impressed by the town, and concluded to tempt fortune there. Landing at three o'clock in the afternoon, he lost no time in canvassing the place for a situation. Before night he found a merchant who was in need of the services of a boy, but looked askance at the rather slight figure of the applicant for a place. "I would like to try it," said the boy in a way that suggested confidence in himself. The merchant, evidently impressed, relented, and duly installed him in the place. The merchant never had cause to regret the selection. For two years he rendered faithful service to his employer. Then he concluded to return to Detroit and see his people. He came back, a well-dressed lad, carrying in his pocket the nucleus of his subsequent fortune. This he invested in forty acres of land in Canton Township. His father was rather pleased with the boy's achievement, although the long absence, during which no tidings were received of him, occasioned much anxiety. The father's confidence in the boy's energy and business tact was so strong that he offered him quite a large sum to enable him to engage in business suitable to his tastes. This the boy resolutely declined, preferring to hew out his own path. Finding the mercantile field pretty well occupied in Detroit, he concluded to establish a store at Novi, Oakland County. There he commenced buying wool. He came to be recognized as an expert judge of wools, and he earned the confidence of the Eastern woolen-mill operators to such an extent that he finally found it necessary to establish an extensive warehouse in Boston to handle his large consignments. In 1864 his operations had acquired such magnitude that it was absolutely necessary to establish his base of operations where more ready ac-



Thomas. McGraw

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cess could be had to the railroads and telegraph. Accordingly, in 1864, he established his headquarters in Detroit. By this time his operations extended over Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and part of Iowa, and a large force of purchasing agents were kept busy. The business was of such peculiar character that it was necessary for Mr. McGraw to give his personal attention to many harassing and exacting details—more work than the strength of one man could well withstand. He had carefully measured the possibilities of the Western wool trade, and demonstrated experimentally that Detroit could be made a great wool mart; but this difficulty of apportioning the work to other shoulders, together with domestic afflictions which removed much of the incentive that had inspired his previous hard work, prevented him from undertaking any further enlargement of his business. At one time he associated with him some prominent business men of Boston, thinking to thereby curtail his personal work, but the venture resulted disastrously, a series of unfortunate sales resulting in a loss of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. The influence of Thomas McGraw on the sheep and wool-growing industry of the West, particularly that of Michigan, can not be measured or exactly defined. For many years he bore a relationship to the grower which has been tacitly acknowledged on all sides—that of a preceptor. His knowledge of what the manufacturers required prompted him to urge growers to improve their flocks by breeding. Everywhere he constantly urged upon farmers the importance of raising the status of Western wool. His helpful advice in this respect was the keystone to many a handsome fortune among farmers, and much of the wool produced by and through his guidance challenged comparison with the finest grades grown elsewhere. He watched with a jealous eye all legislation affecting the wool industry, and his views were always eagerly sought upon the eve of any pending change in the tariff affecting the industry. His views in nowise changed since his final retirement from the wool business. His comments on that part of Cleveland's famous tariff message in 1884, relating to wool, were given wide currency at the time, and were credited with an important influence in the victory achieved by the protectionists in the Presidential campaign of that year. He was the owner of the big bank and office block known as the McGraw building, and president of the Globe Tobacco-works, as well as interested in other manufacturing concerns. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and also of the Masonic fraternity. Liberal in his charities, he gave freely to worthy causes, and took an active interest in promoting the welfare of the city of his adoption and her people. Mr. McGraw was married, April 13, 1848, to Mrs. Sarah I. Selden, of Massachusetts; they had three children, all daughters, only one of whom survives him. He was counted among the foremost men of the city of his residence, in all the sterling qualities of character that make the higher type of self-made men. His experience teaches the same lesson that may be found in the lives of the best examples of business men who have contributed their energies to the building up of the material wealth of the country rather than to the practice of the more ornate professions.

HON. GEORGE WAGNER, Marquette, was born near the city of Coblentz, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, November 7, 1834. In 1853 he, and a small party of fellow-countrymen, emigrated to the United States to try the fortunes of the "land of liberty and plenty." His father was Matthew Wagner, and his mother Eva (Laubenthal) Wagner. They were descendants of the old German stock that knew no greater pleasure than good, honest toil. The subject of this sketch was one of a large family of children who were compelled at an early age to shift for themselves; so he had little opportunity to attend school in his native country, and when he arrived in the New World he had neither time nor money to use in educating himself; consequently the only schooling Mr. Wagner has ever had was picked up at spare moments from work, and by the daily experience of life among his fellow-men. In 1854 he came to Marquette to work at his trade, that of carpenter and builder, and many of the buildings standing to-day in Marquette were erected by him. In 1855 he constructed the first railroad track in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, it first being used as a tramway, and later as a railroad. In the fall of the same year he built a railroad from the Jackson to the Cleveland mines, the present towns of Negaunee and Ishpeming now standing on these sites. In 1859 he began a general contracting and building business, which he continued until 1861, when he received the appointment of lighthouse keeper of Grand Island Light, Lake Superior, which position he filled until 1863. After leaving the service of the Government he engaged in the lumbering business in Grand Island Bay, where he built a sawmill, and ran it himself for several years. In 1868 the necessity of iron furnaces became apparent in the Upper Peninsula, and Mr. Wagner, with J. C. Morse, Wm. Shea, and Cornelius Clune, of Marquette, and John Outhwaite, George Worthington, and Adolph Redburg, of Cleveland, Ohio, formed a copartnership for that purpose, and built the old Bay Furnace in Grand Island Harbor. In the meantime, Mr. Wagner erected another lumber-mill at Laughing Whitefish Point, Lake Superior. He was fairly successful in all these enterprises until the panic of 1873 swept over the country, at which time it caught Mr. Wagner, and made short work of all the many years of toil and worry he had been subjected to, and he was compelled to sell out all of his interests at a great sacrifice, most of the property being bought by his former partner, Adolph Redburg. But this did not discourage Mr. Wagner in the least, and he turned his attention to exploring lands and prospecting for minerals. In this new enterprise success again favored him, and before long he was able to get hold of considerable pine and iron land, which has since proven a very good investment. A few years ago he went to Washington Territory, and purchased mineral lands there, which promise to yield a good supply of iron some day. In the latter part of 1890, Mr. Wagner discovered an iron-mine near Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan. The mine is situated in one of the best iron districts in the State, the surrounding country all being worked for iron. Besides the Michigan and Washington iron-lands, Mr. Wagner has an interest in Canadian iron-lands near Sault Ste. Marie. There is very little of the Upper Peninsula that has not been explored by Mr. Wagner, and he has well earned the title of mineral expert that he holds. He can also give a close estimate of the amount of lumber any township on Lake Superior will produce. Mr. Wagner has for several years been engaged in the real-estate and mineral-land business at Marquette, having for a partner Mr. John F. Carey, a well-known lawyer of Escanaba and Marquette. Mr. Wagner's religious connections are with the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a Republican, and has been one since the organization of the party. In November, 1856, he cast his vote, with a few others in the Upper Peninsula, for John C. Fremont. In 1860, Mr. Wagner was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected to that office in 1864. During 1867–68 he held the office of town treasurer, and in 1872 was elected an alderman for two years. He also held the office of supervisor for several years. In 1881 he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the Northern District of Michigan, and held that position until relieved by the Democratic Administration. In 1888 he was elected to represent the First District of Marquette County in the State Legislature by a vote of 1,763 to 1,457 for the Democratic candidate. While in that body, Mr. Wagner distinguished himself by securing the passage of a measure "To surrender and quitclaim back to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Michigan by an act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Wisconsin State line." These lands were still held by the State; but the road had never been built, and the lands had become settled, but no clear title given. This measure was pressed, and the people who were on the land secured the receipt they were entitled to from the United States Land Office, and the land was opened up for "homesteading" and "preemption." The people showed their great appreciation for Mr. Wagner's labors in the Legislature by renominating him for the same office, and electing him by a large majority, and again elected him, for the third term, in 1892. He was married in 1859 to Miss Gertrude Dolf, daughter of Francis Dolf, one of the pioneers of Marquette, who came to this country when Mr. Wagner did, and settled in Marquette in 1849. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, of which four are now living. Mary, the eldest, married John F. Carey, Mr. Wagner's business partner; Susie, the next younger, married William C. Ford, a former merchant at Bruce's Crossing, Michigan; Clothilda and Antonette are still unmarried. Mr. Wagner is a man who is very well known in the Lake Superior country, and has many friends there and throughout the State, all of whom speak in the highest terms of him. He is one of those good-natured Germans who take real enjoyment out of life even when working the hardest, and his readiness to assist a friend in need is often manifested in his every-day dealings with his fellow-men.

DUDLEY BACKUS WOODBRIDGE, of Belle Meade, Grosse Pointe, a beautiful suburb of Detroit, was born in Detroit, February 19, 1826. He is a son of William and Juliana (Trumbull) Woodbridge. William Woodbridge was born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 20, 1780, and in 1827 was appointed secretary of the Territory of Michigan by President Adams, and in 1840 was, by the people, elected governor of the State of Michigan. His father, Dudley Woodbridge, was a graduate of Yale College, and educated for the bar. His mother, Lucy Backus, was a daughter of Colonel Elijah Backus. Juliana Trumbull was the daughter of Judge John Trumbull, a man distinguished for his great scholastic, classical, and literary knowledge and attainments; a poet and an author. He also revised and corrected every manuscript sheet of Noah Webster's Dictionary. Mrs. Trumbull was the daughter of Dr. Leverett Hubbard. Dudley B. Woodbridge, as a child, received his education from his mother, and then at a select school in the neighborhood, kept by a Mr. and Mrs. McKinney, and later at the school in Detroit known as the Academy, kept by David B. Crane. As he grew older, and being a delicate boy, he at different times had tutors in his father's house. Later yet, he was sent to the college in Marietta, Ohio, where he remained about a year, and then attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Returning home, he attended Stephen Fowler's school in Detroit, and, having completed his scholastic education, entered the law fim of Backus & Harbaugh, where he remained for about two years; for now came a time and course of events which of themselves changed and determined the current of his life. His brother having married and gone into business for himself, his parents much out of health, his two sisters also being married and keeping house for themselves, the whole charge of his father's large farm seemed to devolve upon him. His whole soul was centered in the welfare of his parents; to minister to their physical wants, to comfort, to cheer, to encourage them in their declining years, the sole object of his life. The life of Mr. Woodbridge has been marked with kindly instincts; his early tastes developed that strong love for domestic animals which still is one of his traits, and over such animals he exercises a wonderful control. Another trait is a fondness for tending the sick, and relieving them from pain. For the past thirty years he has had an increasing fondness for raising fine fruits and vegetables. With ample means at his disposal, and never through necessity being compelled to buffet with the world—its struggles and its disappointments—his life has been an idyl, made up of kindness, gentleness, and the ministering to others. In 1854–55 he went with his parents to Florida; they were sick and feeble, and depended much on him for care and attention on their long and arduous journey, which lasted over six months. The roads were not good, and the facilities for travel were not to be compared with those of the present day. About the year 1845 or 1846, Mr. Woodbridge united with the First Congregational Church of Detroit, then in its infancy, under the preaching ot Rev. Henry L. Hammond, and has tried to prove a consistent Christian. His political affiliations were first as a

Dudley B Woodbridge

Whig, until that party was merged into, or rather changed its name to, the Republican, and since then he has always voted the Republican ticket; not otherwise ever entering into party politics. October 28, 1861, he was married to Martha J. Lee, daughter of William Lee, born in 1812 in West Meath, Ireland. He was valet to Lady Chapman, and traveled through Europe for two or three years, and came to America about 1835, and was married in New York in 1836, to Miss Mary Smith, of England. He obtained a situation with General Lewis Cass, then Secretary of State, and came with him to Detroit, Michigan, as clerk. General Cass obtained for him the office of deputy Indian agent under Mr. Schoolcraft, who was then Indian agent; Mr. Lee going annually to Saginaw, Grand Rapids, and up Lake Superior to pay the Indians, Mr. Peter Provensel going with him as interpreter. In politics, Mr. Lee was a Whig until General Cass ran for President. Cass being defeated, Mr. Lee lost his position. He then ran for alderman of Detroit on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. At one time while acting as paymaster to the Indians, carrying quite a large amount of silver, he was warned not to go to the appointed place, for some of the Indians intended to murder and rob him; but he went in and placed the silver on a table, at the same time taking a large horse-pistol in his right hand, and called to the Indians to come in and receive their money, but that the first one who offered to take the money or touch the table without permission should be a dead Indian. The Indians thought better of their intended plan, and each received his allowance in an awed and submissive manner. After that he had no further trouble. The children of Mr. Woodbridge are Mary Lee, born September 7, 1862, died August 14, 1874; Mattie Kitchel, born June 13, 1864; Julia Smith, born February 26, 1867; and Eva Cary, born May 14, 1870; all members of the First Congregational Church of Detroit, of which their mother is also a member. The daughter Mattie was married to Charles H. Metcalf, of Detroit, October 29, 1886. Her first-born was a son (Woodbridge), born June 28, 1888; Marjorie, her second, was born February 6, 1891. They reside in Detroit. The daughter Julia was married June 28, 1890, to Charles H. Moring, of Boston, Massachusetts, where they now reside. They have one child (Juliana Woodbridge), born October 14, 1892. At his charming home, "Belle Meade," on the shore of the lovely Lake St. Clair, surrounded by the beauties of nature, Mr. Woodbridge passes his happy life—one of peace and contentment, undisturbed by the rush and feverish excitement of those great centers of the haunts of man, the cities. One of Detroit's prominent lawyers, who has been his friend and intimate for many years, characterizes him as "a very modest and retiring man, of sterling integrity, ready to sacrifice his own interests for others, ready to lose a hundred dollars rather than have a controversy, a reader of books, a close friend, and whoever would know him could but esteem him highly; a Christian gentleman; and who has friends who can say nothing but good of him; of strong convictions, and firm, but never combative; a gentleman who makes every one about him, or who comes in contact with him, better for his association; no man more honorable. In the partition of the large estate left by his father he would yield to others rather than have any ill-feeling; give others the advantage for the sake of equity; not selfish, yet firm when in the right; not easy to get acquainted with, yet, where known among neighbors, not lightly esteemed. All speak well of him." His fine, intelligent, and poetic face is the index to his character. The former great Woodbridge farms now comprise a large part of the residence portion of the city of Detroit.

HON. GEORGE E. HOWES, of Battle Creek, the son of Samuel A. and Cornelia (Raymond) Howes, natives of Putnam County, New York, was born in Ontario County, New York, April 3, 1835. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native State, and at Canandaigua Academy, an educational institution of high character, and of more than local reputation in the East. Thus his early years were passed in school and in assisting his father in the labors of the farm, manhood finding him well equipped both physically and mentally for a struggle with the world. The great West, then as now, presented strong attractions to the ambitious, energetic young men of the older States, and, upon reaching his majority Mr. Howes, like thousands of others, determined to try his fortunes there, removing to Minnesota, then a Territory, in 1856, where he pre-empted a claim and commenced farming operations. He continued at this with variable fortunes for four years; but, becoming disgusted with the precarious nature of the business in that State, induced by the loss of crops by hailstorms and grasshoppers two successive years, he disposed of his interests, and returned to the East in the fall of 1860. In 1861 he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, engaging in the wholesale fruit and produce business, continuing the same for fourteen years. At the end of this period, finding his health somewhat impaired by unswerving attention to business, a change was deemed desirable, and influenced by this, as well as by business considerations, he removed to Battle Creek in 1875. Here Mr. Howes has built up a large and successful business in the handling of domestic and foreign fruits, and kindred products, for which he has unusual facilities, both in convenient shipping connections, and also in his immense store, fruit-house, or refrigerator, calculated expressly for the storage and preservation of fruits. Mr. Howes is also a large dealer in coal, supplying to the manufacturers and families of Battle Creek a large proportion of the fuel consumed. Mr. Howes is connected with the Independent Congregational Church, of which he has been an active and consistent member for many years. In politics he has been a Republican since the formation of the party, casting his first vote in a national election for Abraham Lincoln. He was elected alderman from the Fourth Ward of Battle Creek in 1880, resigning that position to accept the office of mayor, to which he was elected in 1881. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works for three years, and in 1887 reappointed for a term of five years, and in 1891 was elected president of the board. In 1900 he was a delegate from Michigan to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, which renominated William McKinley for the Presidency. He is prominent in the councils of his party, his judgment and advice being much sought and highly valued, and he can reasonably look for higher honors at its hands should he have any ambition in the way of political preferment. During his residence in Battle Creek, Mr. Howes has been active in promoting all schemes of improvement, and has lent his influence and financial aid to various enterprises tending to develop the resources and advance the prosperity of the city and its people. He is president of the Electric Light Company, a director in the National Bank since its organization, and has many other business interests of lesser note. A notable social institution of Battle Creek is the Athelstan Club, of which Mr. Howes is president, composed mainly of the business men of the city. Its resident membership has reached the constitutional limit of two hundred, and a long list of applicants for the first vacancy, give evidence of the high esteem in which it is held. Mr. Howes has contributed his full share in making the club what it is. Mr. Howes was married, in 1861, to Miss Eliza J. Pendry, of Albion, New York, a lady of high character and attainments. Mrs. Howes was one of the two Michigan members of the Ladies' Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. They have three children living, two sons and one daughter. The eldest son is engaged in business with his father, the younger pursued his studies in the University of Michigan. In person Mr. Howes is of medium height and erect, spare figure, and his strong, clear-cut features are indicative of the firm, well-poised character of the man. In manner he is courteous and genial, and in the language of one who has known him intimately for many years, "he never, under any circumstances, forgets to be a gentleman." His strict integrity and admirable business qualifications, together with his pleasant social qualities, make him a prominent figure in his locality; and as he is still in the prime of life, there are doubtless many years of honor and usefulness before him.

S. DOW ELWOOD, deceased, of Detroit, was distinguished as among Michigan's most progressive and popular financial exemplars. The first secretary and treasurer of the Wayne County Savings Bank, and later its president, he had essentially been the founder, promoter, and arbiter in the affairs of one of the strongest and best-managed institutions of the kind in existence, the same being established in 1871, and, at Mr. Elwood's death, having resources in amount of over seven million dollars, and doing business in a building of its own, one of the handsomest and most substantial structures in Detroit. S. Dow Elwood numbered among his paternal ancestors the early adventurers from Holland, who settled in New York, then Manhattan. He was born, December 25, 1824, in Otsego County, New York, the home of his parents being located in the picturesque valley of the Mohawk, famed in story by Cooper. His father dying while he was a boy, his mother removed to Oneida Castle, New York. His progress at the school here gave him the position of teacher at the age of seventeen. In 1843 he went to Rochester, where two uncles and two elder brothers were living, and secured a clerkship in a mercantile buiness. In the following year he was appointed to a position in the post-office in that city, and soon was assigned as mail agent in the United States mail service, continuing therein until a change occurred in the Administration in 1849. He then followed in the train of California gold-seekers, engaged in traffic with the mining camps, and subsequently operated an express line between San Francisco and the southern mining regions by way of Stockton. Leaving the West in 1851, he returned to his Rochester home, where he was married to Harriet M. Parsons, daughter of the Hon. E. M. Parsons, of that city. Soon afterwards he located in Detroit, where, until 1866, he conducted a book and stationery business. In the last-mentioned year he engaged in banking at Petrolia, in the oil region of Canada, a relation he preserved four years, securing the experience and ripe judgment which since proved of inestimable value to him. Having resumed his residence in Detroit, he, in 1871, originated the plan for the foundation of the present Wayne County Savings Bank, to which he since devoted his attention. To him may be ascribed the credit of securing the adoption of a general law for the organization of trust and security companies, and also important and judicious amendments to the laws affecting State savings banks. In political faith, Mr. Elwood was a Democrat, and to the Democratic party he ever held loyal allegiance. For public office he had no desire, and could not be induced to accept political nomination, even when election to high office was practically assured. The only exceptions being three years as an alderman, and six years as chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. His religious affiliations were with those of the Unitarian denomination. He was also a member of the Masonic Order, and was the last to pass away of those who founded Union Lodge in 1852. Mr. Elwood's death occurred at his home in Detroit, September 20, 1898. An estimate of the esteem in which Mr. Elwood was held by his fellow-citizens is expressed in the following quoted remarks of some of his old associates: "I can not say too much in praise of S. Dow Elwood as a man, a citizen, and a banker. I consider that, in banking capacity and administrative ability, he was chief among Michigan bankers. He built up the Wayne County Savings Bank until it became the strong financial institution that it is. The very kindest words of love and affection for him personally, and the highest terms of admiration for his ability as a banker of the first class, are my tribute to S. Dow Elwood." "It would be superfluous here to recount the success of the bank under Mr. Elwood's long management. Its stock, the par value of which is one hundred dollars, is quoted at upwards of four hundred dollars, and there is none on the market. When Mr. Wesson died, about nine years ago, Mr. Elwood was elevated to the presidency. Mr. Elwood was always regarded by his associates as an exceptionally kindly and benevolent man. His generous feeling extended even to dumb animals, of which he was an especial friend."

S. Dow Elwood

"The monument which he leaves, in the bank that grew to such enormous success under his direction, is one in which he must have taken great pride, as it reflected in larger measure than institutions of its magnitude usually do the power and personality of a single individual, and that individual was Mr. Elwood. He conceived the plan upon which the bank was founded, and it achieved its greatness by strict adherence to the policies which he outlined for its direction." "Of the personality of the man, there are none but pleasant things to say. In his earlier and more adventurous days, when with the argonauts of Forty-nine he shared the hardships of the mining camps of California, where he laid the foundation of his fortune, he displayed all the qualities of dash, daring, and resourcefulness which have made the American people great. Returning to civilization, he directed his business career with a wise foresight and a careful attention to detail which compelled success, and through it all he was the genial, kindly man, full of human sympathy, enjoying the simplest and most innocent pleasures, and, in his latter years, looking out upon the world with a sunny optimism which found its origin quite as much in his own nature as in the fact that life had been kind to him and smiled upon his efforts." "This prominent citizen's career was most creditable to his qualities of head and heart. The advancement from orphanhood to an honored and important place in the banking circles of Detroit is the story of a laudable aim, perseveringly followed. Success waited upon his various commercial endeavors." The Detroit *Evening News* spoke of him, editorially, as follows:

> "An inspiring little lesson for the young men of the present generation may be drawn from the life of S. Dow Elwood, whose death yesterday came as a shock to the business community of Detroit. Mr. Elwood was not a 'financier;' he was not a grand-stand banker or a meteoric 'promoter,' and yet he achieved a success that might well excite the envy of the men who believe that the old-school methods of doing business are wholly out of date, and unsuited to environment of this day and age. There was little of the speculator in Mr. Elwood's career; but by following a quiet, methodical, business-like policy, and making a liberal application of the principles of common honesty, he built up a financial institution that is recognized as one of the wonders of Michigan banking, and in its accomplishment there was no act that any man could describe as unscrupulous. Mr. Elwood did not bother himself with speculation. He recognized the fact that the money which came into his hands was a sacred trust, and he used it as such, reaping a reasonable profit for himself from his investments, but at the same time insuring the savings of his customers. The policy that he carried out enriched him personally; but it won him a reputation worth more than all the profits ever acquired by modern methods of 'financiering.' Personally, Mr. Elwood was of a genial, kindly, gracious nature, who had the warm friendship of many and the respect of all."

The Detroit *Journal's* editorial said:

> "Suddenly and unexpectedly, S. Dow Elwood paid the final obligation of nature yesterday afternoon. To within a day of the inevitable summons he was at his post of duty, directing the affairs of the financial institution which he had founded, and which remains as a monument to his energy, business shrewdness, and integrity. To his memory the people of Detroit pay more than the mere tribute of respect. He had long been identified with those earnestly and disinterestedly seeking to promote the highest interests of the city and State. His course was that of a liberal, broad-minded, and loyal citizen, always to be relied upon in the cause of progress and humanity. His many quiet deeds of charity, the help he extended to worthy young men who needed support in the beginning of their undertakings, his good judgment as an adviser, and his universal kindness, were the manifestations of a character that was admired in life and that will be held in the kindliest esteem by all who knew of the man or his honorable career. In all things, Mr. Elwood was sincere and honest with himself. Politically he was reared in the Democratic faith, and adhered to it, not as a place-seeking politician, but as one who sought to embody the best principles of his party in the conduct of public affairs. But his Democracy was that of the old school, and untainted by any of those modern heresies which have brought dead parties to the united support of a dead issue. Neither in his private nor his public life would he hear of repudiation or any other measure of dishonesty, no matter what the end to be gained. He was a lovable, warm-hearted, considerate man, whose nature was never soured by sordid ambitions, and who retained throughout his long career, and with the freshness of youth, the traits which endeared him to all who knew him."

HON. COLLINS B. HUBBARD is one of the younger generation of representative men of his native city, Detroit, where he was born February 8, 1852, a son of the honored Bela Hubbard, who died June 13, 1896, and his wife, Sarah E. (Baughman) Hubbard, who died in 1873. Bela Hubbard, who was the eldest son of Judge Thomas H. and Phœbe Hubbard, was born at Hamilton, New York, April 23, 1814, and came to Michigan in 1835, where he eventually purchased large tracts of land, did much to advance the interests of scientific farming, and became an authority on the geology of the State, and rendered invaluable services looking to the opening up of the vast mineral deposits of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He was a man of literary skill as well as of scientific knowledge, and to him was assigned the duty of compiling special and comprehensive reports on the subject of mineral statistics of Michigan. His wife also was possessed of literary ability of a high order. With such a parentage, the preliminary education of Collins B. Hubbard was not neglected; for after attending public school in Detroit he was sent to the Charlier Institute in New York City, and then, for still further instruction, became a student under the private tutorage of Dr. Lyon. Having thus completed his scholastic education, he returned to Detroit, and entered the office of his father, whom he assisted in the platting and selling of a large amount of real estate in the city of Detroit, as well as assisting him in his various other interests. Collins B. Hubbard also engaged in banking, and became president of the Citizens Savings Bank of Detroit. He also became a director of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Detroit, and president of the Continental Assurance Company of North America. In the real-estate business he is head of the firm of Hubbard & Dingwall. He also has invested largely in Florida real estate, and in orange culture, and on his Florida plantation he usually spends his winters. In the building up of the Detroit Sanitarium, as well as some smaller institutions of a similar nature, he has taken an active interest. A lover of art, like his father, he has been connected with the Detroit Museum of Art since its inception, and is one of its officials. In his younger days he served in the Detroit Light Guard, Michigan's oldest military organization, forming a part of the State troops, he being now a member of the Veteran Corps of that organization. In political affiliation he has always been an independent Democrat. For two sessions, 1881 and 1882, he was a member of the Michigan State Legislature, and for three years he served the people as police commissioner of the city of Detroit. During the memorable national campaign of 1896 he was chairman of the Honest Money State League, and also chairman of the Business Men's League of the State, in both of which positions he rendered able and valuable service in helping forward the grand victory that was eventully won at the polls in the defeat of the Presidential candidate who was the advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. As a member of the Masonic Order, Mr. Hubbard's connection is with Ashlar Lodge and Peninsular Chapter. Mr. Hubbard was married in 1875 to Ida M. Haigh, by whom he had one son. In 1890 he was married to Anna Georgina Knight, and three children have been the issue of this union.

HON. THOMAS WITHERELL PALMER, of Detroit, president of the World's Columbian Commission, is among those whose names must be mentioned with honor when account is taken of the development of Michigan. The causes which shape the fortunes of individuals and the destinies of States are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, and their influence wholly unsuspected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry, call into play the higher moral elements, and lead them to a risk of all upon conviction or faith,—such causes tend to the planting of great States, great nations, great peoples. It was early in the seventeenth century that an English ancestor of Thomas W. Palmer crossed the Atlantic, and settled in Connecticut, where he became the progenitor of a family whose mental and physical characteristics first permeated the New England States, and still later vitalized the Western country. In Connecticut the Palmers were mostly lawyers, judges, clergymen, and officials. Some also became explorers of note in the Western Territories. The first of the family to reach Michigan's soil was the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who arrived on his first exploring trip early in 1763. Realizing the advantages of commercial dealings with the then dusky inhabitants and French settlers, he returned to the New England States, and prepared a consignment of goods, which he hauled by ox-teams to Schenectady, New York, and there placed on flatboats, which were poled up the Mohawk, *via* Oneida Lake, to Oswego, from whence they were brought by sailing vessels to Detroit. These trips were repeated with regularity, and on his return Mr. Palmer invariably took back a valuable cargo of furs, which he had received in exchange for his goods. In 1809 his grandson, Thomas Palmer, visited Detroit. In 1810, Thomas and Friend Palmer, his brother, located at Amherstburg, Ontario, near the mouth of the Detroit River, opening a general business store. At the breaking out of the War of 1812, Thomas was arrested and put across the river. Friend was East at the time, and Thomas walked to Detroit. Within a few weeks he witnessed the surrender of General Hull to the English. As soon as possible he returned East, and settled down at Canandaigua, New York, where, in conjunction with Friend, he opened a general store. Two years later peace was declared, and the two young men returned to Detroit, where they opened a branch store of their Canandaigua business. Thomas, father of the subject of this sketch, remained in charge. The business prospered amazingly, and, two years later, they opened still another branch at Ashtabula, Ohio, as well as a flouring-mill at Scio, New York. They were also enabled to turn their attention to other affairs, and among the earliest ventures were the taking of contracts from the Government to build roads through the Ohio and Michigan wilderness, and later to build the capitol at Detroit for the then Territory of Michigan. Their sole compensation for this, at that time, immense undertaking was ten thousand acres of land and three hundred Detroit city lots granted by the United States Government for the purpose. This acreage is still recognized in Detroit as the "ten-thousand-acre tract," and extends from Grand Trunk Crossing, on Woodward Avenue, three miles out, lying either side, and being five miles east and west. The capitol was erected on the spot now occupied by the small park at the head of Griswold Street. In 1824 the firm had not recovered from the burden assumed in building the capitol, and the land, being unsalable, the firm failed, and later was dissolved by the death of Friend. Before dissolution, however, the firm paid every dollar of its indebtedness, so that not a penny was lost by their failure. Thomas Palmer then drifted into lumbering, and was prospered. His operations were confined to the territory along the St. Clair River, where he afterwards founded the town of Palmer, the name being later changed to St. Clair, by which it is known to-day. In later years he invested in Lake Superior mines, where he lost heavily. In 1821, while the brothers were working on the capitol, Thomas married Miss Mary A. Witherell, daughter of Judge James Witherell, who had been appointed judge of the Territory of Michigan in 1808. The young couple were among the passengers on the maiden trip of the *Walk-in-the-Water*, the first steamboat seen on the Detroit River. They were also on board at the time she was wrecked in later years. To Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were born nine children, only one of whom survives, Thomas Witherell, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Detroit, January 20, 1830. His early education was acquired in the Detroit public and private schools, and also in Mr. Thomson's academy at Palmer, on St. Clair River. Later he entered the University of Michigan; but during his second year there, his eyes giving out, he decided to take a trip abroad, inducing five of his college friends to accompany him. Spain was the objective point, and when they reached the seaboard they embarked on a sailing vessel. On arriving in Spain, however, the party had more grit and endurance than money; but at Mr. Palmer's suggestion they started on foot to

T W Palmer.

make a tour of the country. The trip was not conducive to much happiness, owing to the financial condition of the tourists, and after many trials and hardships they decided to return to America. Mr. Palmer was about the only one of the party who was a gainer by the exploit, and his acquirements consisted of a fairly good knowledge of the Spanish language. Returning to the coast, the tourists found a sailing vessel going to Rio Janeiro. Boarding the craft, Mr. Palmer succeeded in inducing the captain, by his peculiar persuasive powers, to accept his note in payment of passage to Rio Janeiro. On the trip the captain took a great fancy to the young American, and spent much of his time in his company. Arriving at Rio Janeiro, Mr. Palmer had what he has always characterized as a "great time." His next venture was to apply for and obtain an opportunity to "work his passage" on a vessel bound for New Orleans, where he landed with five francs in his pocket. Starting out to seek employment, he found an old college chum at West Baton Rouge. He there obtained employment as tutor in the family of a rich planter; but only remained long enough to earn sufficient money with which to pay his fare back to Detroit. Soon after his return he went to Appleton, Wisconsin, and engaged in merchandising. He succeeded even better than he had anticipated; but within a short time after getting thoroughly started, his entire business was wiped out by fire, rendering him penniless, as he carried no insurance. He again went to work, this time carrying slabs in a sawmill. He next became agent of a transportation company. His father was then engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and took his son in with him. Later the son found employment in the same line with the late Charles Merrill, a native of Maine, who at that time was one of the heaviest lumbermen in Michigan. Two years later, in 1855, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Lizzie Merrill, the only daughter of his employer, and was subsequently taken into partnership. The business was a very lucrative one, and Mr. Palmer advanced rapidly in wealth and in influence. In 1872, Mr. Merrill died, leaving an estate valued at one million dollars, one-eighth of which was willed to Mr. Palmer, and the balance to Mrs. Palmer. Upon Mr. Merrill's death, Mr. Palmer formed a partnership with Joseph A. Whittier and his son, Joseph B. Whittier, both of Saginaw, the firm name, however, remained as at first, C. Merrill & Co., Mrs. Palmer being also a member of the firm, which owned several large sawmills in various parts of the State, but principally along the Saginaw River, and blocks of standing pine. Mr. Palmer also owns considerable real estate in the city of Detroit. He has also taken a great interest in stock-raising and general farming, possessing for many years the famous Log-cabin Farm, consisting of six hundred and forty acres, located in Greenfield, about six miles north of the Detroit City Hall, on Woodward Avenue. His specialties are Percheron horses and Jersey cattle, his stock being sold into nearly every State and Territory in the Union. The foundations for his stud of Percherons and herd of Jerseys were made by direct importation from France and the Isle of Jersey. Recently, however, the limits of the city have extended very nearly to the line of the Log-cabin Farm, and Mr. Palmer finally succumbed to the tempting offers of seductive real-estate agents, parting with all of his farm except one hundred and forty acres, upon which is located his famous log-cabin. It was his intention to retain this one hundred acres as a place of recreation and rest during his lifetime; but he has recently deeded it to the city of Detroit for park purposes, and it is now known as Palmer Park. All his live stock has been disposed of, even his world-renowned stud of Percherons having been scattered in every direction throughout the country. The amount realized for the farm was the largest ever paid for a single piece of property in Wayne County. His commercial interests have at times been quite diversified, being at one time jointly interested with Mr. James F. Joy in a paper-mill in Menominee County, Michigan, the Percheron Steam Navigation Company, Michigan Navigation Company, and other vessel interests. He has also been a director in the American Exchange National Bank, the Wayne County Savings Bank, the Preston National Bank, the Gale Sulky Harrow Company, the Frontier Iron Works, the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and several mining companies. Mr. Palmer has held many social positions of honor. He was for one year president of the Michigan State Agricultural Society. He is also chief owner of the Detroit *Journal*, the best paying piece of Republican newspaper property in Michigan. Politically, Mr. Palmer is a straight-out Republican of the Protectionist type, and has been a prominent figure in State and National politics for nearly a quarter of a century. His first public office was as a member of the Board of Estimates in the city of Detroit. In 1876 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican congressional nomination from the First District of Michigan, but was defeated in a close contest. In 1879 he was elected to the Michigan State Senate, and the year following was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan. During his term in the State Senate he was untiring in his efforts for his district, and he has been heard to say that it was unquestionably the hardest task he ever undertook. In 1883 he was elected United States senator from Michigan, to succeed Thomas W. Ferry, and for the six years ending March 3, 1889, there was not a more painstaking member of that legislative body. In recognition of his perseverance and worth he was called upon to serve on many of the most important committees, and also acquired an enviable reputation as chairman of the Committee of the Whole. His first formal utterance was in advocacy of universal suffrage. This speech has since been widely circulated as a text-book and campaign document by the Suffrage Associations of this country and Great Britain. His other noted addresses were those upon "Governmental Control of Railroads," "Dairy Protection," "Forfeiture of Unearned Land-grants," "Interstate Commerce," "Restriction of Immigration," and "The Presentation of the Statue of Lewis Cass." As chairman of the Committee on Agriculture he had charge of the bill creating the Department of Agriculture, and was awarded much credit for its successful conduct. Senator Palmer's oration at the General John A. Logan memorial services has been invariably described as most sensibly beautiful, classical, and true. He was in the best of voice, and the audience was one of the largest ever gathered in Representative Hall. A few sentences of this eulogy are here given. "If Logan had been caught in the eddies and cyclones of the French Revolution, he would have been Danton's coadjutor, if not Danton himself. Danton, the furious, the generous, the unrestrainable, the untamed. His motto would have been, as was that of his prototype, to dare, and by that sign he would have conquered if human power could have availed." "Born in Switzerland, he would have been a Winkelried, or a Hofer, had the exigencies of the times demanded." "He detested pretense. He denuded shams. He projected himself with such force that to me he seemed to have the dual nature of the catapult and the missile which it throws." "If in another age, under other conditions he had died, like Danton, on a scaffold raised by those whom he had helped to save, I can fancy he would have said as Danton said to his friend, when the mob was howling for his blood, 'Heed not that vile canaille, my friend;' and again, as he stepped upon the scaffold, 'O, my wife, my well beloved;' and I believe the historian would have said of him as of Danton, 'No hollow formalist, deceptive and self-deceptive, ghostly to the natural sense, was this; but a man—with all his dross he was a man, fiery, real, from the great fire bosom of nature herself.'" "If, like Sydney, wounded and dying, he had lain upon the battle-field, he would have been equal to the re-enactment of the story which has made Sydney's name a sweet savor unto Christendom." The senator, always an aggressive Republican, expressed his views on the temperance question immediately subsequent to the Michigan fall election in 1886, and upon his return to Washington was chided upon all sides with being a Prohibitionist. To such accusations he made the following formal reply: "The statements credited to me were voiced at an informal consultation, and what I said was that this question, which is already a cloud even larger than a man's hand, is soon to overshadow the whole sky. The gage was thrown down to us at the election in our State by the liquor men, and the inquisition applied to all candidates by the saloon element, demanding an expression of views which amounted to a pledge. The Republican candidates who made these pledges were discriminated against by the temperance people, and those who would not make them were slaughtered by the liquor influence." "I have said that I believe in taking up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and, as a party, come out on one side or other of the question." "Whenever the Republican party has been radical, it has been triumphant. Whenever the Republican party has asserted a great principle, it has always won; and the question now is, whether we shall take the lead in the prohibition movement or come in at the tail of the procession later. It is absolutely imperative that we have some great moral or sentimental issue to hold the party together. I use the word sentimental in its higher sense. The tariff alone will not do. I know of no other question that appeals to the hearts and homes of people like the temperance question. You have to fire them with some great purpose or they will scatter." There is also another phase of public life in which Senator Palmer excels, that of toastmaster at public dinners and banquets. His fame in this connection became so widespread that his services were in constant demand, and notwithstanding his arduous duties as president of the Columbian Commission, he frequently found time to accept these invitations. In 1889, Senator Palmer was appointed by President Harrison as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain, in filling which position his knowledge of the Spanish language, acquired in young manhood, played a very important part. In 1890 he tendered his resignation to President Harrison, and returned to America. A few months later he was selected as a member of the Columbian Commission by the President, and subsequently unanimously elected its chairman by that body. He was most untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the Exposition, and from the day of his appointment lost no opportunity to make it a credit to the American Nation. The senator is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, has taken the thirty-third degree, and is an active participant in the doings of the Craft. He has been for many years president of the Detroit branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, and notwithstanding his multitudinous public and private duties, found time to personally direct the movements of the Society's special agents. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarians. An intimate acquaintance of the senator has written the following personal tribute to his worth as a citizen and as a public official: "Senator Palmer is a man of extensive reading and large information, a fine conversationalist, a ready and polished speaker, and possesses an open, genial manner—all of which, with his liberal hospitality, have combined to make him exceedingly popular. He is a straight-out Republican and Protectionist. An atmosphere of warmth, light, geniality, and sunny humor, dashed with a wholesome and humorous cynicism, surrounds him like a magnetic aureola. He is a millionaire, with a social democracy that places the humblest and poorest man on his own level; a lumberman, with high classic and literary attainments; a man of unblemished private and public character, whose worst fault is an almost unlimited toleration of everybody and everything; a business man, who has successfully fought the battle of life without losing confidence in human nature, or incurring the enmity of a single poor man; a humorist, with a rare compound of Falstaffian philosophy, Rabelaisian exaggeration, and Western wit; a raconteur, whose stories have a national fame; and, with all else, a gentleman of tact, courtesy, and dignity."

JOSEPH GREGOIRE, lumberman, of Lake Linden, Houghton County, where he died on July 29, 1895, descended from one of the oldest families of French Canada.

Joseph Grégoire

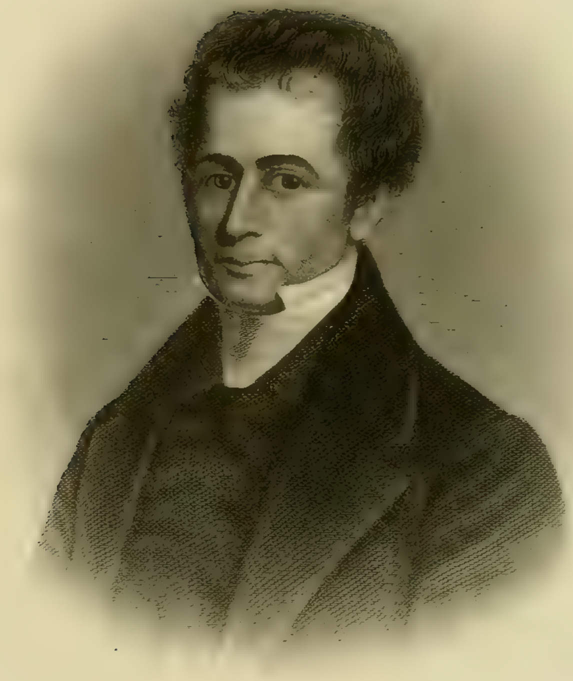
His grandfather was in the army that accomplished the glorious victory of Ticonderoga, during the French and Indian War, when five thousand raw French-Canadian militia repulsed a regular army of fifteen thousand men. His father was a farmer. Mr. Gregoire was born in 1833, in the Province of Quebec, and came to Lake Superior in 1854, when twenty-one years of age. His first halt was at the Norwich Mine, in Ontonagon County, where he spent the winter of 1854–55. Those were yet the pioneer days in the Lake Superior region. Negaunee, Copper Harbor, and Ontonagon were the most important settlements; Marquette, Ishpeming, and Houghton were only coming into existence. There were no other roads than those nature had traced in the rivers and lakes of that rugged land, and the emigrants of that date had to live and travel much in the same way as the earliest explorers. But Mr. Gregoire had the spirit as well as the blood of the first pioneers of France, and he was bound to achieve success. In the spring of 1855 he proceeded to old Superior City, whose nascent renown was then filling the land. The bateau that carried him was the first to land at the only dock of the aspiring metropolis. Mr. Gregoire went resolutely to work in the woods, and soon attained a foremanship. He prepared the lumber for the first sawmill in Superior City. One year after his arrival he began taking contracts, the first one being for the construction of the first dock and warehouse in Duluth. Then he went in with several others to create the town of Portland; but this venture proved unfortunate, and he lost all that he had acquired by hard work. This was in 1859. Mr. Gregoire then went back to the copper country, where he also began taking contracts. In 1860, by using his good name, he acquired a tract of fine timberland, and cut the logs for a sawmill on Portage Lake. This was the foundation of the future important business of Mr. Gregoire. Five years later he was the proprietor of a tug, and was taking extensive contracts to supply the mines with cordwood. Two years later, in 1867, Mr. Gregoire entered into partnership with Messrs. Louis Deschamps and Normandin, and they erected a sawmill on Torch Lake, on the site of the present village, which is designated Gregoireville. The firm operated this sawmill until 1872, when Mr. Gregoire bought out the shares of his two partners, and rebuilt the mill on a larger scale. One of these partners, Mr. Louis Deschamps, lived in Lake Linden until his death, which occurred in 1891, and during twenty years he and Mr. Gregoire were united by the most enduring friendship. Mr. Gregoire had hardly completed the improvements of the sawmill and the construction of a door and sash factory when fire destroyed everything, inflicting a loss of twenty thousand dollars over the insurance. Mr. Gregoire did not lose a moment, however; saws were placed under a temporary roof, and with only the power of the factory, he fulfilled all his contracts for the season, and in the fall again rebuilt the mill, larger and more complete than ever. Mr. Gregoire's business soon became in a most satisfactory condition, and every season gave forth its regular product. As a result of his life's hard work, Mr. Gregoire's health became somewhat impaired, and he was in later years afflicted with asthma; but he made the most of a bad case, and enjoyed life in an intelligent manner. In 1884–85 he visited Europe, and since then he spent the chilly part of the years in California. He had been "supervisor" of Schoolcraft Township for several years, at different times, that office being the only one that he could ever be induced to accept. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic. Mr. Gregoire was equally esteemed, by men of all creeds and all parties, as a useful citizen, a faithful and devoted friend, and a most agreeable acquaintance.

HOMER WARREN, of Detroit, is one of the younger generation of citizens to whom any community in which they may reside owes very much for the share they have taken in the development and settlement of the locality. Born at Shelby, an obscure town in Macomb County, Michigan, on December 1, 1855, the first years of his life were spent in traveling about the State, his father being a member of the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These ramblings were generally in the vicinity of Detroit, so that it was not unnatural that, when he decided to launch out upon the tempestuous sea navigated by the man of business, his first desire was to try his hand in the metropolis. He was only sixteen years of age then, and his father deemed it advisable to keep him under the parental roof a while longer, and for that purpose secured him a position as clerk in a general store at Almont, where he was then stationed. He remained there two years, during which time he acquired the fundamental principles of a thorough business training, which in after life brought him into considerable prominence as a financier. In 1873 he went to Detroit to accept a position in the bookstore of J. M. Arnold & Co., predecessors of Hart & Phillips, and then, as now, operated as a branch of the great Methodist Book Concern of New York. He remained in this establishment for six years, during which time he served in nearly every capacity from junior clerk to head bookkeeper and cashier. In 1879 he was prevailed upon by Digby V. Bell, who had just been appointed collector of customs for the port of Detroit, to accept the position of abstract clerk in the custom-house. He served through Mr. Bell's entire term of four years, and upon the appointment of William Livingstone, Jr., to succeed Mr. Bell, the former was not slow to recognize the ability of Mr. Warren, and not only retained him in the office, but promoted him to be bond clerk. Although the duties of the new position were infinitely more arduous than those of abstract clerk, Mr. Warren never quailed, and by strict attention to business soon adapted himself to the requirements, to the great delight of his superior officer, who shortly afterwards promoted him to the position of cashier; and in this office, as in its predecessors, he acquitted himself with such precision as to secure for the Livingstone administration a greater number of compliments from Detroit business men and other importers than had ever before or since been accorded any collector. The whirligig of politics soon brought about a complete change in the *personnel* of the collector's office.

With the triumph of National Democracy came new Federal officers, and Mr. Livingstone was succeeded by a Democrat, D. J. Campau, who retained the services of Mr. Warren until illness forced him to resign. Upon retiring from the custom-house he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for county clerk against W. P. Lane, one of the most popular young Democrats in the county, and, notwithstanding Lane had the advantage of having served as chief deputy county clerk for two terms, Mr. Warren's defeat was only accomplished by a few hundred votes. He subsequently embarked in the real-estate business, and it is in this branch of industry where he has particularly distinguished himself, being the head of the firm of Homer Warren & Co., and has acquired the reputation of being the largest manipulator of real-estate transactions of any dealer in Michigan. He began in a small way, but his past business career had been such as to recommend him to the confidence of many of the heaviest of Detroit's capitalists who intrusted him with the details of purchasing and selling property for them to the extent of many thousands of dollars, so that in the first three years of his career as a real-estate dealer he handled over five million dollars worth of property. Besides this, he has platted and sold by individual lots several centrally-located subdivisions on his own account. So successful has he been in this enterprise that, from a clerk in a bookstore, he has risen to be one of the most influential citizens of Detroit. On July 14, 1893, he was admitted to the bar. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of Detroit. If he has been popular in a business way, he has been even more popular in a social way. Possessing a most excellent tenor voice, he has invariably used it without other compensation than the hearty applause of delighted audiences. He was a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church choir for many years. Mr. Warren was married to Miss Susie M. Leach, daughter of Captain Leach of the United States army. Referring to Mr. Warren, an intimate friend said: "It is to his sound judgment and good sense that Homer Warren owes his remarkable success in life. I know a number of millionaires who will tell you that they consider their money just as safe in Mr. Warren's hands as in their own pockets, and their interests the same as their money. He is regarded by Detroit capitalists as cautious, conservative, yet careful, and yet with the will to decide and the courage to venture when an opening presents itself, or where the interests of his clients could be advanced. His record in life is without a blot."

HON. MARSHALL CHAPIN, M. D., one of the early-time doctors of Detroit, a man who greatly endeared himself to the people for his many noble qualities of heart and mind, more especially as expressed in his untiring ministrations to the stricken during the terrible cholera epidemics of 1832 and 1834, when, day and night, with hardly any intermission of time for rest or food, he tended and relieved the sick and the dying irrespective of their social or financial condition, was born at Bernardstown, Massachusetts, February 27, 1798, and died December 26, 1838, full of honors, though cut off at a comparatively early age, his delicate constitution having been undermined by his excessive professional labors entailed upon him during the cholera scourges. His ancestors, representatives of all that was best in American life, had been located in and about the Connecticut River Valley for something like two hundred years. Marshall Chapin was one of a family of nine children born to Dr. Caleb and Mary Chapin. In Marshall Chapin's youth his father's family removed to Caledonia, New York State. Marshall Chapin, desiring to enter upon the profession of his father, took a medical course at Geneva, New York, and later studied with his uncle, Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, at Buffalo, New York, and graduated at the early age of twenty-one years. In 1819, with the assistance of his uncle, Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, Marshall Chapin established what was the first drugstore in Detroit. Detroit being then a mere village with but a few hundred inhabitants. This drugstore was the foundation of what was afterwards the large wholesale drug firm of T. H. Hinchman, and which, after the death of T. H. Hinchman, became merged into the great firm of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons—the Hinchman Sons being grandsons of Dr. Chapin—which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, and is also known as "The Michigan Drug Company." Marshall Chapin, though but twenty-one years of age when he settled in Detroit, was very soon given the care of the soldiers stationed there, the military post comprising a great part of the town. He soon made the acquaintance of Governor Cass, who had reason to admire the young man, and others following, he quickly ceased to be a stranger. In 1823, Dr. Chapin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Crosby, and their offspring were Louisa, who became the wife of the late Theodore H. Hinchman; Helen, who married Norton Strong; Charles, who died when a boy; and Marshall, who became a colonel in the Federal army durthe Civil War. In 1826, Dr. Marshall Chapin served in the village Council. In 1831 and in 1833, Dr. Marshall Chapin was mayor of Detroit. His life was short, but his services to humanity were great, and when he passed away he was mourned by all who had known him, and his memory was held in tender regard.

HON. NEWCOMB FARWELL MCGRAFT, lumberman and capitalist, of Muskegon, is one of the most noteworthy of the citizens of a State famous for its self-made men. He was born in Lockport, New York, March 9, 1840. His father, James McGraft, of Scottish ancestry, died in 1843, leaving the mother, Rachel (Farwell) McGraft, with two children, of which Newcomb was the eldest, in very poor circumstances. Mrs. McGraft endeavored for some time to maintain the family and keep them all together, but was finally compelled to part with her children. Newcomb at this time went to live with a farmer, but did not like his new home, and soon left. For several years following he made his home in various places, working for his board and clothes and winter schooling. At the age of thirteen he hired out to David Cleveland, in Niagara County, New York, for six dollars



NW. Chapin

per month and board during the summers, with the privilege to stay and do chores and go to school during the winters, a concession on the part of his employer which evidenced a kindly appreciation of the young lad's efforts and ambition. One year later, Mr. Cleveland sold his farm, and, with his family and Newcomb, removed to Michigan, purchasing a farm in Genesee County, near Flint. Here the same arrangement was maintained until the spring of the second year, when young McGraft engaged in log-driving on the Flint River. In this occupation he made so good a record that in the spring following (1857) he was given full charge of the drive on the Flint River from Lapeer to Saginaw. At that time, although only seventeen years of age, he employed and had the direction of about one hundred men. The drive lasted over two months, and, as an evidence of his skill, Mr. McGraft rode logs over every dam on the river. The confidence reposed in him by his employers in this work was amply justified in his remarkable success in the management of the drive, and it is to this event in his career that Mr. McGraft looks back with greatest pride, and from which he dates the foundation of his success. The test of his ability, the question of his foresight and strength of character, were all involved, and from its successful issue sprang much of that spirit of enterprise, independence of thought and action, indomitable courage and perseverance which have so strongly marked his subsequent career. He was for a time after this event employed in a sawmill in Flint, and, later in the same season, went to Saginaw, and until he was twenty-four years of age was employed in the sawmill of Charles Merrill & Co., and attended the public schools of Saginaw when the mill was not in operation. In 1865-66 he attended Albion College, at Albion, Michigan, and there completed his educational career. Returning to Saginaw, he accepted a position with Brown, Nester, Little & Hoyt, looking after their lumbering interests on Saginaw River, and continued in their employ four years. In 1871 he accepted a position offered him by Charles Merrill, and the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, to go to Muskegon and take charge of their lumber interests at that place, and continued in their employ until 1873. By judicious investment of his earnings and persistent energy, he had accumulated what to many would be a comfortable fortune, and in the latter year he formed a partnership under the firm name of McGraft & Montgomery for the purpose of carrying on a general lumber business, his partners being Messrs. Merrill and Palmer and A. S. Montgomery, of Muskegon. This firm continued until 1882, when it was dissolved, and Mr. McGraft organized the McGraft Lumber Company, of which he was and still is the principal stockholder, president, and general manager. Possessing to a large degree the true spirit of citizenship, it has ever been his endeavor to advance the interests of his home city, and to this end he has been among the first to open new channels of industry, contributing much of his time and means thereto. He was for many years a director of the Muskegon Booming Company, and its president from 1880 to 1883, during the height of the city's prosperity in the lumber business. He was instrumental in securing for Muskegon the building of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railroad, and is a director and vice-president of the former company. He is also a director and vice-president of the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company, and holds the same offices in the Muskegon Milling Company. He is a director of the Sargent Manufacturing Company, a stockholder in the Hackley National Bank and the National Lumberman's Bank, and is a large owner of real estate in and about the city. He takes especial pride in his farm, one of the finest in the county, of Muskegon (about four hundred acres in extent), bordering on the city limits. He is president of the Muskegon Chamber of Commerce, an organization of the leading business men, having for its object the advancement of the city's interests, and is president of the Muskegon Temperance Library Association. In 1893, in pursuance of a desire to render practical aid to the building up of Muskegon, Mr. McGraft presented to the Common Council a proposition to sell to the city a tract of land of eighty acres in extent to be used for park purposes for a consideration of $100,000. His proposition further stipulated that this entire amount should be by him placed in the hands of Hon. Charles H. Hackley as trustee, to be used by the city in securing the location therein of manufacturing institutions. This generous offer was at once accepted, and thus a magnificent sum was secured for this purpose, a monument to the generosity of the donor and an evidence of the practical nature of his desire to promote the city's welfare and of his confidence in its future. It has already proved a great success to the city, and some twenty manufacturing industries have already located in Muskegon as the result of this gift. In politics, Mr. McGraft is a Republican, a stanch supporter and hard worker for his party. He was for four years a member of the State Central Committee, and as a rule he is a delegate to all State Conventions, and chairman of the Muskegon delegation. In 1894 he was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. In the spring of that year he was nominated for mayor of Muskegon by his party, and elected by a large majority over his Democratic opponent. The then representative of the district in Congress, Hon. John W. Moon, having announced his intention to retire at the close of the term, Mr. McGraft's name was that most frequently and favorably mentioned by the voters of Muskegon County as his successor, but he refused to be a candidate. Mr. McGraft was married, July 3, 1868, to Miss Caroline D. Dayton, of Flint, Michigan, who presides with true womanly dignity over their beautiful home, which is located about midway on the south shore of Muskegon Lake, near the brow of a bluff, and commands one of the finest views around the lake. It is always open to their friends, and especially to the young people, with whom Mrs. McGraft is a general favorite, owing to her many good and gracious qualities. They have two children, the eldest, Edith Fanvell, is a young lady having a large circle of friends among the leading society people of the city. She is a graduate of the High School and Ferris Business College, of Muskegon, and for two years was a student at Oberlin College, and spent the summer of 1896 in travel in Europe. On June 26, 1900, she was married to Captain Clarence Horace Wickham, of Hartford, Connecticut, and their wedding tour embraced a large part of the Continent of Europe. Captain Wickham comes from good old Colonial stock, and is a man of many affairs in his native State, Connecticut. The son, Ray Newcomb, is a bright lad of twenty years, who also is a graduate of the high school and business college, and is now in his father's office. Mr. McGraft and family attend the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. McGraft and daughter are members. One of his compeers in the city, in speaking of him to the writer, said: "Mr. McGraft is pre-eminently a self-made man. He possesses strongly-marked and peculiar characteristics embodied in great will-power, a keen and quick judgment, and an independence of thought to which may be attributed to a large degree his extraordinary success. Muskegon values him for the sturdy honesty and integrity of purpose which have governed all his actions, is proud of him in that he embodies those traits of character, and has succeeded in reaching that position in life which most attracts the respectful admiration of his fellows, and loves him for the manliness, courage, and simplicity of his life. The circumstances in which he found himself as a mere lad, and which for so long a time surrounded him, developed a strong, self-reliant character, an aggressive, pushing spirit, and with these to aid a limitless ambition, his has been a progressive and naturally successful career, and the same push and enterprise which have governed him thus far, promise much for future attainments along whatsoever line he chooses to follow. There is no reason why he should not, with the handsome fortune he commands, the respect of the people which is his, the indominable energy and native ability of which he is possessed, and the broadening and elevating influences which surround him, attain to any position in private or public life which his ambition leads him to seek."

OSIAS W. SHIPMAN, coal magnate, Detroit, son of Horace and Abby A. Shipman, was born at Piersons, New York, January 29, 1834, and died at his home in Detroit, January 28, 1898. He is a fitting demonstration of the fact that the most prominent business and professional men are those who can boast of no illustrious ancestry, as well as proving conclusively that America, more than any other country, is conducive to the development of individual character and the promotion of personal success. His father, Horace Shipman, was a farmer at Piersons, who soon after the birth of Osias removed to Norwich, Chenango County, New York, where he entered into the milling business, and also the manufacture of lead pipe, an industry then new to that section of the country. Six years later, Mr. Shipman again decided upon a change of locality, and selected Fort Plain, New York, as better suited for his enterprises, and here is where the subject of this sketch received his first tuition, at the Fort Plain Seminary. After four years' study, his parents again decided upon a removal, this time settling upon a farm near Union, Broome County, New York. The farm was one of the most productive in that portion of the State; but, notwithstanding this, the elder Shipman embraced an opportuniiy, one year later, to purchase his brother Orlando's business interests at Athens, Pennsylvania. These consisted of a plaster-mill, gristmill, and large farm, but not being able to make a satisfactory disposition of his New York State farm, he decided to leave his two eldest sons there to care for it until such time as other arrangements could be made. The younger of the two boys upon whom such responsibilities were thus thrust was Osias W.; but the wisdom of the father's decision is shown by the fact that, one year later, the boys joined their parents at Athens, after a very hard year's work, but which was attended by an almost phenomenal degree of success. Having attained his majority, the future coal king, in company with a companion, purchased a stock of groceries in the adjoining town of Waverly; but the partner lacked the necessary bravery to face adversity, and Mr. Shipman was compelled to purchase the entire business to enable him to carry out his determination to put the venture on a paying basis. He not only gave the business his entire attention, but worked with unfaltering hope and unfailing courage. Being naturally fitted for this new line of work, he was also endowed with such qualities as could not fail to command success. Under careful manipulation the business rapidly acquired an extensive volume, approximating something like one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year. In 1870, when the strike of the employés of the Erie Railroad Company was at its height, Mr. Shipman arrayed himself in the interests of the company to such an extent as to acquire the most bitter enmity of the striking employés. The feeling became so strong against him, in fact, that, in retaliation, the strikers set fire to his establishment, and it was entirely consumed. Even this did not phase the indomitable young business man to any alarming extent, and it was not long before the ruins had been cleared away, and the largest and finest business block in the town erected on the site. In 1872, however, Mr. Shipman sold out his business at Waverly, and allied himself with a company just organized to develop a much-talked-of silver-mine in Utah. Before investing much capital in the venture, Mr. Shipman was selected by the company to visit Utah and make a thorough exploration and investigation of the find, with the result that it was found to be worthless, and the company was thus saved a needless waste of money. The company then turned its attention to the building of a railroad from Newark, Ohio, to the Shawnee coal-fields, and Mr. Shipman, having purchased a quarter interest in the Shawnee Coal Company, was placed in charge of the coal-fields and shipping facilities at Shawnee, and for eight years labored incessantly to extend the output of the mines, with the result that, when he severed his connection with the company in 1880, the mines had a capacity of one hundred car-loads per day. Two years after associating himself with the coal interest, Mr.

O. H. Shipman

Shipman became favorably impressed with Detroit as a business center, and decided upon opening a coal-distributing agency at that point. After a year's trial, however, he began to think his judgment had, for once at least, played traitor; but after a personal trip to Detroit he became convinced that it was his resident manager, and not his judgment, which was at fault, and he decided to locate in Detroit himself, and see what could be accomplished in the way of establishing a business. He immediately took hold of affairs with that characteristic good sense and able management which he had shown through his entire business career, with the result that he built up the most extensive coal business in the entire State, his sales approximating eight hundred thousand tons per annum, which would represent a value of nearly two million dollars, his trade being not confined to Michigan alone, but extending over the Province of Ontario, as well as States bordering on Michigan, having for convenience of distribution established extensive yards at Amherstburg, Ontario, and other places in the United States. He had a happy faculty of absorbing whatever of suggestion or information came to him, and turning it to the best account, without permitting it to divert him from his purpose or to sway him from his fixed convictions. In this way he acquired a reputation almost national in character, while his characteristics, which were ofttimes designated as peculiar, were as far-reaching as either his name or fame. There were other large industries besides coal which claimed a share of this busy man's attention. Some years prior he had purchased a coal-mine in Athens County, Ohio, which he later operated under his immediate supervision. He was also president and a director of the Frontier Brass and Iron Works, a business which he took hold of with his usual energy, and which soon began to produce important results. In fact, his special gifts appear to have had the finest field for their exercise in the building up and successfully establishing a business which had languished and withered under less vigorous and liberal management. A perfected enterprise of any sort had less interest for him than one whose possibilities were yet undeveloped. In addition to the enterprises enumerated, Mr. Shipman was a heavy stockholder in the Fire-proof Paint Company, of Chicago, as well as a stockholder in the Commercial National, the American Exchange National and Home Savings Banks, of Detroit, and president of the Michigan Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit. He was one of the principal owners in the soft-coal mines on the line of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. These are considered almost inexhaustible, and it was estimated that their development would not cost less than one million dollars, they producing one million five hundred thousand tons annually. He was largely interested in two mines at Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, which produced not less than two thousand tons per day; and was the sole owner of a mine on the Allegheny Railroad, which turned out over one thousand tons per day. He was also general manager of a company which built nearly one thousand cars for use in his various enterprises. He was president of the Indiana and Illinois Stone Company, located at Silverwood, Indiana, which produces a beautiful gray sandstone for building purposes. This company alone furnished employment to some seventy hands, night and day. In 1890, Mr. Shipman purchased twenty-two thousand acres of land adjacent to Pikeville, Tennessee, situated in the Sequatchie Valley, considered by many to be the most beautiful valley on the continent. For the development of this land he organized the Sequatchie Coal and Coke Company, which immediately proceeded to build coke ovens, and to ship the product to Chattanooga, over a railroad built by Mr. Shipman to open up the coal property. He was prominently identified with the Masonic and other benevolent and fraternal societies for years; was a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church for many years; and a member of the Detroit Police Commission from 1893 to 1897. In June, 1856, he was married to Emily L. Comstock, of Newark Valley, Tioga County, New York, and to them were born two daughters—Mrs. F. B. Stevens, of Detroit, and Mrs. H. S. Lewis, of Circleville, Ohio. The death of his wife three years prior to his own decease was a crushing blow, from which he never recovered. And his own death took from Detroit one of her most energetic, successful, and honorable business men—generous, kind, and loving by nature at all times. "During the hard winter of 1895," said one of his intimate associates, "I was in a position to know that O. W. Shipman, quietly, and in most cases with the caution of one doing something which must not be discovered, spent eighteen thousand dollars in looking after the well-being of those less fortunate than himself. He always kept a long list of people who had become more or less dependent on him for assistance, and what he considered his duty to 'God's poor' was never forgotten. He was intensely sympathetic, tender as a woman, and consequently the frequent victim of misplaced confidence. That great confidence in human nature seemed to me his only weakness, and although it cost him an occasional heartache when he discovered a piece of deceit, he soon rallied to his old-time confidence, and seemed only more tender for his own disappointment. He was essentially a home man, and that part of his life was ideal."

HON. JOHN WESLEY LONGYEAR, deceased. No adequate memorial of this erstwhile distinguished citizen of Michigan has yet been written, and none can be until his personal influence and example have ceased their fruitage in the lives of those who knew him and were about him when he was yet an actor in the affairs of his adopted State. Born in Shandaken, Ulster County, New York, October 22, 1820, he departed this life at Detroit, Michigan, on the 11th day of March, 1875. His early education was obtained in the seminaries of Amenia and Lima, in the State of New York. While a young man he taught school for several years, and at the same time devoted his leisure to the study of law. In April, 1844, he removed to Michigan, where his parents had previously settled in the county of Ingham. He completed his preparatory studies while teaching a select school in Detroit, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. Upon the removal of the State capital to Lansing, he located in the latter place, and formed a law partnership with his brother, Ephraim Longyear, which was continued from 1847 to 1859. The brothers early gained high prestige in their profession, and enjoyed a most lucrative practice. In the fall of 1862, John W. was elected a representative to Congress, and in 1864 was re-elected, serving in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses of the United States. He was a faithful and able representative; was a member of the Committee on Common Expenditures, and chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings. Mr. Longyear was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention in 1867. In May, 1870, he was appointed judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and about a year later he took up a permanent residence at Detroit. He earned wide distinction as a jurist, and was held in high estimation by the legal profession in general. His decisions were models of judicial acumen, and were most comprehensive in the exposition of the principles of the law. As learned treatises they are frequently referred to, and none have ever been reversed by the United States Supreme Court. Judge Longyear was not a member of any religious denomination, but was a constant attendant at the Presbyterian Church. Politically he was first a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became an advocate of its principles. He married, at Eagle, Clinton County, Michigan, June 25, 1849, Miss Harriet M. Munroe. Four children were born of this union, three sons and a daughter. One of the former, John M. Longyear, is an iron-mine owner at Marquette, and the other, Howard W. Longyear, has long been a prominent physician and surgeon of Detroit. Some idea of the personal characteristics, native strength, and genuine manhood of Judge Longyear can be gained from the above, and yet no pen-picture can present the man as he was, and call him back in the full proportions held in the memories of the men who knew him best. In his public career and private life he was recognized by all as an upright, honest man. Standing under the light of a life and character like his, and viewing the ground in which they had germ, and the influences under which they grew, one can not but feel that the best types of manhood are created and developed on American soil, and that what one has done worthily, another may do as well. Viewed thus, the memory of our subject rises in grand proportions, and stands as an example and incentive to the youth of generations that are to come.

HON. JAMES A. JACOKES, lawyer, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born in Geneva, Ontario County, New York, November 21, 1834, the only child of Daniel Cook and Mary Ann (Slarrow) Jacokes. Mr. Jacokes is an exemplification of the combination of old-world races and the production of the newer type that we call American, for his father mingled in his veins the blood of the descendants of Holland and Germany on his mother's side, and of the Palatinate on his father's, while the son, through his mother, has added the commingling of the blood of France and of the sturdy Anglo-Saxon. Of his ancestors on the Jacokes side, it was religious persecution that caused them to flee their native country, first to England, and were then settled by King James in Ireland, where after remaining a short time, they embarked for America, where religious freedom was enjoyed. Mr. Jacokes's father—the venerable, honored, and beloved Rev. D. C. Jacokes, S. T. D., now deceased—was born in Charlestown, Montgomery County, New York, April 15, 1813, of which State his parents, Samuel and Catherine (Hood) Jacokes were natives. His sainted mother devoted her three sons to the ministry of the gospel, and each of them became a pastor in the Methodist Church, their combined clerical services aggregating a period of more than one hundred and fifty years. Rev. D. C. Jacokes came first to Michigan in 1828, before the birth of the State, and at a time when the Territory was about wholly a wilderness. His various pastorates covered the greater portion of the State, and his life and labors commingle with the history of the Methodist Church in Michigan. The cause of education, the sciences, the State charities and other institutions, all received the benefits of his labors, and to all he rendered valuable services. It was under his father's training that James A. Jacokes received his education until he entered Albion College, in 1848, where he spent two years. In 1857 he entered the law office of Judge Augustus C. Baldwin, at Pontiac, as a student, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar in Oakland County. In 1862 he was elected Circuit Court commissioner, and held that office four years. In 1870 he was again elected to that office, and, in 1872, he was elected city attorney, which office he held for four years. In 1876 he was elected judge of probate, which office he also held for four years. In 1882 the law firm of Baldwin, Draper & Jacokes was formed, and became the leading law firm of Oakland County. When the Pontiac Savings Bank was organized, after the Pontiac National Bank closed up its business, Judge Jacokes was elected president, and is still acting as its president. Mr. Jacokes's political faith is that of the Democratic party, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. October 15, 1867, Mr. Jacokes was married to Miss Camilla, the estimable daughter of the late Randolph Manning, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. She died, after a short illness, November 21, 1890, leaving no children. A friend, well qualified to express an accurate estimate of Mr. Jacokes, writes of him as follows: "He has always been greatly interested in education and devoted in his attention to the schools of the city. He has been a member of the School Board since 1881. After he was admitted to the bar, in 1861, he was for some years associated with Judge Baldwin in the practice of his profession, but when he became judge of probate, the relation ceased. Judge Jacokes is a good lawyer, well read in his profession, is a diligent student of science, has a wide acquaintance with the literature of the day, and is a refined and cultured man. He is public-spirited, always ready to push

James A. Jacokes

forward any cause that will improve the condition of his fellow-men or benefit his fellow-citizens. The needy always have his sympathy and aid. He has established among his friends and neighbors a reputation for kindness and integrity, and although not as widely known as some, the estimation in which he is held, as shown by the many trusts he has received at their hands, is the best tribute that can be paid to the sterling worth of the man."

COLONEL OSCAR ALBARTUS JANES, of Hillsdale, in varied capacities and stations, has earned a place of deserved and honorable prominence as a citizen of Michigan. There is much in his life's career, of its social, professional, military, and official features that could be profitably commented upon for the lessons that the same might convey; but for the purpose of this chapter, as a part of the historic annals of our Commonwealth, the biographer must needs review only the salient points, and aim to disclose the more distinguishing traits and tendencies of his individuality. Of the latter, there are evident characteristics of person, mind, and heart, easily traceable to other members of a common family whose ancestral tree finds deep root both in the New and Old World. Born on the 6th day of July, 1843, Colonel O. A. Janes first saw the light of day on a farm in Johnstown, Rock County, Wisconsin. He is the eldest of seven children born to John E. and Esther (Bagley) Janes, and is of the ninth generation in genealogical order of the family in America, whose paternal progenitor, William Janes, with other companions of religious persecution and adventure, subjects of King Charles I, in 1637, emigrated from England to this country in the ship *Hector*, and subsequently founded the Puritan colony of New Haven. History reveals the line of descent of the Janeses from Guido de Janes, a general of the French Confederation, who, in 1154, accompanied Henry II in his conquest to assume his lawful heirship to the English throne. This Norman baron conferred upon his faithful subject the manor of Kirtland, in the county of Cambridgeshire, England, which estate still bears the family name. William Janes, the emigrant, acted a prominent part as a citizen and teacher in the new colony established in America. His descendants have pushed on diligently in a career of usefulness and prosperity in a measure worthy of their sires. Without very many pre-eminent distinctions they have filled positions of honor and trust; have engaged in the marts of commerce and in the department of agriculture; have stood high at the bar, and have been elevated to the bench; in the halls of Congress, in the pulpit, and in various patriotic wars, some have won no little fame and renown. The father of our subject was a native of Wayne County, New York, and his mother was born in Rockfield, Vermont. They were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, locating in that State in 1838, and were there married, November 25, 1841. The story of the boyhood days of Colonel Janes is about the same which opens up the life of so many of our public men, laying up resources of health and strength by farm-work in the summer, and in the winter time attending the village school. Like others, he soon discovered himself the possessor of qualities and aspirations that he knew could never find satisfaction in prescribed limits, and determined to prepare for a broader sphere in the world of action. He then later prepared for college at Milton Academy, Wisconsin, and in 1863 entered Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan. After two months' attendance at that institution he put aside his books to take up arms in the defense of his country, at a time when the service of every loyal son was needed, and on November 15, 1863, volunteered and was mustered in as a private in the Fourth Michigan Infantry. As a soldier he ofttimes was in the forefront of battle, taking part in numerous and important engagements, among which were the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Jerusalem Plank Road, and the siege of Petersburg, where, in the struggle at Weldon Railroad, he received a wound that caused him to lose his left arm. After his discharge, received November 16, 1864, when in the hospital at Philadelphia, he again entered Hillsdale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1868. His early predilection for a professional career was ever manifest, and he at once began the study of the law in the office of the late General C. J. Dickinson, at Hillsdale, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He has been successfully devoted to his profession at Hillsdale, his adopted home, but the continuity of active practice has been frequently broken by the incumbency of many positions of public trust that have, from time to time, been extended him by his fellow-citizens. In politics, Colonel Janes has ever been an ardent, loyal, and influential Republican, and a campaign speaker in yearly demand by his party, but as such has always been tolerant of the opinions of others. In 1872 he received the appointment as city clerk of Hillsdale, which he accepted and held for five succeeding years. The office of city attorney was conferred upon him in addition to the clerkship in 1873, in which year he was also elected a justice of the peace of Hillsdale City, and Circuit Court commissioner of Hillsdale County. These minor positions of official preferment, together with the *clientèle* of his law practice, temporarily, were surrendered in 1876, when the constituency of Hillsdale County elected him judge of probate. He was re-elected in 1880. Outside the duties and responsibilities of the last-named office he also gave valuable service to his home city as an alderman from 1881 to 1883. Returning again to the active practice of his profession, he further, from 1884 to 1888, performed the duties prescribed as secretary and treasurer of Hillsdale College, of which institution he has long been a trustee, and for a number of years its auditor. Colonel Janes received his present military title while serving as paymaster-general on the staff of Governor Russell A. Alger in 1885-86. In 1895-96 he represented the Sixth Senatorial District of Michigan, comprising the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, and St. Joseph, in the Upper House at Lansing. His ability, energy, and knowledge of public affairs, with a strong penchant and wide experience in parliamentary proceedings and the gift of oratory, soon established his right as a leader, being often called to preside over the deliberations of that body *pro tempore*. He was chairman of the Constitutional Committee of that session, a member of the Judiciary, chairman of Soldiers' Home, and member of the Mining School, and Roads and Bridges Committees. Among other items and measures of important legislation ascribed to him may be mentioned the "Flag Bill," requiring the United States flag to be displayed over schoolhouses in the State; a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for erecting a statue of Michigan's war governor, Austin Blair, at the State capital; and the defeat of a bill providing for capital punishment in Michigan. Colonel Janes was unanimously renominated by his party for return to the State Senate; but in the memorable campaign of 1896 he met defeat in the wave of Free-silver sentiment which encompassed the Sixth District, and which formed a surprisingly strong combination against him. Immediately following the first cabinet-meeting held under the Administration of President McKinley, the first appointment to public office made by the President came to Michigan, and was bestowed upon Colonel Oscar A. Janes, who, on March 8, 1897, was named as United States pension agent at Detroit. This appointment was subsequently unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate, and not only received high commendation by the people of Michigan regardless of party, but gave entire satisfaction to every veteran soldier of the State. One of the honors which Colonel Janes most highly appreciates by virtue of preferment through members of his party in Michigan, was his selection as chairman of the State Republican Convention, held May 6, 1896, at Detroit, to select delegates for the National Convention of that party, shortly after held at St. Louis. Among social organizations, Colonel Janes has also won marked standing and influence. He was a charter member of C. J. Dickerson Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hillsdale, and is now a member of Detroit Post, No. 384, Grand Army of the Republic, of Detroit. In 1882 he was elected Junior Vice Department Commander of Michigan, and in 1883 Department Commander, and as such instituted one hundred and twenty-two Posts in the State. In 1886 he was made Inspector-General of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States under John S. Kountz, Commander in Chief of Ohio. He is a member of U. S. Grant Command, Union Veterans' Union, of Detroit. In 1887 he was elected Department Commander of that organization in Michigan, and re-elected; in 1887 was elected Grand Master of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of Michigan; and in 1889 served as Grand Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. As a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias he has been a Trustee of the Grand Lodge of Michigan for many years; also a member of the Order of Knights of Maccabees. He is also a member of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and Detroit Lodge, No. 34, B. P. O. Elks. Colonel Janes is a member of the Free Baptist Church, his religious affiliations thereby being in accord with many generations of the family which bears his name. On November 25, 1873, Colonel Janes married Miss Vinnie E. Hill, who died at Hillsdale, June 3, 1875. He was again married, on June 13, 1878, to Miss Julia M. Mead, daughter of Philander Mead, a prominent merchant of Hillsdale. Of this twain three children have been born; namely, Marie Esther, Henry M., and John E. Janes. Colonel Janes's home has long been one of the hospitable places of Hillsdale, and it is there, in the joys of domestic life and among his books and friends, that he finds his chief enjoyment, and where he most delights to be. In his personal relations, Colonel Janes is patriotic in principle, social in manner, and generous in impulse and action. On a farm he established his claim to a livelihood by earning it; his education was obtained by sacrificing youthful pastime in the acquirement of the same; he gained honorable distinction by serving his country in the hour of its peril, and credit in both his private life and public career through broad and comprehensive views of what should be the conduct of a citizen in such a Republic as ours. In him we discover the typical American, the kind of a man who can be grown on these shores alone. Seeking no publicity, he has been called again and again to responsible official position, and has made a record of which any one could be proud, while no man can say what paths of opportunity may open before him in the future.

HERMANN KIEFER, M. D., of Detroit. A State's choicest possessions are its men of broad and vigorous minds, pure character, and noble aspirations. Such men inspire and elevate all who come within the broad circle of their influence. They give the State respect and standing abroad; they strengthen it in the esteem and regard of the whole body of its people, and create emulation in excellence and good example among its whole citizenship. The aims, efforts, and achievements of the subject of this sketch have long since placed him among the foremost and representative men of Michigan. While his life's career has truly been a varied and eventful one, it has essentially been one of usefulness to his fellow-men. His predilection for scientific and literary pursuits has never kept him from full association with every-day affairs; but, being a man of broad culture, full learning, and liberal views, his knowledge has been put to constant and practical use for the betterment of his kind, as have the many commanding qualities with which nature endowed him. Hermann Kiefer was born November 19, 1825, at Sulzburg, Germany, the only son of Dr. Conrad and Frederica Schweickert Kiefer. Hermann Kiefer, after attending the high school, completed his preparatory course at the schools of Mannheim and Carlsruhe. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine at the University of Freiburg, following this at Heidelberg, and later at both Prague and Vienna, under the most distinguished masters of medical science in Europe. He graduated with the highest honors, and received his degree in the year 1849, when occurred the memorable revolution in Germany. He with youthful ardor espoused the revolutionary cause by joining the revolutionary regiment of Emmendingen, of which he was appointed a surgeon, and

Dr. Herm. Kiefer

with it took part in two battles. When the rebellion was suppressed, the young doctor, like many others, was forced to flee the country. He took refuge in Strassburg, which at that time was French territory, notwithstanding which he was arrested. Making his escape, he sought the sea, where he took refuge on a vessel bound for the United States, where he arrived on September 19, 1849, landing at New York. There he remained but a short time, when he came to Detroit, which he has ever since made his home. He soon opened an office for the practice of his profession, and his ability and skill found quick recognition, and he in due time became one of the leading practitioners of the city. Dr. Kiefer, during his residence in Michigan, has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He was one of the founders of the German-American Seminary, of which, for many years, he was president and treasurer. In 1866–67 he was a member of the Detroit Board of Education. He was one of the first members of the Public Library Commission, and to his efforts, in a great degree, is owing the fine and thoroughly representative collection of German works now upon the shelves of that institution. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Historical Association, and the Michigan Political Science Association. He is recognized by the medical profession of the country as a skillful and scientific physician. He has in political faith been a Republican from the time of the organization of that party in 1854. During the campaign of 1856 he was chairman of the German Republican Executive Committee of this State. In 1872 he was Presidential elector from Michigan, and in 1876 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. He is a good speaker, and has taken an active part in many political campaigns, his leading position among his compatriots giving him an influence which has been invaluable to the Republican party in Michigan. In July, 1883, he received the appointment from President Arthur of consul at Stettin, Germany, retiring from the same in January, 1885, after having earned an enviable reputation for the ability with which he had discharged his official duties. In the spring of 1889 he was appointed by Governor Luce to fill the vacancy caused in the Board of Regents of the Michigan State University by the death of M. W. Field. He afterwards was nominated for a full term by the Republican State Convention, and at the general election following was chosen for the same, leading the State ticket in the majority he received over his opponent for the same honor. Dr. Kiefer has traveled much, visiting points of interest not only in his adopted country, but has returned to Europe at four different times. He has been connected as an investor and officer with many of the leading financial and business institutions of Detroit. On July 21, 1850, he was married to Francisca Kehle. They have had seven sons and two daughters, of which five sons and one daughter survive. They are, Alfred K. Kiefer, treasurer of the Wayne County Savings Bank; Arthur E., manager of the Detroit Edge Tool Works; Edwin H., an artist of the French schools of Paris; Edgar S., a prominent business man of Grand Rapids; Minnie C., wife of Dr. C. Bonning, of Detroit, and Guy Lincoln, a successful physician of the same city.

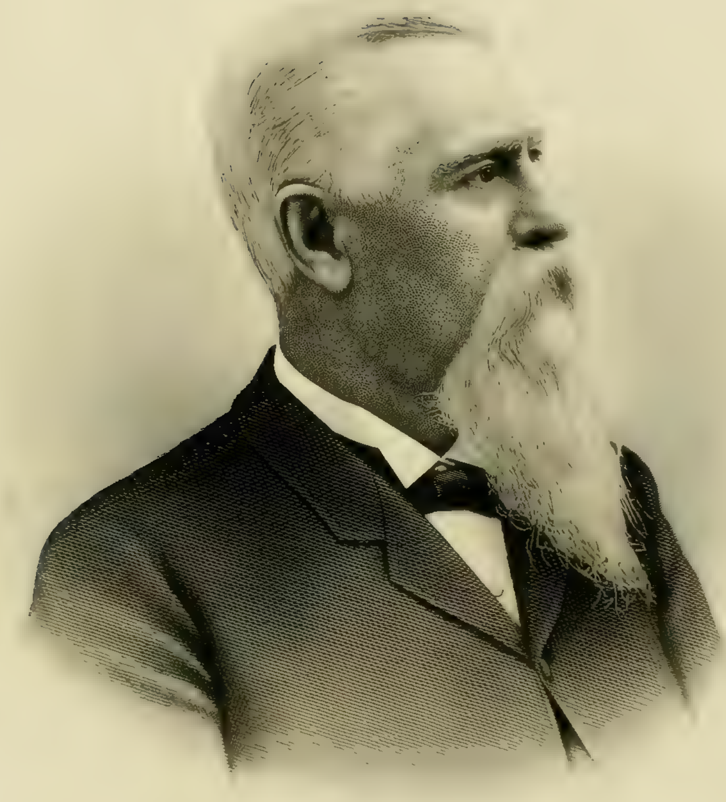
G. HENRY SHEARER, of Bay City, son of Hon. James and Margaret J. (Hutchison) Shearer, was born in Detroit, Michigan, January 3, 1853; and is a representative of the type of American citizen of Scotch descent, his grandfather, George Shearer, having come to America in 1817, and Agnes Buchanan, who became his wife in 1820. They were by nature honest, intelligent, and industrious people, and transmitted to their children the same traits of character. The Shearers in Scotland were well-to-do farmers and mechanics, and their whole life and surroundings gave them fixedness of habit; for they are said to have occupied the same lands for fourteen generations. George Shearer, in his earlier mature years, had accumulated property sufficient, with the exercise of prudence and economy, in the ordinary course of events, to place him beyond the reach of want; but his generous and sympathetic nature led him to render assistance to friends and acquaintances to his own disadvantage. Later, fire destroyed nearly all his property, and thus deprived, many plans for his children were frustrated. His son, James Shearer, who was born in Albany, New York, July 12, 1823, migrated to Detroit, Michigan, in May, 1838. His first step there was to apprentice himself to a builder. Working during the day, he devoted his evenings to the study of geometry and architecture. At the expiration of his six years' term of apprenticeship he returned to Albany, and entered the Albany Academy for the purpose of taking up the higher mathematics, and to pursue still further the study of architecture. In 1848 he returned to Detroit. After several years of a highly successful career as an architect and builder in Detroit, he with his family removed to Bay City in 1865, having a year or two previously located some interests there, Bay City at the time being in her infancy, and giving fair promise of the grand development which she has since made. His son, G. Henry Shearer, received his scholastic education in the public schools and at Patterson's Academy at Detroit, supplementing the same with one year at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he worked in his father's sawmill at Bay City, filling different positions therein until 1877, when the mill was dismantled. Familiarity with the value of real estate in Bay City, both present and prospective, led as a natural sequence to the establishment of the real-estate firm of James Shearer & Son, which was followed a few years later by the firm of Shearer Brothers, composed of G. Henry, James B., and Chauncy H. In course of time Chauncy H. left the firm to take a position in the Bay County Savings Bank, and it has since remained comprised of G. Henry Shearer and James B. Shearer. This firm is one of the best and most favorably known; for they not only enjoy an extensive clientage, but are also large owners of Bay City property, and are noted for their honorable principles and straightforward methods of conducting business. G. Henry Shearer has been actively connected with many puplic enterprises in Bay City during the past twenty years, and although frequently offered nominations for public office, he has ever declined to accept an elective office. He has, however, for many years been a member of the Water Commission, and has been a fire commissioner since the organization of the commission. He was a charter member on the Peninsular Military Company of Bay City, organized in 1874. He is also a member of the various Masonic as well as of other societies. In political faith he has always been a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian body, he being a member and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City. He has also embraced the advantages gained by a thorough knowledge of the country while traveling over a large portion of the United States. On August 22, 1876, Mr. Shearer was united in marriage to Miss Elva D., the estimable daughter of the late D. Culver, of Bay City. One of Bay City's prominent men, when asked for an opinion of Mr. Shearer, expressed himself in the following tenor: "His career as a business man has been successful, and one displaying singular ability. He emulates his father in many commendable traits of character; is well spoken of by all classes; and, in a word, is a man whose opinion and advice is sought, and is considered sound. Mr. Shearer has been requested by political friends to accept nominations for congressman, member of the Legislature, and other public positions, but has always declined. He and Mrs. Shearer are both highly esteemed socially, and are among the most popular of Bay City's citizens."

HENRY STEPHENS.—The Irish family of Stephens is large and well known. From one of its branches, long possessed of broad landed estates which were finally lost through the generous and spendthrift habits of their later owners, was descended Robert Stephens, who sailed about 1830 from Dublin for Canada. A number of children either accompanied him or crossed the Atlantic at about the same time, all seeking in the New World more kindly fortunes than were offered by the destitution and disorder of their native island. Mr. Stephens was a widower who had married, as his second wife, Emily O'Brien, who had given him a son, born at Dublin on April 14, 1826, and named Henry. Mrs. Stephens died within a few years, and the care of her child devolved upon his older half-sister, now Mrs. Thomas Mara, of Toronto. Both accompanied their father to Canada, and lived for a time in what is now the Province of Ontario. While Henry was still of tender age, his father undertook to revisit Ireland, but died at sea near the close of the voyage. Circumstances thus threw the young orphan, while still a mere lad, upon his own resources, and before he was ten he had begun to care for himself. His relatives were only able to aid him in obtaining employment, and the years usually devoted by children to school he was compelled to give to earning a livelihood. He worked on a farm near Brantford, Ontario, and then became a clerk in a brother's store at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. He was next employed by one of the early Michigan railroads, connecting Detroit and Utica, and operated by horses, and afterwords worked for another brother in a store at Almont, Michigan. His wages, in addition to his board, ranged from three dollars to eight dollars per month, but never exceeded one hundred dollars per year. His hours were long, but he found time for much reading, and, with only three months of school attendance in his entire life, educated himself in the simplest branches, and acquired a large stock of general information of an exceedingly wide range. With his earliest earnings he bought books, even when he needed clothes, and he often gave up an entire night to their pages. This was the only direction in which he spent money, and despite his meager pay he had saved a small sum before he had reached his majority. At the age of twenty, Mr. Stephens, with a capital of three hundred dollars, representing the net earnings of a boyhood of hard and continuous toil, commenced his business career as part owner of a country store at Romeo. He bought out his partners within a year, and was prosperous in a small way. While living there he was married, on September 19, 1853, to Clarinda Leete, daughter of Dr. A. E. Leete, a pioneer settler in Macomb County, and a physician of high standing. To them were born three children—two sons, Henry and Albert Leete, and one daughter, Katharine, now Mrs. Charles C. McIver, of Mission San Jose, California. Mr. Stephens escaped ruin in the financial convulsions of 1857, and then sought a broader field of operations by removing to Detroit, where he became a member of the hardware firm of Marvin & Stephens. This business venture was not unsuccessful in itself, but indorsements for others, who were less fortunate than he, brought upon him considerable losses, and in the end wiped out the results of seventeen years of unremitting work. But the man who as a lad had cared for himself from infancy, and as a youth had saved money on an annual income of thirty-six dollars, was not disheartened by such a reverse. He still possessed health; he had gained a thorough training as a merchant, and his courage was unbroken. In 1861 he removed to Almont, established a general store in that village, and gave an especial attention to the selling of supplies to the lumbermen of the neighboring Black River and Mill Creek districts. His shrewd and practised eye also read correctly the general signs of the times. He foresaw the universal rise in prices, which followed the stimulus of the war demand and of tariff legislation, and selected cotton and nails as two staple commodities which were then low and were, in his opinion, certain to increase greatly in value. He bought them to the full extent of his means and credit wherever he could find them, and at any price. He stored them where he could, even filling his barn with goods, and in the end his shrewd and sound judgment brought him ample returns. These speculations, and the energy with which he pushed his regular business, yielded prompt and large profits, and within ten years he became worth nearly one hundred thousand dollars. His Almont business now required two stores and possessed a large patronage. Mr. Stephens's

Henry Stephens

connection with the early lumber operators in that region did far more than give him desirable customers. He was not slow to comprehend, in fact no one saw more clearly, the future importance in Michigan of that great industry, and he sought in that direction investments for his mercantile gains. In 1868 he bought a tract of pine on the Cass River, containing about five million feet of timber; this he felled and sold in the log. Soon after, he purchased the stripped lands which had been cut over by others on Mill Creek and Black River, and made their refuse pine into shingles at a little mill on Clear Lake. These undertakings having proved remunerative, in January, 1871, he bought a large body of timbered lands in the vicinity of Fish Lake from Elisha Litchfield. To this he added adjoining tracts, and formed, with Frederick Currier, V. Townsend, and James S. Johnson, a partnership known as the Mayfield Mill Company, which erected and equipped two large sawmills and a planing-mill upon Fish Lake. Mr. Stephens, having sold out the Almont stores, gave his personal attention to this new business, which he organized and pushed with characteristic vigor. There were some changes from time to time in the partnership, and the firm finally became Stephens, Mellen & Tackles; but in 1875, Mr. Stephens bought out all others and became the sole owner of what had grown into one of the greatest manufacturing enterprises in the Northwest. The main peculiarity of his management, when contrasted with that of his competitors, was the minute carefulness with which he exhausted all the possibilities of profit that were offered. Where other large operators cut their timber and merely sawed it into rough stock, he, from the outset, worked it up into dressed lumber and sold it in its finished form. The tribute commonly paid by the retailer or the consumer to middlemen was saved to himself and his customers by this policy. He shipped entirely by car, sent his representatives far and wide, and speedily built up a giant trade. The construction of eighteen miles of plank-roads for logging purposes, and of a spur of the Michigan Central Railroad from Lapeer to Fish Lake, were incidents of his operations at this point. The total output of the Fish Lake mills was in excess of two hundred million feet, and cutting there was not finished until 1882. The panic of 1873 bore hardly upon Mr. Stephens, as upon all men doing a large business, and he was compelled to struggle under an enormous burden of debt attended by heavy interest charges, which, at times, reached as high an annual rate as eighteen per cent. But he was not in the least daunted, and bore up under this severe strain with unflinching nerve and never-failing resource. Not a dollar of his paper was dishonored, and he saved his credit intact. The outcome more than justified his firm confidence in his plans and in the future of the lumber business; for after the depression of 1873–74–75 came ten years of wonderful development. They found him ready for the opportunities they brought. As the pine near Fish Lake dwindled in amount he looked about for a new field of operations, and in 1879 acquired a large tract near St. Helen, Roscommon County. To this he speedily added neighboring lands, until he owned in that region over seven hundred million feet of standing timber. These investments were scattered through four years, and during this period the advance in the value of pine-lands was so great that, before that time had passed, he was able to sell about two hundred and twenty million feet, originally bought from W. E. Didge, of New York, for what the entire body of pine had cost him, leaving him with four hundred and eighty million feet of timber as clear profit before the ax had been laid at the root of a single tree. In 1882 the Fish Lake district was stripped, and Mr. Stephens moved his business to St. Helen, and organized the corporation of Henry Stephens & Co., with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. He gave two-fifths of this stock to his two sons, who had received a careful business training under his supervision, and of the remaining three hundred thousand dollars he divided fifty thousand dollars among his older employés, selling it to them on such terms that the stock soon paid for itself, and thus became practically a gift. The St. Helen plant was a model one in every respect. Two sawmills, with an annual cutting capacity of forty-five million feet, were erected upon the shores of a lake in which the logs were stored, and where a large boom supplied the needed conveniences for their assorting. A railroad connected the lake with the logging-camps, and the area of the grounds used for the seasoning of the sawed lumber was one hundred and sixty acres. For the railroad service in the woods and in the yard there were required twenty-eight miles of track with an equipment of four locomotives and eighty cars. The immense planing-mill, in which the dry lumber was worked up, had a yearly capacity of thirty million feet; and for the accommodation of the regiment of employés it was necessary to build a village of one hundred and twenty houses in addition to the offices, stores, and large lodging and boarding establishments. In 1883–84, Mr. Stephens bought, in Crawford and Otsego Counties, lands with one hundred million feet of standing pine. To saw this he formed, with his sons and Mr. Harvey Mellen, of Romeo, the Stephens Lumber Company, with mills at Waters. Of his own stock in this corporation he divided one hundred thousand dollars among his chief subordinates on the same generous terms as at St. Helen. The lumber product of Mr. Stephens's mills now reached the great total of sixty million feet annually. To move this required five thousand five hundred cars yearly, averaging a train of nearly twenty cars for each working day. His books bore the names of over three thousand customers, distributed between the Atlantic seaboard, the Canadian boundary, and the valleys of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Illinois Rivers. The number of his employés exceeded one thousand, representing at least three thousand people dependent upon his enterprises for support. Among them were twenty-five men who had been connected with him for over twenty-five years, and one hundred who had been with him for more than fifteen years, all of whom had shared in his prosperity. During his business career he owned not less than one hundred and fifty thousand acres of timbered lands. After establishing the St. Helens and Waters mills, he surrendered their immediate management to his sons, and left them to develop his plans. His labors and his lifelong and confining habit of omnivorous reading had by this time made decided inroads upon an iron constitution, and some symptoms of impaired health became manifest. To counteract them he visited California, and, finding its climate beneficial, sold the home which he owned in Detroit, and in 1884 bought nearly one thousand acres of partly-cultivated fruit-lands at Mission San Jose, in Alameda County. He commenced there the development of two vineyard ranches, one for his daughter and one for himself. They are now united in the well-known Linda Vista ranch, one of the best examples of the peculiar agriculture of the Pacific Coast. While his plans for the improvement of his California property were still in their infancy, Mr. Stephens died there suddenly from heart disease, upon February 22, 1886. He was laid at rest amid the scenes of his early manhood, at Romeo. The casket, adorned only with a bunch of California flowers, was borne to the grave by fourteen of his most trusted employés, and committed to the earth with the simple ceremonies that befitted his unostentatious tastes. His entire family survived him; and the great business of which he was the founder still ranks among the principal enterprises of the noble State in which he spent the active years of his busy life. Mr. Stephens was a man of more than ordinary height, of giant strength, and of great powers of endurance. He was plain in dress, retiring in manners, and, although reserved with strangers and disinclined to society, genial with his friends and delighted with their companionship. By his men he was greatly liked and esteemed as a just, reasonable, and liberal employer. He was a generous giver, but always without show. His conception of his responsibility for the welfare of those with whom he became in any way connected was on a wide scale of benevolence. His habits were thoroughly domestic, and he found his recreation in his books. His fondness for reading was a lifelong passion. Nothing diminished it, and at his death his library exceeded eight thousand volumes, and all of them, with many more, had been read by him. Among them were many rare works and costly editions. Mr. Stephens made no outside investments of importance, and held no official positions. His life was uneventful outside of his chosen pursuit. Politically he was an ardent Republican, one of the founders of that party, and a member of the historic Convention which met under the oaks at Jackson in 1854. Probably no body of business men outstrip in sagacity and energy the lumbermen of Michigan, and among them Mr. Stephens stood in the front rank. His judgment of standing timber was unerring; no one could surpass him in the accuracy of estimates as to the contents and value of a single tree. He was a master of the details of the lumber-trade, and hunted out profit in directions where others did not find it. His conclusions as to the possibilities of development were invariably correct. He bought all his lands from other operators who had preceded him in the field, and who believed that they were making good bargains in their sales, but who, nevertheless, saw him amass a great fortune from his purchases. His sanguine temperament greatly aided his clear-sightedness and his practical knowledge. Those with whom he had important transactions were always impressed by the strength of his confidence in his plans, by his breadth of view, by the liberality of his disposition, and by his absolute integrity. He died with great wealth, every penny of which was honestly earned—a fine type of the thoroughly self-educated and self-made man.

MARK HOPKINS, of St. Clair, oldest son of Samuel F. and Mary Ann (Keeney) Hopkins, was born in St. Clair, April 10, 1832. The Hopkins family found its origin in England, where its members were supporters of Oliver Cromwell. John Hopkins, the founder of the family in the United States, was born at Coventry, England, where the old homestead in which he first saw the light is still standing. He came to America in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman on March 4, 1635. He afterwards removed to Hartford, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the original proprietors. He died in 1654, leaving a widow, Jane, a son, Stephen, and a daughter, Bertha. Stephen was a freeman of Hartford in 1657. He married Dorcas, daughter of John Bronson, by whom he had six children—John, Stephen, Ebenezer, Joseph, Dorcas, and Mary. He died in October, 1689, and his wife died May 13, 1697. John, the oldest son of Stephen, settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, married and had eight children, of whom one, Samuel, graduated at Yale College in 1718, and became a clergyman in West Springfield, Massachusetts. He became famous for his historical memoirs of the Housatonic Indians. Another, the fourth son of John, named Timothy, was born November 16, 1691; was married in June, 1719, to Mary Judd, by whom he had nine children, the eldest being Samuel. Timothy was a justice of the peace in Waterbury, and was frequently a member of the Legislature from that city, from 1727 up to the time of his death, which occurred February 5, 1749. His son Samuel was born September 17, 1721, and graduated from Yale College in 1741. He was married, January 13, 1748, to Joanna Ingersoll, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he was then settled as a clergyman. They had five sons and three daughters, all of whom were born at Great Barrington. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, the great divine, removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died, December 20, 1803, aged eighty-three years. He was the most powerful and influential clergyman in New England during the time in which he lived, and probably did more than any other man to mold and harden New England life into its peculiar characteristics. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has founded a novel on the story of his life, says he is remarkable as having been the first clergyman in America who publicly, from the pulpit, advocated the immediate abolition of slavery, because slavery was contrary to the teaching of Christ. His system of theology still bears his name. Their eldest son was General David Hopkins, who removed to Baltimore, where he became a man of large property and influence. Their second son, Moses, born March 21, 1751,



Mark Hopkins

resided in Great Barrington until his death, March 9, 1838. He was a leading and influential citizen of the town, was its justice of the peace and postmaster for forty years, and held the position of county registrar for more than sixty years. The nine children born to Moses were Mark, Charles, Thomas, Richard, Edward, Appelona, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Harriet. Mark Hopkins, Sr., the first son of Moses, and grandfather to the subject of this sketch, was born at Great Barrington, and after becoming of age was engaged there in mercantile pursuits. He married Anastasia Lukins Kellogg. He removed with his family to Henderson, New York, in 1806, where he remained a number of years. They had seven children—Augustus, Samuel F., Henry Kellogg, William, Mark, Moses, and Ezra Augustus. In 1824 they removed to Michigan, and settled in St. Clair, where Mark Hopkins, Sr., died in 1829. His fifth son, named Mark (uncle of our subject), went to California in 1849, where he became one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Pacific Slope, his estate being worth sixty million dollars, and was one of the prime movers in the building of the first great transcontinental railroad. Samuel F. Hopkins obtained his early education in a private school at Great Barrington, and when his parents removed to Michigan in 1824, he accompanied them to Detroit, where he engaged in the furniture and cabinet business, on what is now the southeast corner of Woodward and Jefferson Avenues. Here he remained until 1829, when his father's death called him to St. Clair, and he took up his residence there with his mother and brothers, and there continued to follow his trade of cabinet-making, and was also postmaster of St. Clair. In 1836 he removed with his family to his farm, two hundred acres in extent, situated about two miles below St. Clair, on the St. Clair River, and here he remained until 1848, when he returned to St. Clair, and there resided until his death. He became a member of the Congregational Church in 1833, the Church being organized in that year in the parlors of his residence at St. Clair, and was for many years one of its deacons. He was two-thirds owner of the Oakland Hotel at the time of his death, and contributed largely toward the erection and maintenance of the Somerville School, and every enterprise looking towards the building up and improving the city. He was a member of the Whig party, and afterwards of the Republican party, but in a political sense was only known through his financial efforts toward furthering the interests of the party. He was married, in Lenox, Massachusetts, July 4, 1831, to Miss Mary Ann Keeney, only child of Asahel and Theodosia Keeney, of East Hartford, Connecticut. Theodosia Keeney, whose maiden name was Woodruff, was a descendant of the Curtis family. Mrs. Hopkins's great-grandfather, Keeney, lived one hundred and seven years, and did a full day's work at reaping in half a day's time after he was ninety years of age. He died in 1814. Mrs. Hopkins, who died April 15, 1891, aged eighty-three years and ten months, retained until the end the full possession of all her faculties, and was remarkably active considering her advanced age. Something more could be said concerning the vitality and youth of Mrs. Hopkins, for the reason she was a lady of exceptional vigor, youthful face, and clearness of mind and thought. Their long and happy married life was blessed with seven children, six sons and one daughter, as follows: Mark, Charles Henry, Orin Kellogg, William Sherwood, Mary Frances, Samuel Asel, and Edward Whiting; of whom Charles H., Orin K., Samuel A., Frances, and William Sherwood are dead. To sketch adequately the life of Samuel F. would be to write a history of St. Clair. With her public enterprises, her schools, her churches, his name is closely associated. For sixty years he was a resident there, and for some years wielded an influence not due to his wealth alone, but to his goodness of heart, his unfailing good nature, and sound judgment upon men and affairs His donations to the religious and scholastic institutions of the city were princely, while his private benevolences were munificent. His readiness to befriend those in need led to many quiet acts of charity. The interest taken by him in the prosperity of the town, in its schools and public enterprises, was of a practical character, and not a little of their success is due to his liberality. In poverty honorable to his friends and trustworthy in his obligations, and in wealth a kindly Christian gentleman—such was the character and life of Samuel F. Hopkins. His son, Mark, walks worthily in his father's footsteps in the development and beautifying of the town and in advancing her commercial welfare, for which he is peculiarly fitted from the fact of his early mechanical training. His interests and enterprises are many and of a multifarious character. He has a fine farm of over two hundred acres, largely devoted to the breeding of blooded horses, as well as being an extensive real-estate owner. Two vessels, the *Mark Hopkins* and the *J. Porter*, comprise his marine investments. To the Hopkins family St. Clair owes her fame and beauty as a delightful summer resort, and the Oakland and the Somerville bear witness to their enterprise and good taste. With the discovery of the celebrated mineral springs, the idea of an elegant hotel and family resort was conceived and carried out, the result being the magnificent "Oakland," famed throughout the country, the success and prosperity of which proved so great that, in 1891, Mr. Hopkins determined to convert the Somerville School building into a select and homelike resort, where, amid charming scenery and health-giving and pleasant surroundings, families of refined taste could enjoy the summer season at a less expense than the more pretentious Oakland necessitated. Of Mr. Hopkins's personality it only remains to be said that he is highly thought of, honored, and respected by his fellow-townspeople, and enjoys their regard and esteem. He is a man of fine presence, splendid personal appearance, of courtly bearing, and manly dignity. Erect of figure, with that peculiar ease and grace of bearing that belongs only to the cultured gentleman, one would easily take him for an accomplished and high-grade army officer. On an eminence overlooking the beautiful St. Clair River stands Mr. Hopkins's home, the stately mansion presided over by his most estimable and accomplished wife, a lady of rare attainments, who ever welcomes her guests with that elegance of refinement that only the highly cultured know. Surrounded by the outer world of natural beauty—pleasing landscape with its various water scenes—and within the home by works of art and choice fields of literature, they truly pass an ideal life.

GENERAL HENRY M. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, was born in Detroit, May 15, 1842, his father being Rev. George Duffield, D. D., who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, at the age of sixteen years, and then entered the Theological Seminary of New York City, where he remained four years under the training of the distinguished John M. Mason, D. D. On April 20, 1815, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. For more than fifty years he was a most ardent and faithful worker in the grand and noble cause of Christianity. His first pastoral charge was at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where his grandfather of the same name, a Revolutionary patriot of 1776, had labored some years previously in the same noble cause. Here he remained nineteen years, during which time he often preached in Harrisburg, York, and Gettysburg, in which cities his memory still survives. He resigned his pastorate in Carlisle in 1835 to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he continued two years, when he removed to New York City, and took charge of the Broadway Tabernacle, remaining but one month, when he resigned to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, where he remained in active service until, on June 24, 1868, while delivering a public address, he was stricken down by a paralytic attack, from which he died soon afterward. During his thirty consecutive years in administering the gospel in Detroit, he became so endeared to the people, not only to those of his own denomination, but also of every creed, that by common consent the Church over which he had so long presided, continued to be known as the Duffield Church. The grandfather of General Duffield was also named George, and was a Philadelphia merchant. He was for nine years comptroller-general of Philadelphia, during the gubernatorial administration of Thomas McKean. The great-grandfather of General Duffield, the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., heretofore referred to, was for many years pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and in conjunction with Bishop White, was chaplain of the First Congress of the United States. His name is one prominent in American history. So active and earnest was he in advocating the independence of the American colonies, that the Government of Great Britain styled him the "Fighting Parson," and King George offered a reward for his head, which inhuman desire, to the gratification of all American citizens, was not gratified. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield, a sister of George W. Bethune, D. D., a distinguished lecturer and preacher of New York; and a granddaughter of Isabella Graham, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the Presbyterian Church of both Scotland and America. General Duffield attended the Detroit schools, graduating from the old Capitol School in 1858. He then studied at Ann Arbor for one year, and entered the junior class at Williams College, where he graduated in 1861. On the 16th of August, 1861, he, with the acquiescence of his father, who was one of the most patriotic citizens of Detroit, whose love of liberty, virtue, and independence was measured by his opposition to slavery, tyranny, and oppression, enlisted in the army, and was the first of the students of Williams College to enlist. He was escorted to the depot by his fellow-students, with flags flying, and headed by a band of music. It was on September 10, 1861, that the raising of the Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry was authorized, and Mr. Duffield enrolled as a private, and was mustered as sergeant-major. October 12, 1861, he was promoted to first lieutenant. Three days later the regiment was mustered into the United States service, with Lieutenant Duffield as adjutant; and he was then made first lieutenant and assistant adjutant-general United States volunteers, and the following is his service record: "Assigned to McCook's brigade, Department Ohio, November, 1861. Sixteenth Brigade, Department Ohio, December. Duty at West Point, and various other places in Kentucky, constructing field-works and bridges, until January 4, 1862. Assistant adjutant-general Twenty-third Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, from February to July, 1862. Detailed as adjutant-general to United States forces in Kentucky, stationed at Louisville, May, 1862. Garrison duty at Nashville, Tennessee, May, 1862. Pursuit of Morgan, Lebanon, Tennessee, May 5. Winchester, June 3. Sweeden's Cove, June 3. Chattanooga, June 7–8. Assistant adjutant-general on staff of General T. L. Crittenden, July 17, 1862. Murfreesboro, July 13. Prisoner of war, confined at Knoxville, Tennessee. Exchanged August 15, 1862. On duty with provost guard, headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, November, 1862. Lavergne, December 27. Stone River, December 30 and 31, 1862, and January 1, 2, and 3, 1863. By order of General Geo. H. Thomas assigned to command of mounted provost guard, headquarters Fourteenth Corps, June 9, 1863. Post adjutant, Chattanooga, November 9, 1863. Chattanooga, November 23. Orchard Knob, November 24. Mission Ridge, November 25. Assistant provost marshal-general, Army of the Cumberland, on staff of General George H. Thomas, March 1 to October 14, 1864. Provost marshal-general, Army of the Cumberland, April 13 to May 18, 1864. Rockyfaced Ridge, May 8–11, 1864. Buzzard's Roost, May 10. Tunnell Hill, May 10. Resaca, May 13–16. Adairsville, May 17–18. Caseville, May 19–22. Dallas, May 25 to June 4. Pumpkinvine Creek, May 27. New Hope Church, May 30. Kenesaw Mountain, June 9–30. Big Shanty, June 10. Golgotha, June 15. Pine Mountain, June 16. Assault on Kenesaw, June 27. Nickajack Creek, July 2–5. Vinings Station, July 5. Passage of Chattahoochie, July 6–10. Peach-tree Creek, July 19–20. Siege of Atlanta, from July 28 to September 2. Acting provost marshal-general on staff of General George H. Thomas, from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Utoy Creek, August 5–6. Mount Gilead Church, August 27. Jonesboro, August 31 to September 7. Lovejoy Station, September 2–5. Mustered out and honorably discharged,

Sincerely yours
Henry M. Duffield

October 14, 1864." In 1874, Mr. Duffield was appointed a member of the State Military Board of Michigan, with the rank of colonel, and served as such on the staffs of Governors Bagley, Croswell, and Jerome, until January, 1883, when he was retired as president of the board. In 1885 he was reappointed by Governor Alger, and again became its president. General Duffield was a keen, sagacious, and penetrating officer, of strict discipline, expressed in such a manner that he commanded the respect and loyal obedience of all soldiers under his command, and the staff of officers with whom he was associated reposed the most explicit confidence in his patriotic loyalty, courage, and good judgment. General Duffield is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion; and was elected Commander of the Michigan Commandery, May 6, 1897; a member of Detroit Post, No. 384, G. A. R., of which he has always been an enthusiastic member, and is one of its Past Commanders; and has been also Department Commander of the State organization. He is an active member of the Union League Club and the University Club, both of New York City. In 1895 he was elected president of the Detroit Light Guard, Detroit's oldest military organization. After returning from the war, General Duffield entered the office of his brother, Divie Bethune Duffield, who was conceded to be one of the most learned lawyers practicing in the courts of Detroit; and under his personal tutorship he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865; since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having a large and lucrative clientage. During the past thirty-five years he has been engaged as counsel in many of the most important cases that have come before the various county, State, and Federal courts, meeting with phenomenal success, which is attributed to his intricate knowledge of law, and his thorough comprehension of human nature and business problems. He was counselor for the Board of Education from 1866 to 1870, and by his persistent efforts he secured for the Detroit Public Library the fines collected in the police court, amounting annually to about twenty-seven thousand dollars. From 1881 to 1887 he was counselor for the city of Detroit, which office he filled in a manner meriting the approbation of both the press and the citizens. He served one term on the Board of Water Commissioners, of which he was elected the presiding officer. As an expression of appreciation of his services the commissioners adopted the following resolutions on his retirement in May, 1895, engrossed and illustrated with two watercolor drawings of the beautiful Hurlbut Memorial Arch:

"The members of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit desire to express their appreciation of the services rendered to this board and to the city of Detroit by Colonel Henry M. Duffield, whose term of office as water commissioner, covering a period of five years, has now expired. Distinguished for uniform courtesy and address, a scholar by intellectual endowment and liberal education, patriotic and public-spirited, Colonel Duffield combines in a pre-eminent degree those qualities that men respect and esteem. As president of the board he judiciously and skillfully guided its policy with unassumed and quiet dignity, always patient and considerate of the opposing opinions of others. His wisdom, acquired from long experience and familiarity with affairs, became the property of his fellow-commissioners, and in the company of the wise man we all *seemed* wise. Anxious to obtain the most efficient service for the benefit of the city, and mindful that public position demands capacity, intelligence, and honesty, he invariably recommended appointments upon merit rather than favor, never using his official power for personal ends. We are consoled for his loss as a fellow-commissioner by the knowledge that he is still our fellow-citizen, for whom we shall always continue to entertain the highest regard, and in whose welfare we shall ever feel an earnest concern.

"BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

"FRANK E. KIRBY, A. L. STEPHENS,
"D. W. H. MORELAND, EDW'D W. PENDLETON,
"DARIUS D. THORP.

"*Attest:* LEVERETTE N. CASE, Secretary and Superintendent.

"October 21, 1895."

General Duffield is an active and ardent Presbyterian, who participates in all the ceremonies and events of the Church calculated to advance the spiritual and temporal welfare of the congregation. He is and always has been a stalwart Republican, taking an active part in all political affairs, local, State, and National. He was the head of the Michigan delegation at the National Republican Conventions at Chicago and Minneapolis, and established a national reputation as a fearless advocate for the nomination of ex-Governor Alger for President; the large number of votes polled for Governor Alger being effected largely by his able management and strenuous efforts. In 1898, in the war with Spain, he again answered his country's call. He was commissioned brigadier-general, and as such took part in the memorable siege of Santiago. In Cuba he fell a victim to that dread scourge, yellow fever, and it was only after months of the greatest care that he was finally nursed back to health. He has repeatedly been urged by his party to accept high political nominations, but has as often declined the honor, finding that his private interests and professional obligations demanded his undivided attention at the particular times. General Duffield was married December 29, 1863, to Miss Frances Pitts, of Detroit, who is a direct descendant of the early Puritans, who sailed from England on the *Mayflower*. Both General and Mrs. Duffield have long been leaders in the most select society, and in the style and éclat of their entertainments they have attained a reputation for hospitality and refinement not excelled by any other residents of Detroit. Six sons have been born to this couple; all Harvard College men; one of whom, during the Spanish-American War, served on the United States Cruiser *Yosemite*, and another was war correspondent for the Eastern press. General Duffield's life has been a very active and busy one, being left largely to his own resources; descended from a noble ancestry, who are as well known in American history as any person's whose sketch adorns these pages, and from whom he inherited the qualities that have enabled him to attain the prominence and distinction he has achieved both in war and in peace. He has always been a laborious student, and his long practice in the courts has given him the wide and well-deserved reputation of a most able and accomplished lawyer. His ability, energy, and profound learning of the law is beyond all question, and his uniform courtesy and dignity in his professional life have always commanded the respect of both court and bar, and he is conceded to be one of the most able and distinguished of the members of the legal profession. Physically he is a man of fine appearance, possessed of a calm, military bearing and dignified manner.

GENERAL JAMES E. PITTMAN, of Detroit, was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan, September 5, 1826. His father, Daniel Pittman, of American Quaker ancestry, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1796, and when a young man settled in Kentucky, living in the South but a few years, however, when he returned North, locating in Jefferson County, New York, and from there migrating to Canandaigua, New York. From there he removed to Tecumseh, Michigan, and subsequently he, with his family, moved to Texas. During his residence in Texas he saw active service of about a year's duration in the war between Texas and Mexico. Although peace was then declared, the country was in a disturbed condition, and Mr. Pittman returned to Tecumseh, Michigan. Taking an active interest in military affairs, four days after his return he was appointed general inspector of the Michigan militia, with the rank of brigadier-general. About 1858 he removed to Ontonagon, Lake Superior, where he died in 1868; his mother surviving him and living to the remarkable age of ninety-five years. The mother of James E. Pittman, Eliza Spofford Pittman, was a direct descendant of the early Puritans, and was born in New Hampshire in 1804. James E. Pittman's early education was obtained by attending a private school. The State of Michigan having established a branch of the State University at Tecumseh, he then attended it, and graduated in 1843. (This branch was discontinued on the consolidation of the various branches of the university at Ann Arbor.) In this same year James E. Pittman came to Detroit to enter the employ of Lawson, Howard & Co., grain and commission merchants, whose place of business was located at the foot of Shelby Street. He continued in the employ of this firm until the spring of 1847, when he entered into a partnership with Cornelius Wickware, under the firm name of Wickware & Pittman, as successors to the firm of Lawson, Howard & Co. In the fall of 1847, Mr. Pittman enlisted in the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers for the War with Mexico, and was appointed adjutant of the regiment, which was under the command of T. B. W. Stockton. The regiment was ordered to Cordova, and left Detroit, December 24, 1847, marching to Cincinnati, Ohio, and sailing from there to New Orleans, Louisiana, from which place they sailed to Vera Cruz, and were garrisoned at Cordova, Mexico. While there, Colonel Stockton was appointed governor of Cordova, and Adjutant Pittman acted as secretary by virtue of his commission as adjutant of the regiment. Peace with Mexico was declared during the month of May, 1848, and the regiment returned home, arriving in Detroit, July following, and was mustered out of service. Returning again to civil life, Mr. Pittman then entered the service of E. W. Hudson, vessel owner and commission merchant, where he continued until 1852, when he entered into a partnership with Edmund Trowbridge and J. Huff Jones, under the firm name of Pittman, Trowbridge & Jones, forwarding and commission merchants, and did a large business, particularly in coal and iron. They were also the general agents for the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Line. In 1855 this partnership was dissolved, and in the spring of that year Mr. Pittman entered into partnership with Dr. E. M. Clark in the same line of business, at the foot of Cass Street. In the following year Dr. Clark withdrew from the firm and went to Europe, Mr. Pittman continuing the business in his own name, conducting the enterprise and managing its affairs himself, at the same location until 1875, when he moved his business to the foot of Riopelle Street, where he continued until 1885, when the firm was incorporated under the name of the Pittmans & Dean Company, which corporation continues the former business, Mr. Pittman being its vice-president. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when the President called upon the various governors of the loyal States for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, Governor Blair invited James E. Pittman and other leading citizens of Detroit to meet him and a delegation at the Michigan Exchange Hotel, to participate in a conference to devise the ways and means of furnishing troops in compliance with the demand of President Lincoln. The deliberation of the conference resulted in the appointment of Alpheus S. Williams as general, and James E. Pittman as a staff officer, to aid in organizing State troops. Immediately after this conference the First Michigan Regiment was organized under Mr. Pittman and other members of the staff. The regiment being equipped by the State, was sent to the field of war under General O. B. Wilcox. In the same year a State military school of instruction was established, and the officers and recruits of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Regiments were drilled and instructed by General Williams, Colonel William D. Wilkins, and James E. Pittman, who was second in command. Subsequently General Williams and Colonel Wilkins were sent into the field, leaving our subject in command. James E. Pittman was appointed a member of the State Military Board during this time, and also paymaster of the State troops, with the rank of colonel. In this capacity he went to the front and paid the first four Michigan regiments in gold at Alexandria on the Potomac, those troops being among the last soldiers who were paid in gold. In 1862 the Legislature of Michigan passed an act authorizing the appointment of an inspector-general of State troops, with the rank of brigadier-general, and Mr. James E. Pittman was appointed to this position by Governor Blair. This commission he held under Governor Blair and Governor Crapo until after the war, when he resigned. General Pittman personally instructed the Fourteenth Michigan Regiment at Ypsilanti, while it was awaiting orders to be sent to the front. He organized the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment, and instructed it in military tactics, and at Detroit, in 1862, turned it over to General Withington, who commanded it in the field. General Pittman, by virtue of his military commission,

James E. Pittman

accompanied Governor Blair and Governor Crapo, and other members of the staff, at the many military conferences held in various places in the Northern States. General Pittman was one of the organizers of the Detroit Light Guard in 1855, a military organization succeeding the Grayson Light Guard, organized in 1850, which had succeeded the Brady Guard, organized in 1836. After returning from the war with Mexico, General Pittman became an officer of the Grayson Light Guard, and on the organization of the Detroit Light Guard became its first second lieutenant, later its first lieutenant, and subsequently, in 1859, its captain, and is now a member of the Veteran Corps of this military organization, which is the oldest in the State, and was the first Michigan military organization whose services were accepted by the Government during the Civil War, and also the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers in the war with Spain in 1898. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion. In 1868, General Pittman was appointed one of the trustees of the Michigan Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo; he also served as an inspector of the Detroit House of Correction, which position he resigned in 1873 to accept the appointment of police commissioner of Detroit. This appointment he held until 1885, when he was appointed superintendent of the Police Department of Detroit, which position he held until his resignation in 1892. General Pittman is a director of the Detroit Savings Bank and of the Detroit River Savings Bank, and also of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He is an active member of Christ Church (Episcopal), with which he has been connected for more than fifty years, during which he has participated in all the important ceremonies and events which promoted the temporal and spiritual welfare of the congregation. General Pittman is a Republican, and has always been identified with that party, taking an active part in all political matters, local, State, and National, but has persistently declined to accept various nominations offered him by his party, not desiring to enter the political arena. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1851, and had four children, all of whom died. General Pittman's life has been a very active one in the various fields of labor which he has successfully encountered, having subdued the elements in the atmosphere of his surroundings, thereby attaining distinction, prominence, and the approbation of his fellow-citizens, who join in wishing him many years of life, that he may enjoy the fruits of his patriotic, industrious, and honorable labors. General Pittman participated in reviewing the grand review of the Union troops at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1865, in company with Governor Crapo and other members of the staff, and saw among the soldiers many whom he had taught the military art. General Pittman is active and quick of step, possessed of good health and bright mental capacity, a result of good habits practiced during his entire life.

HON. AARON BURR MAYNARD, lawyer, deceased, of Detroit, was born at Peru, Vermont, October 22, 1816, and died at Romeo, Michigan, July 24, 1891. His parents were Timothy and Sarah (Whiting) Maynard. He attended the common schools at Cambridge, New York, and at sixteen years of age the high school at Johnson, Vermont. After leaving the high school he attended the Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont, for one year, and then spent two years at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, after which he went South as a tutor in the family of State Senator Martin, of Maryland, where he remained three years, during which time he fitted Senator Martin's son for his senior year at college. After returning from Maryland he studied law in the office of J. C. Whittemore, at Milton, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, at Burlington, Vermont, and immediately commenced practice at Richmond, Vermont, which he continued in that town thirteen years, and in 1855 removed to Detroit, removing to Romeo, Michigan, three months after, but continuing, however, to practice in Detroit until, in 1888, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill health. While in Vermont, Mr. Maynard was for two years prosecuting attorney, and for about thirteen years was interested financially in a leather, harness and shoe manufactory. Soon after removing to Detroit, Mr. Maynard formed a law partnership with B. F. H. Witherell, which continued until Judge Witherell's accession to the circuit bench. He then entered the firm of Burt & Maynard, which, however, was terminated in 1859, by the death of Mr. Burt. The following year a firm was organized under the name of Maynard, Meddaugh & Swift, consisting of Mr. Maynard, E. W. Meddaugh, and George S. Swift, which was terminated by the election of Mr. Swift as judge of the Recorders' Court, after which Mr. D. J. Davison, since clerk of the United States District Court, was admitted. Upon the death, in 1864, of Judge Manning, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, the position was tendered to Mr. Maynard, but declined by him, and Judge T. M. Cooley was appointed. In 1869 President Grant appointed Mr. Maynard United States District attorney, which office he held throughout Grant's eight years' Administration. Upon the death of Judge Longyear, of the United States District Court, the office was tendered by President Grant to Mr. Maynard, which, however, he declined, and was largely instrumental in securing Judge Brown's appointment. Judge Brown having since been elevated to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1874, Mr. Maynard formed a partnership with Judge Henry H. Swan, who had been his assistant in the United States District attorney's office since 1870, which continued until the election of Judge Swan to the bench in the spring of 1891. Mr. Maynard always attended the Congregational Church. In early manhood he was a Whig; but upon its organization he joined the Republican party, to which he ever afterward belonged, and whose principles he ardently advocated. He was also for many years a member of the Detroit Bar and Library Association. Mr. Maynard was united in marriage, October 12, 1843, to Miss Julia M., daughter of Ebenezer and Naomi (Briggs) Edmunds, of Richmond, Vermont. To them were born three daughters, of whom only the youngest, Mrs. Dyar, is living. The first, Emily Eugenia, married Mr. E. W. Meddaugh; the second, Clara Stansbury, became Mrs. N. W. Gray; and the third, Julia Edmunds, is Mrs. J. B. Dyar, of Detroit. In speaking of Mr. Maynard the Detroit *Free Press* says:

> "During Mr. Maynard's entire career at the bar here, he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and was justly regarded as one of the strongest and best equipped lawyers at the bar. He was not only learned in the law, but possessed an unusually large fund of common sense, from which he drew liberally when engaged in conducting a case in court. He was a very able jury lawyer, a superior advocate, and an uncommonly able tactician in the management of a case in court. He was an exceedingly agreeable man to be associated with, was full of jokes and bright sayings, and at repartee could be equaled by few, if any. His heart was as large and generous as his brain was sound, and his charities were numerous and far reaching, it always being his habit to give freely of his store to the suffering and needy. In Romeo he will be greatly missed; for his benefactions there were many, and he was known as the poor man's friend. . . . Michigan has lost a prominent, useful, and worthy citizen in the death of Hon. A. B. Maynard, one of the oldest members of her bar. Mr. Maynard in early life rendered distinguished service as a Federal officer at a very important period of our history. He will be remembered as one of the best district attorneys that the United States has had in the sixty years that her courts have sat in Detroit. He will also be remembered as one of the first among the great lawyers that gave the olden bar of Detroit its great distinction. But he will be best recalled as a vigorous, forceful, hard-hitting fighter in the battles of life, and as the genial, warm-hearted, honest, and sturdy citizen that he was during all those years of his long life that he passed among us."

FITZ A. KIRBY, of Wyandotte, has made successful efforts in one of the most important departments of applied science; namely, shipbuilding; the promotion of which has formed an integral part of the industrial fabric of Michigan. He bears a family name which holds a prominent place in the history of the formative period of our lake marine, and which promises to leave its impress upon the future development of the same. This Commonwealth is proud of the achievements of "the Kirbys," with others of its citizenship who have created, and who control, the multifarious interests of the great Detroit Dry Dock Company; proud of their productions in the floating monuments that have left the stocks in the yards at Detroit and Wyandotte, and so gallantly trace their way along our rivers and across the great lakes from Buffalo to Duluth. The subject of this biographical record had the heritage of a good ancestry, his parents being the descendants of old and honored New England families. His father, Captain Stephen R. Kirby, removed from Cleveland, Ohio, to East Saginaw, Michigan, in 1857. F. A. Kirby was born in the first named city on the 30th day of December, 1847, being the eldest child. He obtained a good groundwork for future study in the public schools of East Saginaw; Lanesborough, Massachusetts; Alfred Center, New York; and Ann Arbor, Michigan. Inheriting an independent spirit, he early determined to be "the architect of his own fortune," and at the age of eighteen years left home for where the Western Star of Empire beckoned. He reached the mountain section of the Territory of Montana, and engaged in mining, and until 1870 there worked and struggled against obstacles which would have discouraged the majority of men. After visiting his parents—who had removed to Detroit, his father having taken charge of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, then Campbell, Owen & Company, during his extended absence—he, in August, 1871, with his brother, Frank E. Kirby, contracted with the late Captain E. B. Ward for the construction of an extensive and complete plant for the building of steel ships at Wyandotte. "Buy the best, and build the best," were the instructions given by Captain Ward. The enterprise and ability of the two brothers were soon made manifest in the successful founding of this new industry and the prosperity which followed the same, until the panic of 1873 and the subsequent decease of its financial head and promoter hereinbefore named. The grand facilities of the Wyandotte plant were destined to lie dormant until the spring of 1877, when the Detroit Dry Dock Company came into possession of the same, continuing F. E. Kirby as consulting engineer and F. A. Kirby as superintendant of construction. From the time of the founding of these shipyards, up to 1900, a fleet of over one hundred iron and steel steamships and propellers have been launched from their stays at the Wyandotte yards, to which may be also added nearly twoscore more as the product of the Detroit yards. Among this number of vessels built by the Detroit Dry Dock Company are the many floating palaces of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company; Cleveland and Buffalo Line; Star Line steamers; many of the mammoth freighters now plying our inland seas; and, last but not least, the great ice-crushers used to ferry our lakes and straits; also the Michigan Central Railroad car ferries. The Wyandotte shipyard has a national reputation as a model establishment, where every detail is given most thorough and systematic care and attention. Superintendent Kirby is not only possessed of a high order of executive ability, but also of a genius for invention, as many evidences of the fact can be exhibited in the machinery, etc., of the plant under his management. Mr. Kirby is an independent Republican in politics. He has been honored with the mayoralty twice, and other positions of trust, by the citizens of Wyandotte, but finds in the quiet association of his friends and his family his chief pleasure. Mr. Kirby was married on November 26, 1874, to Lizzie E. Robinson, of Wyandotte, who died May 28, 1884. On June 9, 1886, he was married to Maria C. Elder, of Detroit. The children born to them are, Myrtle D., Stephen R., Albert E., Lafayette O., and Frank Clinton, who died January 24, 1900. Mr. Kirby is a man of strong and decisive character, just and charitable. He is esteemed by his neighbors, admired for his qualities of mind and heart, and commended by every unenvious tongue for his success in the battle of life.

GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, in command of the American forces at the battle of Santiago, in the Spanish-American War, was born in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, October 16, 1835, and entered the military service as a first lieutenant of the Seventh Michigan Infantry, August 22, 1861, and on September 5, 1862, was

J. A. Vinly

promoted to major of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, of which regiment, on June 5, 1863, he became lieutenant-colonel. April 19th of the following year he was colonel of the Seventeenth United States Colored Troops, it being one of the first colored regiments organized. Colonel Shafter was a participant in the siege of Yorktown, in the battles of West Point, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hills, Virginia, and in the affair at Thompson Station and battles of December 15 and 16, 1864, in front of Nashville. Passing through the Civil War with great credit to himself, he was, on March 13, 1865, brevetted brigadier-general, and on November 2, 1866, honorably mustered out of the service, having on the 28th of July previous been made lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, and assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and entered upon duty on the Western frontier, in which service he was engaged until his promotion to the colonelcy of the First Infantry, March 4, 1879. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, General Shafter, who was a brigadier-general in the regular army, was, by President McKinley, appointed a major-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the Fifth Army Corps, and to General Shafter and this corps was intrusted the invasion of Cuba, which campaign was so quickly and successfully ended by Shafter's victory at Santiago. With the closing of the war, General Shafter returned to his post in command of the Department of California.

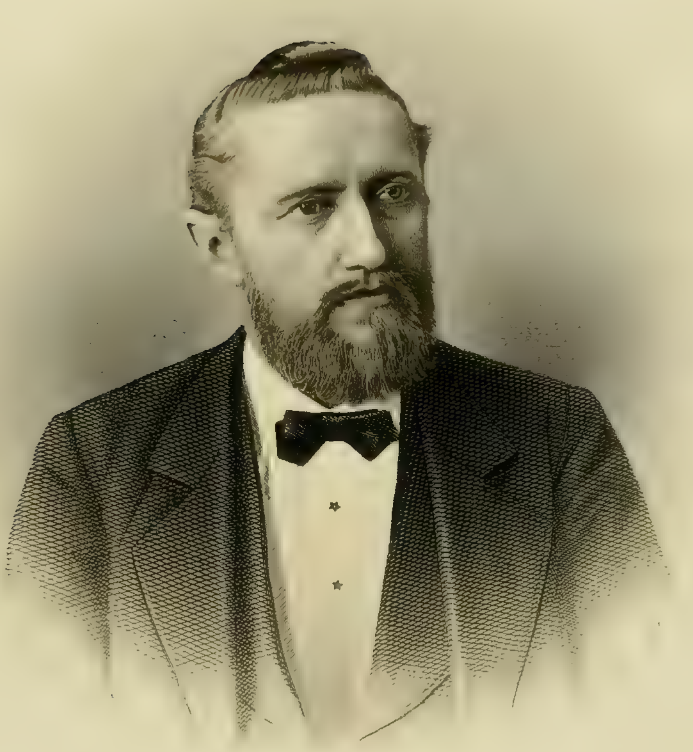
ALEXANDER C. McGRAW, of Detroit, deceased. It is not easy to give a just conception of the life and the life-work of the subject of this sketch, for the very reasons that make these most admirable. His life was so steadily devoted to the performance of his duty in the lines he had laid out for himself, so devoid of sensationalism or display, that one is apt, unless he stops to consider carefully, to think that perhaps it might have been commonplace. It was anything but this, for it involved the facing of all the various business experiences of some seventy years in the same line of trade; it carried him through the multitude of changes in business methods since the close of the first quarter of the present century; it was full of the vicissitudes that came with panic, fire, and war, and was crowned with a most honorable success. There is none of the commonplace in such a life. Alexander C. McGraw was born in Orange County, New York, among the beautiful Highlands of the Hudson, September 26, 1809. His father was of Irish birth, having come to this country from County Armagh, Ireland, at the age of sixteen years. He accompanied an elder brother, having lost his parents, and faced the world with the equipment of industry, character, and skill in his trade—that of a linen-weaver. The elder McGraw married Elizabeth Miller, who was born upon the farm which he soon after bought from her father, and which was also the birthplace of Alexander. There a family of four children was born, three of whom were sons, and the elder McGraw, dividing his time between the farm and his weaving, prospered according to the modest notions of the day. This enabled him to give his sons fair advantages, and Alexander attended school during the winters, while working on the farm in the summer, until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he entered a shoestore at Newburg, New York, and began his life-work, for he never deserted that branch of trade. Thomas McGraw, the father, soon abandoned his trade of weaving, and devoted himself entirely to his farm. In 1830 his eyes, in common with those of thousands of others, were turned to the new country to the westward, and, selling his farm, he removed to Oakland County, Michigan, where he bought a farm near Pontiac. He was accompanied by Alexander, and the fortunes of the family have since been identified with those of the State of Michigan. Thomas McGraw died in 1858, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife having previously passed away. Mr. McGraw, the younger, opened a shoestore in Pontiac in 1830, but in 1832 removed his business to Detroit, where it was ever since conducted, with him at its head, under the name of A. C. McGraw, or A. C. McGraw & Co. It grew from a modest retail establishment to be the largest house of its kind in the State, and became the oldest business establishment in Detroit. Of all the merchants who were in business there when Mr. McGraw made his first venture, not one remains. A thorough believer in the wisdom as well as the justice of encouraging those associated with him, Mr. McGraw from time to time admitted his employés to a share in the business, but there were years enough to see many of these drop out. At the time of Mr. McGraw's decease the firm consisted of A. C. McGraw; Thomas S. McGraw, a nephew; William A. McGraw, a son; and Samuel G. Caskey. Mr. Caskey entered the employ of Mr. McGraw in 1840, at the age of twelve years, and became a partner in 1852. His contribution to the success of the house was a most important one, and the relations between himself and the head of the firm with whom he was thus associated for more than half a century were of the closest. July 3, 1833, Mr. McGraw was married to Eliza French, who died a year later, leaving one child who died in infancy. October 30, 1836, he was married to Susanna W. Walker, a daughter of Stephen Walker, at Buffalo, New York, who died in 1842, leaving three children—Edward, an attorney, of San Francisco; Theodore, an eminent surgeon, of Detroit; and a daughter, who is not living. In 1844, Mr. McGraw was married to Susan L. Metcalf, of Orange County, New York, who became the mother of three children—Augustus C., William A., and a daughter, Isadore, who became the wife of Alexander H. Muir, and died in 1884. Mr. McGraw was one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church, and was interested in the Protestant Orphan Asylum from the time of its foundation in 1836, and a trustee of Harper Hospital since that institution was founded. He was a liberal but unobtrusive giver to charity, using the discrimination that he displayed in all things. He was noted for his kindness and thoughtfulness in dealing with his employés, and was not only regarded by them with respect, but with affection. He was a man of broad public spirit, but never sought nor held office, although a stanch Republican. Another marked characteristic of

Mr. McGraw was the utter absence of a spirit of speculation, and to this conservatism must be largely attributed the fact that, while many of his friends were financially ruined and swept away, he through all those years remained firm. Especially during that wild, exciting, and recklessly speculative period, 1836-37, did that trait serve him well; for it was the time of "wild-cat" banks, with a "wild-cat" issue of paper money, when men thought immense fortunes were within their grasp; but which, alas! vanished like the famous "South Sea Bubble." Nearly every business man of Detroit was ruined, Mr. McGraw being among the few who escaped. Then, in the winter of 1842, came the terrible fire which obliterated almost the entire business portion of Detroit, Mr. McGraw's building among the number. United States senator from Michigan, Hon. A. S. Porter, was in Washington at the time, and on receipt of the sad news wrote Mr. McGraw as follows, dated Washington, January 13, 1842:

> "I learned two days ago, with the deepest sorrow and grief, of the terrible calamity which befell our devoted city on the evening of the 1st instant, and the case of no sufferer has shared more in my sincere regret than yours. The few of our business men who were prudent and sensible enough, by abstaining from the temptations of speculation, to carry themselves through the pecuniary trials of the last four years, preserving their solvency as well as their honor, constituted an important link between the past and the future, and were of a class who, it would seem, merited success and exemption from such terrible calamities as this. But Providence has in this instance decided otherwise. The prosperous portion of our community was small enough at best, and every part of it must share in the consequences of the misfortune of a public one. I sincerely hope you have not suffered to ruin, and that you may soon resume business under auspices which shall promise and realize that success which attended you up to the fatal night of the conflagration.
>
> "Very respectfully, your friend, A. S. PORTER."

A lifelong friend, speaking of Mr. McGraw, said: "As a business man and merchant in Detroit for over fifty years, he always had a character for reliability and sterling integrity. His word was always as good as his bond. His credit for all he was willing to buy was undoubted, even after the disastrous fire of January 1, 1842, when his stock and store were all consumed. In business habits he was always careful and conservative, running no great risk, always living within his income; he enlarged his business from small beginnings to one of the leading houses of the State. His kindly disposition was manifested most liberally, not only to his children, but to many connected with him and his by less closer ties. One of the oldest lawyers of Detroit was indebted to him solely for his college and law-school education. He was an accurate and careful observer of men and affairs, sociable in his tastes, and none could want a more interesting companion." It was on November 2, 1893, that Mr. McGraw, after a brief illness, departed this life, honored, respected, and mourned by the community. The Detroit *Free Press* of the following day, commenting on his life and career, made the following remarks: "Mr. McGraw was a merchant of sixty years' standing. He never was led into any speculation, never abandoned his one line of business, and never retired. During his whole business career of upward of sixty years he never once asked for an extension, or failed to pay his obligations the moment they became due. He was a man of extraordinary firmness of character, and not easily influenced by other men. In all his relations of life he was a man of most straight and unbending integrity. He was deeply interested in the charities of this city. Although he had lived more than the allotted years of man, he was, up to the time of his final illness, possessed of such rare mental and physical powers for one of his age that the imminence of death had suggested itself to none of those who had so long known him as a sturdy, clear-headed man of business, loyal friend, and shrewd adviser. Mr. McGraw was among those early pioneers of Detroit whose history is so closely identified with that of the city, and to whom its growth all along the approved lines of development is so largely due. He possessed, in an exceptional degree, those qualities which lead to honorable success in a country like this, and give to its people the highest type of their citizenship. His was a busy life, crowned with the blessings of a happy and honored old age. His example is one to be emulated, and in the story of his life is an inspiration for every young man who is entering upon a career which his own energies, perseverance, and industry must work out. No higher tribute could be paid the memory of the dead than appears in the sincere and universal sorrow because of his death."

JOHN HENRY CARSTENS, an eminent physician and surgeon of Detroit, eldest son of John Henry and Mary (Mordhorst) Carstens, is a fine example of that sturdy Teutonic race so noted the world over for their deep researches in the science of medicine and the anatomy of the human body, with a view to the discovery of the causes and the curing of the many ills to which that body is subject; and it is to German professors that the medical world is indebted for many of the greatest and most valuable discoveries of the age, the men of this race seeming more adapted than those of any other to pursue such abstract, deep, and tedious investigation as alone can work out and solve the deeply-hidden problems of cause and cure. Dr. Carstens was born in Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, June 9, 1848, during the memorable and troublous times in Germany known as the Revolution of 1848. His father, who was a merchant, and several other of his relatives, some of whom were officers in the army and in the navy, were ardent patriots, and took active part on the side of the so-called rebels. The uprising proving abortive, all of those who were able fled to the United States. Dr. Carstens's father had been captured, and indeed was languishing in prison when his baby son was born. He, however, was fortunate enough to soon secure his release, and lost but little time in quitting the country, which, on account of the strict espionage, needed careful and stealthy movements to accomplish; but the darkness of night, and Fortune, favored him, and he, with his family, reached the port of Hamburg, where they took ship for Liverpool, and thence to New York. All landed safely on American soil, where they have ever since continued to enjoy the privileges of enlightened

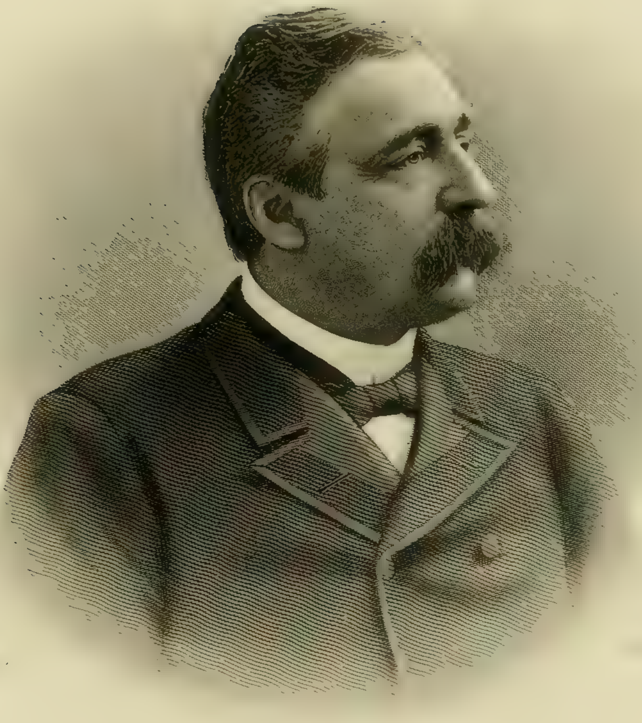


Yours truly
J. Henry Carstens

freedom under protection of that greatest of national emblems, the glorious Stars and Stripes. The family almost immediately started for Detroit, where they arrived in 1854, and settled down, making it ever after their home. And so the doctor, though foreign born, is native bred; for Detroit has been his home since early infancy, and it was here that he received his education; first in the public schools, and then for many years at the German-American Seminary, where he excelled in his studies and took high rank in his classes. Having served for some years in various drugstores, where he became proficient in the art and science of the compounding of drugs, together with their qualities, ingredients, effects, etc., he entered upon the study of medicine, with the view of making its practice his profession, and in 1868 entered the Detroit Medical College as a student, from which institution he graduated with honor in June, 1870, and entered upon a practice which has grown to be both large and extended. In the Detroit Medical College, and also in St. Mary's Hospital Infirmary, he had charge of the dispensary. In 1871 he was appointed lecturer on minor surgical operations at Detroit Medical College, and in 1873 was appointed lecturer on skin diseases. His studies and his practice largely ran in the direction of the diseases of women and children, and to this department of the profession he has given the best years of his life, and has attained a widely-renowned proficiency, both as a lecturer and as a practitioner. In 1880 he was appointed professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology in the Detroit Medical College, and in 1885 was appointed to a similar position in the Consolidated Detroit College of Medicine. In these positions his lectures have been highly valued; for as a lecturer the doctor is forceful and incisive, and imparts knowledge in a manner that makes it easily understood and absorbed by the students. In 1883 he was appointed gynecologist to Harper Hospital; in 1883, attending physician at the Woman's Hospital; and in 1884, obstetrician at the House of Providence. The doctor is also a translator and an author of no small repute. His subjects have been confined to his profession, and his familiarity with the German and French languages has proved of inestimable value in these matters, affording him access to the original works of the great Continental European doctors. Some of his more important articles have been on the following subjects: "Various Articles of Uterine Cancer," "Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia," "Amenorrhœa," "Laparotomy," "Laparotomy, the New," "A Year's Work in Laparotomy," "Report on Cæsarean Section." Of the various medical societies to which he belongs, and positions held therein, we may mention the following: President Detroit Gynecological Society, ex-president Detroit Medical and Library Society, ex-vice-president American Association Obstetricians and Gynecologists, member American Medical Association, member British Gynecological Society, etc. Even with his time so fully occupied, he has found opportunity for advancing the interests of the political party of his choice, for he is an ardent Republican; and although unable to give time for the holding of political office, he has from his earliest manhood devoted himself to the delivering of public speeches in advocating the principles of his party and in the furtherance of his party's interests. In 1876 he was chairman of the Republican City Committee. From 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the City Board of Education. In 1877 he was president of the City Board of Health. In the campaign of 1892 he was nominated for Presidential elector for the First District of Michigan. Dr. Carstens was married, October 18, 1870, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Frank and Elenore Rohnert, a highly-educated and talented lady. To them have been born the following children, now living: Hattie, Edith, Lulu, Henry, and Mildred.

HON. THEODORE F. SHEPARD, attorney at law, Bay City. The legal profession of Michigan numbers among its members many able and distinguished men who have achieved for themselves an enviable reputation as lawyers. One of these—he whose name heads this sketch—was born in Livingston County, New York, June 14, 1844, a son of Howell and Sarah (Rathbun) Shepard, both natives of the Empire State. Theodore's father was born exactly thirty-five years before his son, in Yates County, New York. The date of his mother's nativity was August 11, 1813. The elder Shepard was an industrious and prosperous farmer and merchant, Allegany County in the same State, being his later field of operations; and there he died in 1860. He was a Whig in political faith, and the son has been a stanch Republican from youth. Mr. Theodore F. Shepard was educated in the public schools near his early home, and at Alfred University, Allegany County, New York, from which he graduated in 1865. He began the study of law very soon afterwards, with Hon. Marshall B. Champlain, of Cuba, New York, who was attorney-general of New York State for six years, and a celebrated lawyer. After taking a course at the Albany Law School, and having had the benefit of a valuable office experience, Mr. Shepard was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was only twenty-two years of age, and wisely concluded to remain in the office of Attorney-General Champlain another year. At the expiration of this period, Mr. Shepard, being impressed with the Western movement of civilization, and having visited West Bay City during his travels, decided without hesitation to locate there. Not infrequently the choice of a location by a young professional or business man has been regretted all through years of indifferent success or failure. Not so with the gentleman whose career we present; for he has never had cause to regret his choice of West Bay City as a field for his early labors and permanent place of residence. In 1872, after being elected prosecuting attorney of Bay County by a handsome majority, he removed his office to the east side of the Saginaw River—Bay City. He soon became one of the best known residents of the State, as an able lawyer, and also as an earnest and representative Republican politician. During his early practice of law in West Bay City he associated with himself Mr. C. P. Black, later United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, which appointment was made by President Cleveland in 1885. Mr. Shepard was appointed by President Harrison in January, 1890, to the same office, Mr. Black's term under the Democratic Administration having expired. Mr. Shepard discharged the duties of district attorney with entire satisfaction to the public and with credit to himself. He was for several years city attorney of West Bay City, and for over twelve years chairman of the School Board. He was president of the West Bay City Board of Waterworks, from its organization until June, 1888, over ten years, and has held several other important public positions in Bay County. In 1876 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati, which nominated R. B. Hayes to the Presidency. While Bay City belonged to the Eighth Congressional District he was chairman of the Congressional Committee for several years. He takes an active interest both in State politics and in local public affairs. Mr. Shepard is a gentleman of learning, pleasing and entertaining as a conversationalist, unostentatious in manner, plausible and convincing in argument, and of exemplary character. His marked success as a prominent member of the Michigan bar, with perhaps the largest and most valuable clientage in Bay County, is another instance of the Eastern boy reared on a farm and well educated (thoroughness and lack of cramming being special features of the good, old-fashioned schools of the East), coming rapidly to the front in the Western fields of opportunity constantly offering to ability, energy, and perseverance. In January, 1868, Mr. Shepard was married at Cuba, New York, to Mary M. Randolph, a daughter of S. S. Randolph, a native of New York State. Three children—Howell G., Lottie E., and Mamie E.—were born of this marriage. The first only is now living, the two daughters having passed away, the former in 1878 and the latter in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of West Bay City, of the Official Board of which Mr. Shepard was chairman many years. Mr. Shepard is now judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, having been elected to that position in the spring of A. D. 1899.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN BENEDICT GRUMMOND, representative vessel owner and operator, was born on a farm near Marine City, St. Clair County, Michigan, September 18, 1834, and died at his home in Detroit, January 2, 1894. His father, who also bore the name of Stephen Benedict, came to Michigan from New York State in 1807, and settled on the bank of the St. Clair River, where he engaged in farming, and conducted a general store, and eventually became one of the wealthiest men in the county, and died in 1856. His wife, the mother of Captain Grummond, who died in 1877, was Mary, daughter of Alexander Harrow, a Scotch gentleman, who came to Michigan when the Territory was under British rule, and who for several years was in the British naval service. Young Grummond, inheriting the nautical instinct from his maternal grandfather, at the age of fifteen went sailing on the lakes. Spending his winters at school, at the age of eighteen he had acquired a good education, both scholastic and nautical. Better yet, he had saved his earnings, and so, with a little financial assistance from his father, he was enabled to buy a small sailing vessel, in which he sailed for several years. This was the foundation of his fortune, and he lived to become the owner of a fine fleet of vessels. In 1855 he relinquished the command of this first vessel, and removed to Detroit, where he ever since was engaged in buying, selling, and operating vessels of various description—sail, steam and tugs, passenger, and freight boats. From year to year his business extended and grew until he came to be recognized as one of the largest owners of lake craft. He owned the finest line of tugs on our inland waters, and did the largest towing and wrecking business upon them. He also was the owner of Grummond's Mackinac line of steamers, plying between Cleveland and Mackinac. His old friend, Captain J. W. Millen, when appealed to spoke as follows: "I have known Captain Grummond since 1852. Forty-one years is a large slice of a man's life; but in many respects those days are fresher in my memory than things which happened yesterday. I knew Grummond first as a watchman on steamers, a mere lad, but a bold and fearless one—ready to fight for justice or glory at the drop of the hat. I see him now as I saw him one bitter cold winter early in the fifties, when the big steamer on which he was watchman froze solid in the ice off Port Colburn. Faithful to his post that boy remained, no companions, no society of any sort, through those bitter cold days, and long, wild nights, his only company the shrieking blasts which tore across the open lakes like a thousand demons let loose. Can you imagine anything more desolate? Yet never for a moment did the sailor lad think of leaving his duty for the warm firesides and cheerful companions which he knew were awaiting him in Port Colburn, which he might easily have reached by journeying across the ice. He drifted into port with his boat when she was loosened. As a young man he was full of life and fun. He was much sought after for his companionship, and feared and respected for his fearlessness and prowess. He first began in the vessel business for himself in the tug line. That was in the good old days, when there was a big profit in all sorts of towing and wrecking. I recall him now as the owner of the tug *Dispatch*, which he bought in Quebec. He was a great hustler, and got almost all the business in his line that was going. This naturally caused considerable feeling among those in the same line of business, and led to many personal encounters, in which young Grummond could generally be depended upon for coming off victorious. In the summer he went about as rough as a dock walloper; but by this time he had reached a point where he was socially ambitious, and he cut quite a figure at balls and other social functions during the winter. Captain Grummond from this point accumulated vessel property with considerable rapidity, although there was a period during which he dropped out of my sight, and I think he went to California, although I am not quite certain. When he once more got fairly down to business among us, he bought small vessels of all



A B Hammond

sorts, and was a prominent figure in the marine world. The bulk of his money—at least the early portion of it—however, was made in tugging. In those days, that was the most profitable business in which a man could engage. As he grew more independent, he hired men to operate his tugs, and spent more time on shore than before. Then he put on a line of barges, and went into the lumber trade. That was about the time the great Saginaw pine-forests were being opened up. Freights were high, and money came rolling in from every direction." His enterprise and straightforward business methods secured to him a good deal of business, and "his efforts resulted in the accumulation of a large fortune, which he invested in Detroit real estate and various business enterprises. Originally he was a member of the Democratic party; but ever since the election of Abraham Lincoln he had been an earnest supporter of Republican principles. Official trusts were only assumed by him upon the urgent request of friends, and when he honestly believed that the public good would be advanced thereby. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Board of Estimates, and at the expiration of his term in 1881 was elected a member of the newly-created City Council or upper house for the long term. After two years' service he was made, against his wishes, the unanimous choice of his party as its candidate for mayor. He was elected, and during his term of office fulfilled the duties of the position in such a manner as to win the approval of the best elements in the city. A practical business man, his administration was marked by the same good sense and sound business principles which in his private career had brought success. He used all his influence toward getting the city affairs into a sound financial condition, and against public clamor had the courage to veto measures that he believed to be against the public good. The result in almost every case proved that the course he favored was both wise and prudent. His administration met the approval of the people generally, regardless of party. As a business man, Mr. Grummond's main power lay in the spirit of perseverance with which he pursued his plans. He was independent and courageous, but modest and unassuming. His chief enjoyment was in the prosecution of his numerous business ventures. He was public-spirited and progressive in his ideas, and readily gave support to deserving public enterprises, and by his ability and integrity commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens." One of Detroit's most prominent lawyers, when asked for an opinion of Captain Grummond during his lifetime, wrote as follows: "Captain Grummond is a man of great sagacity and energy, is quick to grasp and comprehend a business proposition, and if it meets his judgment, is quick to act upon it. He is self-reliant, and very confident of the correctness of his convictions. He has a remarkably retentive memory as to his business matters, both in a general way and in detail. While his commercial, vessel, and real-estate interests are large and varied, he gives personal attention to his deposits in banks, and draws checks, notes, and drafts himself. He is naturally distrustful, and, therefore, not easily deceived by statements of others as to the profit of investments; but carefully investigates for himself, and distributes in many ventures rather than in few. He is a kind husband and an indulgent father, is public-spirited, and is prominent in all public matters of the city. Although an active Republican, he is not a bit a partisan. He attends, and is a liberal supporter of the Episcopal Church." Captain Grummond was married in 1861 to Miss Louisa B. Prouty, and they became the parents of seven children, the surviving being Mrs. Marie Graves, of Chicago; Nathaniel P., U. Grant, Edith, and Edna Ora. The illness that preceded his death was of several weeks' duration, and when the time came his end was peaceful, and he passed away surrounded by his family. At the time of his decease he was a member of the Police Commission, and also of Detroit Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars. The Detroit newspapers editorially paid him the following tribute—the *Tribune* saying:

> "Captain Grummond occupied a very large place in the esteem and affections of the people of Detroit, and his death will be widely and sincerely mourned. In both public and private life his was a sterling character. He was a successful and honorable man of business. He was a public official of singular devotion to the public welfare. He was a husband and father in whom his family delighted, and upon them he lavished a large soul's constant affection. Captain Grummond was well known throughout Michigan and the Northwest, and his connection with inland marine interests was of the most prominent and influential character. In all of the varied relationships of life, indeed, he was respected and esteemed most highly. The *Tribune* extends to his bereaved family and friends expression of its sincere sympathy, and it but utters a universal sentiment in saying that the community in which he lived can illy spare his useful and courageous citizenship."

And the *Free Press:*

> "The death of Captain Stephen B. Grummond makes a marked gap in the ranks of Detroit's active, energetic business men. He was essentially a man of affairs, with any number of irons in the fire; but he very rarely had so many in at any one time that he could not keep them all hot. Such public positions as he held he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people; his administration of the mayor's office in particular is remembered as that of one who understood the requirements of the place, and lived up to them conscientiously and faithfully. He was a positive man, and tenacious of his opinions when he had formed them; but he was as courteous in his deference to the opinions of others as he expected them to be in their treatment of his. Socially he was a man of broad and generous impulses, and always among the foremost in aiding every good and deserving work. He will be sadly missed."

HON. ALEXANDER LEWIS, Detroit. Detroit and Canada were in their early settlement so interwoven that their history is one. And even now, so long after their political separation, the people on each side of the beautiful Detroit River are united by bonds of kinship, and many are those who, born on the other and older side of the river, migrate to the more favored side, and cast in their lot under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. Among the many who have so done, is he whose name heads this sketch; for it was in the quaint, quiet, and sleepy little village of Sandwich, opposite Detroit, that he was born, on October 24, 1822, a son of Thomas and Jeannette (Villaire) Lewis. His father was born at Three Rivers, Quebec, and his mother near Windsor, Ontario.

Alexander Lewis was educated at the Sandwich school, under the Rev. William Johnson. At the age of fifteen he obtained a position as clerk in a ship-chandler house in Detroit. He next occupied a position in a drugstore in Detroit. In each of the above he remained one year, when he removed to Pontiac, where for two years he was a clerk in a general store. With the varied experience thus gained he returned to Detroit and entered the firm of Gray & Lewis, forwarders and commission merchants, as a clerk. Through his perseverance and industry in acquiring a knowledge of the business, and his decided ability in that direction, he in 1845 formed a partnership with H. P. Bridge, under the firm name of Bridge & Lewis, as forwarders and commission merchants. This partnership continued for seventeen years, when Mr. Bridge retired, and Mr. Lewis continued alone until 1884. Detroit being a shipping port of magnitude, and the natural outlet for the product of a fine contingent farming country, his many years in business brought to him considerable wealth. During his active career he has held many positions of trust, and has been prominently connected with many of Detroit's enterprises. He was also called upon to serve the city in official positions. He was one of the first police commissioners of Detroit, and served as such for ten years. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Detroit. He was also president of Detroit's Board of Trade. In 1875 he was made president of the Detroit Gaslight Company, holding that position for fifteen years. He is a director of the Detroit National Bank, and of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was also a director of the Detroit Iron and Wire Works. Though not an active politician, in political faith Mr. Lewis is a follower of the tenets laid down by the immortal Jefferson. In religious faith he is a devoted son of the Mother Church. On June 10, 1850, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth J., the estimable daughter of Justus and Nancy (Buckley) Ingersoll, of Detroit, formerly of Medina, New York, who died January 4, 1894. To them were born a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are living, three sons and five daughters. Of this interesting family, Ida F. is the wife of Hon. P. Healy, of Marquette; Josephine, the wife of Clarence Carpenter, of Detroit; Hattie I., the wife of Cameron Currie, banker and broker, of Detroit; Julia V., the wife of James H. McMillan, a man of many affairs, son of United States Senator James McMillan; and Marion M., the wife of W. Howie Muir, of the Jenks & Muir Manufacturing Company, of Detroit. Of the sons, Edgar L. is a merchant in Boston; Henry B., manufacturer of structural iron, Detroit; and Alexander I. Mr. Lewis is a man of elegance of manner, and that suavity of grace and action that is the heritage of the French race. This remarkable characteristic has ever been a distinguishing feature of the Frenchman, even in his dealings with the savages of the earth as well as with civilized and cultured people. One of Detroit's most honored men of the older generation, when appealed to by the writer for a few remarks concerning the characteristics of Mr. Lewis, expressed the greatest pleasure at being called upon. He went on to say that he could not speak too highly of Mr. Lewis; the most favorable things he could say would fall short of the merits of the man. A gentleman and a Christian, honored and respected by all who know him, the beloved head and center of a family noted for their intelligence and many qualities of the head and heart. The sons and daughters are worthy offspring of most worthy parents. It is to such men as Mr. Lewis that Detroit owes her position to-day. A position to be proud of among the cities of this great country. For they are they who are among her leading merchants, and who occupy high positions in the commercial, financial, political, and social circles. Among all these men, Mr. Lewis stands in a pre-eminent position. It was by no fortuitous circumstances, or traveling by any royal or privileged road, that Mr. Lewis rose to his position, but by hard work, persevering efforts, and the full use of those qualities of mind and mental power with which nature had endowed him.

WILLIAM MCPHERSON, SR., deceased, late of Howell, is remembered and described in the pioneer annals of Michigan as a striking, rugged, and thoroughly manly figure, who came in the early days, and gave the best part of his life to the upbuilding, advancement, and betterment of the community in which he long held a commanding place. It is almost needless to say that Mr. McPherson was of Scottish descent, as that fact was so plainly shown forth in his industry, his shrewdness, his Christian fortitude, his business probity, and his native good sense, that the student of human nature would know where to locate him without reference to the records. He was born in Deaviot, Scotland, on the 16th day of June, 1815, and died at Howell, Michigan, March 16, 1892. His parents were Martin and Elizabeth (McIntosh) McPherson. They lived to the ripe old age of eighty-two and eighty-four years respectively, the longevity of many other members of their family name, preceding and succeeding these representatives, being remarkable. Martin McPherson was a blacksmith, who, in the latter years of his life, engaged in the lumber business at Inverness. The subject of this biography emigrated to America in 1836, and in September of that year settled at Livingston Center, Michigan, where he built for himself a log house, the second dwelling on the site where he lived to see grow up the beautiful little town of Howell, with a population of some twenty-five hundred souls, the county-seat of Livingston County. Here Mr. McPherson first engaged in the vocation of blacksmithing, to which trade he had in his youth been apprenticed. In 1841 he took a half interest in a small general store, and later, continued alone for a number of years in the mercantile business. From 1852 to 1856, he was one of the firm of McPherson & Riddle. In the last mentioned year he purchased his partner's interest, and associated with himself his eldest son, the firm being since known as William McPherson & Sons, and is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the State. The firm also for a time had branch stores at the towns of Brighton and Le Roy. When the Detroit & Howell Railroad Company was organized in 1864, for the pur-

Wm. McPherson

pose of building a railroad from Detroit to Howell, Mr. McPherson was elected one of the directors and the treasurer of the company. And earnestly, faithfully, and laboriously did he, for five years, work to raise and collect the promised subscriptions and the assessments; for the project had been to build the road by private subscriptions and by municipal aid. The Michigan Supreme Court, however, decided that the involuntary assessments were unconstitutional, and so the road which eventually became a part of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and later an integral part of the Pere Marquette, was sold to James F. Joy, of Detroit, and Eastern men. The subject of this sketch was a conservative, practical business man, whose motto was always, "Fair dealing." He generally gave support to the principles of the Republican party, but took no active part in politics. Of good old Scotch Presbyterian stock, he was a faithful member of his Church. In April, 1831, he married Miss Elizabeth Riddle. Four sons and four daughters were born of this union. Theirs was a devoted family, and all have worked together with a perseverance that brought success out of adverse circumstances. The sons all became recognized as prominent and worthy citizens of this Peninsula State, and have earned distinction in its social, political, and business affairs. They are, namely: William, Jr., ex-State railway commissioner of Michigan; Alexander, president of the Detroit National Bank; Martin J. and Edward G., merchants. The daughters are, Isabella, wife of Henry H. Mills, a merchant; Elizabeth, wife of E. P. Gregory, real-estate operator; Mary L., who married Henry T. Browning, a druggist; and Ella, the youngest daughter. With the affection of his family, an accumulated competency, and a delightful home, William McPherson spent the last years in retirement and happy contentment. His life was fragrant with good deeds, and the inspiration of such an example ennobles his memory.

EDWARD MIDDLETON, banker and captalist, of Greenville, Montcalm County, was born in the city of Abingdon, Berkshire, England, November 25, 1829, son of Benjamin and Harriet (Hill) Middleton; and died at his home in Greenville, April 5, 1898. Benjamin Middleton was a manufacturer of hemp goods, a business which had been handed down in the family from father to son for several successive generations. Edward Middleton graduated from school at Steventon, Berkshire, in 1845, and later served an apprenticeship of four years at the miller's trade at Marcham Mills, Berkshire. On February 20, 1850, he was married at Caulcot, Oxfordshire, to Miss Martha Partlow, and shortly afterwards sailed for the United States. The following seven years he was employed in the flouring mill of Douglass & Jackson, at Lockport, Niagara County, New York, thence going to Putnamville, near London, Canada, where for two years he operated a mill on his own account. In 1858 he purchased a flouring mill at Greenville, the purchase including a half interest in the water-power of Flat River, and removed to that place, then a village of not over three hundred inhabitants, near which was a large Indian settlement. These were for years Mr. Middleton's neighbors. This business was successfully prosecuted until 1865, when he bought the flour-mill at Fentonville, Michigan, whither he removed with his family, but retained an interest in the Eureka mill at Greenville. Three months later he sold the Fentonville mill and purchased the thread-mill at Flint, which at the end of two years he disposed of to Patrick & Witherbee, receiving in part payment a tract of fifteen hundred acres of pine timber-lands, situated on the shores of Lake Huron. Soon after he repurchased the Greenville property, adding to it all of the Demorest water-power. The property consists of the original mill, which is now used as a storehouse, a large mill erected in 1872, having a capacity of five hundred barrels per day of twenty-four hours, and has the latest improvements, including the roller process, elevators, steam-heater, track-scales, and side-track from the railroad. Another mill, situated on the opposite side of Lafayette Street, has a capacity of one hundred barrels a day, and supplies the local demand, while the output of the larger mill is held for export trade exclusively. Mr. Middleton for many years found a market for his flour in the New England States, but about 1878 began shipping to England, Scotland, and Ireland, the business growing to one of considerable importance and magnitude, reaching an extent that made it the most important manufacturing enterprise in the county. Mr. Middleton took part in the organization of the First National Bank of Greenville in 1872, and was a member of its Board of Directors. In 1882 he was elected vice-president of the bank, serving in that capacity until the death of its president, M. Rutan, in 1887, and succeeded to that office, being re-elected at each annual meeting held for the election of officers. Mr. Middleton at one time was largely interested in timber-lands in Florida, and had large investments in fir and pine lands in the State of Washington. As a member of the School Board, on which he served a number of years, he was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the Union school-house. His interest in the city was also manifested in the laying out as a cemetery and park, the latter known as Middleton Park, one hundred and sixty acres of land, which, through the exercise of his good taste, is beautifully located, and is a favorite place of resort. In connection with his business he had crossed the Atlantic fully twenty times; on one occasion—in 1856—was wrecked on the vessel *Franklin King*. After an exposure of twenty-four hours in the open boats, they were picked up by the bark *Ellen*, and landed in New York seventeen days later. In 1888, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton visited Palestine, spending five months abroad. They had, since living in Greenville, been members of the Congregational Church, Mrs. Middleton being one of its most valued members, and an earnest and hearty participator in church work. She is a lady of many estimable qualities, and a leader in the social life of the city. While an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, Mr. Middleton had steadily declined to allow his name to be mentioned in connection with public office of any nature. He had been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Middleton seven children were born, four of whom died before coming of age; the eldest son, George F., was for seven years his father's partner in the milling business. He died February 6, 1882, at the age of thirty-two years. Charles W. was for a time clerk in the First National Bank of Greenville, but later, in company with his brother, Albert W., became a member of the firm of E. Middleton & Sons. Of the active part Mr. Middleton had taken in the promotion of all that pertains to the lasting welfare of the city he had so long made his home, and especially of his part in railroad building, a friend and associate of his of many years' standing speaks as follows: "Mr. Middleton had always been one of the most enterprising citizens of our city, never failing to take great interest in any enterprise that promised good to our people. He was one of the foremost workers for the building of the D. L. &. N. Railroad, and had much to do in accomplishing the extension of that road from Ionia to our city. And he was surely the moving spirit in securing to us the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railroad. This line of road would never have been built without the unremitting labors of Mr. Middleton. There was no service too great for him to render, to accomplish the construction of this road from Ashley to Muskegon. He gave his time and his money to this enterprise untiringly, and did this without expectation of reward, and paid out thousands of dollars, besides giving his valuable time to it for months, and did this in great part to save the people along the line from being compelled to pay thousands of dollars for the services of railroad aid solicitors, all of which he prevented by his tireless labors along the line, paying all expenses of those he could induce to work with him for the enterprise, without hope of ever being reimbursed or rewarded, save as he might hope to be remembered gratefully by the people for whom he labored and generously expended his money. Mr. Middleton was truly the father of the T. S. & M. Railroad, and has the gratitude of our people for his great labors in making the enterprise successful, and with this fact before his mind he was satisfied. We can truly say that no important enterprise had ever been undertaken in our city since Mr. Middleton had been a resident here, but he had been ready and willing to give it help in a liberal manner. Mr. Middleton was a man of noble and generous impulses, and yet conservative, always looking the ground over carefully before launching out extensively; but when he had fully surveyed the ground, and arrived at a conclusion as to the wisdom of any enterprise, and from his practical mind concluded it would be a good thing and practicable, then he had invariably given it his best counsel, also his labors and money most generously. Mr. Middleton had been a constant blessing to this people for over a quarter of a century, and would have been a blessing to any people with whom he might have lived. He was a man of very great ability and practical wisdom; and he held a warm place in the hearts of our people generally, being respected and loved by all irrespective of political parties. Mr. Middleton was missed when his time came to go from our midst more than almost any other man among the many valued citizens of our city. He could always be relied upon, no matter how numerous the demands upon him to do the generous thing, to aid any really good and valuable enterprise, and he was ever found on the right side of our public questions, never on the wrong; and such a man, when his influence is large, is a wonderful blessing to the people with whom he makes his home and identifies himself; in fact, it was never necessary to imagine on which side the influence of this man could be counted on any moral question that arose; it was only necessary to inquire which was the right side, and he was always counted there."

STEPHEN MOORE, deceased. By the death of Mr. Moore, on June 25, 1891, Detroit and Michigan lost a venerable and highly-esteemed citizen. He had been a potent factor in many of the enterprises which had given the metropolis of the State so enviable a reputation among her sisters. When his name is mentioned it is only in the kindest and warmest words of commendation. His numerous good deeds among the deserving poor had, during his lifetime and since, filled many hearts with deepest gratitude, while the more prosperous citizens will ever think of him kindly and with deep regret; for he was associated with them in many ways, in enterprises of a business nature as well as others. His friends included all who knew him, and his life was well rounded up to begin auspiciously the life in the great beyond. Mr. Moore came to Michigan in 1842, from Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was born on August 31, 1812. His father was one of the most prominent citizens in New Hampshire, and at his death left a valuable estate to be divided among eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. On coming to Michigan, Mr. Moore located at St. Clair, where he and one of his brothers formed a partnership for the purpose of entering into the manufacture of leather. At the end of four years the partnership was dissolved, and Stephen Moore began immediately to purchase such timber-lands in the vicinity of St. Clair as, in his judgment, would prove profitable. Having acquired possession of vast tracts of standing pine, he soon deemed it expedient to erect a mill with which to manufacture lumber. The success of this enterprise was even greater than he had anticipated, and in 1863 he moved to Detroit, where, in company with his brother Franklin, he built a sawmill, which they continued to operate jointly with good success until the death of Franklin Moore in 1877. Mr. Stephen Moore's efforts, however, were not wholly confined to the operation of this mill; for soon after the mill was erected both brothers entered into partnership with General Russell A. Alger, who was then becoming one of the largest lumber-dealers in the Northwest. The operations of this firm were largely confined to the northern portion of the State, where they purchased heavily of standing timber, and cut it up on the premises. This

Stephen Moore

partnership, which was exceedingly profitable throughout its entire duration, continued until 1870, when General Alger launched out more extensively than ever in the manufacture of lumber. The following year Mr. Stephen Moore formed a partnership with his former foreman, Charles Tanner, and Mr. Lucian S. Moore, his son, and together they built, at Oscoda, Michigan, a large sawmill. In 1880 the firm was merged into a joint stock company, known as Moore, Whipple & Co., of which Mr. Moore was elected president. The base of operations of this firm was on the Au Sable River; but in 1887 another firm was organized, with nearly the same members, and known as the Moore, Whipple Lumber Company, for the purpose of carrying on extensive lumbering interests in Kentucky. The next year, Mr. Moore realized the benefits to accrue from lumbering in Canada, and therefore organized the Moore Lumber Company to work up a tract of timber-land which he had purchased in Ontario. Mr. Moore was selected as president of the company, and continued to fill that position until his death. While the great work of his life was in the lumber interests, Mr. Moore was also identified with other branches of banking and mercantile trade. He was a stockholder in the American National Bank, and also assisted in organizing the Ypsilanti Savings Bank, which has since grown to be one of the most prosperous savings institutions in the State. He was also financially interested in the Fort Wayne & Elmwood Street Railway Company of Detroit. Mr. Moore's character was of that quality which could easily stand any test of public or private scrutiny, yet such was his innate modesty that he never invited the attention of the world, nor made a bid for fame by any act that took him beyond the business walks in which he tried to do the duty of a man. He had very little inclination for politics, and was very seldom seen after business hours outside the confines of his handsome residence or grounds. His declining years were not in keeping with his former busy life in consequence of failing eyesight. In fact, for some time previous to his death he had been almost wholly blind. This affliction, however, only gave him more time for reflection, and as he looked back over his busy life, as was his wont, he could readily say, without fear of contradiction, that he had done no man an injury. The writer spent a pleasant afternoon in Mr. Moore's company a few weeks prior to death's summons, and can now recall his many frank and open expressions concerning those with whom he had been associated in business and social circles during his long and eventful career. In 1836 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Elizabeth Huse, of Manchester, New Hampshire, daughter of Isaac Huse, who was born at Manchester, New Hampshire, but whose family had emigrated from England in 1635, settling at Newberryport, New Hampshire. Mrs. Moore died October 5, 1890. Three children survive them—two sons, Lucian S. and George H. Moore, and one daughter, Josephine. When asked concerning some of Mr. Moore's personal characteristics, a gentleman, who had been closely connected with him in business matters for many years, said: "Physically, he was of medium height, with a sturdy frame and strong constitution; mentally, he was a close observer, a good reader, a strong reasoner, and possessed of remarkable memory; socially, he was cordial and companionable; morally, he was just, upright, and honorable; religiously, without making outward professions, he held until his death to the orthodox views which prevailed in New England in his childhood days."

DAVID F. STONE, physician and surgeon, Bay City, born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 19, 1843, is a son of James and Surviah (Ellithorp) Stone, natives respectively of Queens County, Ireland, and Vermont. The mother came of good old Colonial stock. It is truly said of many great men that they have imbibed from their mothers largely the personal characteristics and principles which have been most powerful in shaping their distinguished lives. Possibly—nay, probably—our subject is an example of such transmission of capacity for learning and retention of vital truths and facts as has placed him in the front rank with his compeers in the medical profession. Be that as it may, education and opportunity, though great factors in professional success, do not alone make such men as Dr. D. F. Stone. They need a susceptible mind for development, a determination to acquire knowledge at any cost, a faculty of overcoming obstacles, and finally an intuitive capacity for *making* opportunity, where others, having less discernment, see nothing but the image of uncertainty or problematical advancement. Dr. Stone received his primary education at the public school most convenient to his early home at Parishville, New York. The Milton Academy, County of Halton, in the Province of Ontario, with Professor Mathieson, its able and proficient principal, was the popular seat of learning where the future doctor's young but aspiring mind found congenial educational facilities, whereof he evidently made good advantage. Graduating from this institution early in 1864, he soon commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Freeman, a prominent physician of Milton. He made such rapid progress in all branches of medical science and practice that he was soon appointed to the important position of assistant surgeon of the Toronto General Hospital. Dr. Stone continued to discharge his onerous hospital duties to the satisfaction of the authorities, and with credit to himself, for nearly three years, during which period he took the didactic course of lectures at Toronto University. Resigning his position in Toronto, the doctor sought a desirable location, where he could make a start for himself. He was not long in deciding upon Metamora, Lapeer County, Michigan, as offering good opportunities for an energetic young physician, and he settled there in the fall of 1867. Dr. Stone returned to Canada in 1870, graduated at Toronto University, and also from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, Ontario. It was at the first meeting of the Medical Council of Ontario, held at Kingston, since the new provincial law was enacted, requiring a more rigid examination and other advanced conformities to the medical and surgical sciences, that our subject became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, which degree entitled him to practice anywhere in Canada or the United States. It so often happens in the case of a young man starting out in life, that he chooses or is drawn into making a selection of his future place of business or community where he is to make himself famous or otherwise in the practice of his profession, which in after life he regrets. The writer is satisfied, however, that in this case no mistake was made. In 1874 the ambitious doctor went to Europe, chiefly for the purpose of attending the lectures of eminent scientists and making himself familiar with practice in some of the great hospitals of the world. He spent about a year in London between St. Thomas's, Guy's, King's, and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, taking the clinical lecture courses of these famous institutions. One of the most celebrated professors and expounders of the use of the microscope and the science of histology, whose lectures Dr. Stone was fortunate enough to attend, was the noted Dr. Klein, of London, England. Dr. Stone's long and successful practice in Lapeer and adjoining counties, though comprising years of toil and hardship—necessary adjuncts, however, to building up a valuable country practice—to look back upon, was a period of years full of hopeful enterprise, happy home and social connections, and satisfaction to himself and family. "The hope of reward sweetens labor," is a quotation, the truth of which no doubt often appealed to the sense of the ofttime-wearied doctor. It may be truthfully stated that our subject's only capital, when he commenced the practice of medicine, was a thorough education and the liberal endowments nature had bestowed on him, notably fine physical appearance and constitution. Couple with these, courteousness of manner and gentlemanly demeanor, attributes happily possessed by Dr. Stone, and you have the open secret of his marked success and popularity as a physician and surgeon. He married, at the age of thirty-four, Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of Harry Griswold, an old and prominent resident of Bay City. The doctor's amiable consort is a lady of refinement and education, beloved by all who know her as a friend, and highly respected in society. She is devoted and loving as a mother and wife, abounding in rare womanly qualities. Three children—Harry F., who died in infancy; Anna R., and Albert F.—were born of this marriage. The last named are important members of the family, and contribute as well to the brightness of their parents' home life as to the responsibilities naturally devolving upon an exemplary father and mother. Although Dr. Stone had the able assistance of his brother, Dr. George W. Stone, for some time before he removed from Metamora to Bay City in 1889, the work became very heavy. It was perhaps with the hope that a city practice, for one reason, would give him a little leisure and a chance to take more enjoyment out of life, that induced him to open up a new practice among comparative strangers. When he came to Bay City, though not an entire stranger, the name of Dr. David F. Stone was favorably known by reputation in that city, as throughout many counties of Eastern Michigan. He speedily, by the same commendable traits of character and fine professional faculties, gained a success that placed him as one of the foremost medical and surgical practitioners of Bay City; and, were he less modest, he could, without fear of contradiction, boast of being one of the busiest physicians in the State.

HON. ALLEN C. ADSIT, Circuit Judge, Grand Rapids, was born February 20, 1837, in Rutland, Jefferson County, New York. The family were among the first settlers of Columbia County, New York, coming thence from Connecticut. His grandfather, Stephen Adsit, located in the town of Steuben, Oneida County, and devoted his life to farming. His son, also named Stephen, born in December, 1805, was brought up on the farm, and in 1836 moved to Rutland, Jefferson County, where he died, April 24, 1884. His wife was Polly Smiley, who died in 1853. To them were born eight children, our subject being the second child. His is the story, so often told elsewhere in this work, of early hardship and necessity, the duty of the son to his parents to contribute of his time and labor to the advancement of the general interest, leaving only the odd moments and the winter season for study and investigation into the realm of knowledge. Eventually he found the means to spend some time in study at Fairfield Seminary, at Fairfield, Herkimer County, and at the Jefferson County Institute, at Watertown, New York. During the years 1857 to 1859 he read law in the office of Brown & Beach, at Watertown, and was admitted to practice at a general term of the Supreme Court, at Syracuse, October 6, 1859. In the spring of 1860 he opened an office at Adams, New York, having taught school during the previous winter. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in Company G, Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was organized in Albany, in August, 1861, and from Washington was sent to join General Butterfield's Division in the Fifth Corps, and, with the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, was known during their service as "Butterfield's Twins" and "Butterfield's Pets." The history of the army of the Potomac and its battles is the history of this regiment. It was mustered out October 11, 1864. One hundred and fifty-one of its members became commissioned officers, one hundred and eighty-two were killed in action, one hundred and one died of diseases contracted in the field, and of the six hundred and three who were wounded many died. The survivors have since formed what is known as the Forty-fourth New York Veterans' Association, which, in 1893, erected on the field of Gettysburg what is pronounced the finest regimental monument ever seen. It is located on Little Round Top, about one hundred feet back of the position occupied by the regiment on July 2, 1863. Its cost was twenty thousand dollars. He attained the rank of first lieutenant, receiving his commission from Governor Horatio Seymour, February 9, 1863. At the close of the war he came West and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Spring Lake, Ottawa County, Michigan. During his residence, at this place, he was for six years supervisor of the township, was president of the

Allen C. Adsit

village during 1871, and served as a representative in the State Legislature session of 1871–72. In 1874 he resumed his law practice, and in the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of Ottawa County. He removed to Grand Rapids in 1877, where his ability and fidelity brought him business reputation and influence, and he soon found himself in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He was for many years a member of the law firm of Godwin, Adsit & McKnight, and on Mr. Godwin's appointment as United States district attorney for the Western District of Michigan, Mr. Adsit became his assistant, and held the office until February, 1890. He was a candidate for the office of judge of Probate of Ottawa County in 1876, and was nominated for circuit judge for the County of Kent in 1887 on the Democratic ticket, with which party he had always affiliated. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works. At the general election of 1890 he was nominated by the Democracy and elected without opposition as judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit. This election was contested by Hon. M. C. Birch, on behalf of the Republicans, who was then holding the office by appointment of the governor to fill out an unexpired term. The question was as to the governor's power to appoint for a term which extended over the date of a general election. The Supreme Court ruled in Mr. Adsit's favor, and he thereupon assumed his seat upon the bench. He was elected to succeed himself by a plurality of seven hundred and nine votes over the Republican candidate at the election in April, 1893. Mr. Adsit is a member of Custer Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Department of Michigan; also of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, F. and A. M. His first wife, to whom he was married in October, 1871, at Spring Lake, was Mary Hubbell, who died in November, 1872. On February 24, 1886, Mr. Adsit was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Kilpatrick, Esq., of Wellington County, Ontario, Canada. An honored member of the legal fraternity thus speaks of Judge Adsit: "It is said that in this land of liberty, where the greatest latitude is allowed for the exercise of individual endeavor, every one is the architect of his own fortune. With as great truth it may be said that every one is the architect of his own character. Character is the edifice in which dwells the moral entity called self. It is made up of individual traits, and is molded and fashioned by the will of its possessor. As whatever of prominence as a citizen, as a soldier, as a legislator, as a jurist, Judge Adsit has attained, was achieved by the exertion and application of his own efforts, so by his integrity, his ability, his industry, he has established a character in the community where he lives which adds luster to his renown, and commands the admiration of every one. He is genial in his disposition and social in his intercourse with others, and derives his greatest pleasure in his home surroundings. By his impartiality upon the bench, he has merited and enjoys the confidence of the bar and the respect of litigants. Not hasty to reach conclusions, he gives due consideration to all arguments advanced, and arrives at results by the aid of strong common sense of which he possesses a full measure. In the administration of justice he is firm, without arrogance; decisive, without being opinionated; and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. A bright, a happy, an ennobling future opens up before him, inviting him to a career of usefulness and honor, which his friends sincerely wish he may long live to enjoy."

WILLIAM MCPHERSON, JR., banker and capitalist, of Howell. Of the many successful and influential careers portrayed in this work, it is revealed in the larger number that a steadfast fidelity, an earnest, resolute purpose, combined with an upright and honorable moral business life, have been the "means to the end" of individual advancement. While a review of these may attract less interest to the casual reader, the student of history finds in them examples of the most practical value in estimating the causes that have led to effects in the progressive upbuilding of communities. Their biography is made up of no varied and brilliant achievements, but is confined to the smaller experiences and within more narrow and commonplace boundaries; yet they are the real makers of history. Such an example is set forth in the life of the subject of this sketch—a man who, commencing at the foot of the long flight of steps leading to prosperity and prominence, has, by his own true efforts, won an honorable place among Michigan's representative men; and from this let young men entering upon the first act in the drama of life learn and profit. William McPherson, Jr., was born near Inverness, Scotland, on the 9th day of March, 1834, and is the second of eight children, whose parents were William and Elizabeth (Riddle) McPherson, pioneer settlers in Michigan in 1836, one year previous to its Statehood. His education was obtained in the public school at Howell, and when arriving at legal age he was given an interest in a flourishing mercantile business which his father was conducting at Howell, in this State. From the year 1865, and until 1884, he was nominally the head in that line of trade engaged in by the well-known firm of William McPherson & Sons, consisting in merchandising, wool-buying, and the purchase of pine-lands in various locations—his father having taken an active interest in the construction of the Detroit & Howell Railway, and his younger brother, Alexander, being engaged in the banking business at Howell. Subsequent to the year last named, Mr. McPherson having disposed of his mercantile interests to his two younger brothers, he served, during the term of General Alger as governor of Michigan, on his executive staff as State railroad commissioner, in which office he displayed that marked ability and capacity that characterized his former business career. On retirement from that position, Mr. McPherson gave his time and attention to private affairs, looking after the large real-estate interests possessed by himself and other members of the family in this State, as well as in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Minnesota, consisting of farm-lands, pine-lands, and mining claims. In 1891, when his brother Alexander accepted the presidency of the Detroit National Bank, and removed from Howell, he took charge of the private bank long conducted by him at Howell, and has since conducted the same. In political affairs, Mr. McPherson has taken only that interest which becomes the duty of every citizen of a commonwealth. He is a Republican of the conservative type. He never has sought any political preferment. He has served as delegate from his county in many State Conventions, and twice already has been honored by the constituency of the Sixth Congressional District as a delegate for his party in the National Convention to nominate a candidate for President. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Rich as a member of the Industrial School Board at Lansing, and is still serving in that capacity. In 1900 he was delegate-at-large from Michigan to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, which renominated William McKinley for the Presidency. One of the most happy ventures of his career was his marriage, April 12, 1859, to Miss Jennie M. Ranney, of Rochester, New York. Four children have been born to the twain, three still surviving; namely, Alice R., wife of Dr. W. C. Spencer, deceased; Mary B., wife of J. W. Bigelow, of Detroit; and R. Bruce McPherson, a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and at present interested with his father in the management of his varied business interests. The eldest child, a son named Frederick W., departed this life in 1878, aged eighteen years. His death left a deep and genuine sorrow upon the family. The subject of this sketch takes especial delight in the domesticity of his beautiful home at Howell. He is the most esteemed by those who know him most intimately. He is appreciative of whatever is truest and best in those with whom he comes in contact, and his Scotch courtesy and friendly spirit make it pleasant for those who have social or business relations with him. He has confined his energies almost solely to the advancement of his business; but has ever evinced a commendable public spirit and a willingness to do his full share to promote all public projects and aid in the betterment of the community in which he has long lived.

THOMPSON DEAN, a pioneer merchant and capitalist, and at one time one of the most famous steamboat men of the Ohio and Mississippi, was born April 23, 1814, in Schoharie County, New York, and died April 16, 1896. He came from Puritan stock, the people on both the paternal and maternal sides of his house possessing the marked attributes that have elevated to success so many persons of that extraction. The Talmages, Conklings, Thompsons, and Smiths were all shoots from the same parent stock, and in their different ways achieved note and distinction. Some were preachers, others acquired distinction as men of business, and still others made themselves famous as lawyers and statesmen. Smith Thompson, a grand-uncle of Thompson Dean, sat as one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was esteemed one of the best legal minds of his day. He died in 1841. Thompson Dean's paternal grandfather was a Quaker preacher at Middleburg, Schoharie County, and with his family of seven children lived the exemplary life enjoined by the tenets of this simple faith. One of his sons, Moses, was the father of Thompson Dean. He was three times married, the mother of Thompson being his first wife. She died when the son was only four months of age. On her death-bed the mother committed the care of the youth to his maternal grandparents, who took him to their home at Poughkeepsie, and gave him his primary education. At the age of ten he removed with his grandparents to Indiana, near the town of Aurora, where he worked hard and diligently with his grandfather in clearing and preparing for the plow a farm of seventy-five acres. He chopped timber, built fences, erected log-houses, worked in the harvest-field, and became inured to all the hard labor incident to frontier life. When about eighteen years of age, the boy's commercial spirit was developed to some extent, and in casting about for an opportunity to engage in some more remunerative occupation, he conceived the idea of collecting and shipping a cargo of hay down to the Southern river ports, where high prices prevailed for this staple. Accordingly, with the assistance of an uncle, he engaged one-third of the capacity of a flatboat, and loaded it with pressed hay. Embarking, the craft floated down stream into the Mississippi, thence to Memphis, where a stop was made. Just at that time the Government was engaged in removing the Choctaw Indians from the Tennessee Reservation, and while at Memphis a most virulent outbreak of cholera occurred among them. Hundreds of Indians died, and the terrors excited by the scourge effectually destroyed all prospects for trade with Memphis merchants. They accordingly pushed out into the stream again, and dropped down towards Vicksburg. Before that place was reached, people on the shore shouted their warnings to the little party of flatboatmen, informing them that Vicksburg was also stricken with the plague. Undeterred, however, they pushed on, and when opposite the town went ashore in a skiff. The sight that met their eyes was calculated to appall the stoutest heart. People lay dead on the public wharf, and but one live man was there to meet them. There was nothing to be gained by tarrying at Vicksburg, and so they continued down the river to Grand Gulf. That place was free from cholera, and the boatmen found a ready market for their products. After selling out everything, including the boat, the problem of getting back home was presented to their minds. The cholera epidemic had paralyzed business of all kinds, and the river steamers were tied to their wharves, awaiting the resumption of activity. In the meantime, young Dean was prostrated with chills and fever, a prevailing ailment; and this, with the long, tedious wait, had the effect of narrowing the margin of profit on the venture. Finally, the steamer *Arkansas* came along, and the party took passage on her as far as Louisville, Ky., at which point her trip up the river was interrupted by ice. The distance between Louisville and Aurora by wagon-road was one hundred and twenty miles, and the party of four started out to traverse this on foot. The roads had been very muddy and deeply cut by wagon-wheels, and the cold weather immediately following had rendered them exceedingly rough and diffi-

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cult to travel over. After proceeding a few miles into the country, the party invested in two horses, but found the roads too rough to make them serviceable. When Aurora was reached, young Dean sold his interest in the horses to one of the party, whose destination was farther in the interior. When he reached home, his grandmother, whose apprehensions had been excited by the boy's long absence, declared that he should engage in no more enterprises of this description; and it by no means added to her peace of mind when informed of their adventures among the cholera-stricken towns along the Mississippi, and of his subsequent illness and laborious journey home. This was not Mr. Dean's only experience with cholera. Years after, when he had become a prosperous merchant of Aurora, the dread scourge visited his own town. It was at a time when every quality of bravery and fortitude was taxed to the utmost. Men ordinarily brave fled in dismay before this insidious, invisible enemy, and out of the several thousand people living in Aurora, only three men came forward to wait upon the sick and perform the last offices for the dead. They were Thompson Dean, S. J. Hale, a clerk in his employ, who subsequently became his partner, and a young man named Wm. Webber. In three weeks they buried one hundred and thirty-one persons, and nursed to recovery many others. Mr. Dean's first venture as a river boatman, as just detailed, was in 1832. The spring of 1834 found him more anxious than ever to carve out a pursuit on the "Father of Waters." The preceding winter had afforded him leisure to develop plans; and these, in view of his grandmother's avowed hostility, were carefully nursed in secret. He secured a flatboat, and, circulating among the neighboring farmers, bought hay and other products at prevailing prices, the farmers agreeing to wait for their pay until after young Dean had made his trip and sold his cargo. In due course of time the boat was loaded, and the young boatman, after getting out of the house, prepared to go aboard and push out. Imagine his surprise when, at this juncture, his grandmother appeared upon the scene, and declared that if the boy persisted in his attempt she would accompany him in spite of his remonstrances. Of course, he could not think of subjecting his grandmother to the discomforts of a long journey on a flatboat, and in the midst of his dilemma a happy way out of the difficulty occurred to him. Walking into the tavern near the landing, the boy accosted the landlord: "Mr. Folbre, how would you like to take my boat down the river, and let me run the tavern while you are gone?" The man revolved the suggestion in his mind for a moment, and then jumped at it with avidity. Young Dean was the Boniface of the Aurora tavern for several months, and was glad to be relieved when the landlord finally returned, after making a successful trip, which netted the young merchant $2,800, a munificent sum for those days. At this early age, and in this manner, Thompson Dean laid the foundation of his fortune. It was a foundation hewed out of the commonest material; begun, as has been stated, in the hard work on the farm, where a sharp ax, wielded by strong arms, was made to cut two cords of wood in a day, and earn their owner fifty cents. After the successful venture of 1834 he was emancipated, in some measure, from manual labor. From that time forward brains and judgment guided his affairs. He, in 1835, bought two boats, and loaded them with one hundred and fifty tons of hay, for which he paid six dollars per ton, and ran his boats to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and sold his hay from sixty-five to seventy-five dollars per ton, which netted him over nine thousand dollars; and then he continued buying and shipping hay and other produce, and marketing his cargoes at points South. In 1837 he established a general grocery-store; and his financial status in 1839 had come to be recognized throughout that part of the country, and he had become a stockholder and director in the Lawrenceburg branch of the Bank of Indiana. In February of the year named, he started on a journey to Baltimore and Philadelphia to buy goods for his store. In those days such a journey as this was difficult and tedious, all of it being accomplished over stage-routes. One week was required in going by stage from Cincinnati to Baltimore, and sixty days were consumed in transporting his goods from Baltimore to Aurora. Shipments were made to New Orleans by sailing vessel, and then transshipped by steamer to Aurora. When his purchases arrived at Aurora, the people were astonished at the magnitude of his investments. It was ascertained that there was not enough money in the whole town of Aurora, then containing about three thousand people, to pay the freight and charges. About this time Mr. Dean organized an insurance company at Aurora, and conducted its affairs successfully for a number of years—from 1839 to 1850. At that time Crawford & McKimm operated one of the great wholesale houses in Baltimore patronized by Mr. Dean. In 1841 the house suspended, and one of the facts revealed was that Thompson Dean was the only merchant west of the Alleghany Mountains who had paid the involved concern all he owed it at maturity. Shortly after, Mr. Dean lent his name as indorser on the paper of some friends to the aggregate amount of twenty thousand dollars, and when it fell due he was obliged to take it up. For a brief time he was apprehensive that he would be obliged to suspend, not because his assets were not ample to cover all liabilities, but because he lacked the necessary money with which to extricate himself. In all his business career he had never solicited financial assistance; but in this case William C. Steward & Co., of Cincinnati, came forward and insisted on his accepting their help, which he did. This kindness was never forgotten by Mr. Dean, who never lost an opportunity to show substantial appreciation. In the meantime Mr. Dean continued to acquire status as a boatman. Up to 1848 he had loaded one hundred and forty-four flatboats, of which number he had lost four in the memorable storm at Natchez, Mississippi, in April, 1840. His boats had earned him a great deal of money, and it was to be expected that the change from flatboating to steamboating would, in his case, be an easy transition. However, his store at Aurora absorbed much of his attention; and thus it happened that when he did engage in steamboating it was largely through accident. The owner of the steamer *Memphis* had met with misfortune entailing the loss of a valuable cargo of dry-goods, loaded on lighters employed as consorts with the steamer in navigating shallow water. The owner was most anxious to sell her and escape liability. In great haste he saw Mr. Dean, whom he persuaded to take the boat. This was in 1849; and in 1851 he built the steamer *Chickasaw*, and the *New Memphis* in 1852. In 1850 he went to Cincinnati, and established business there. His boats plied the Ohio, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and White Rivers; and up to 1861, when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he had built thirty-five steamers, and was the most conspicuous figure in the great carrying trade of the Ohio and Mississippi. When hostilities opened between the North and the South, the life of the great river-trade in which Mr. Dean was engaged was threatened. All those sections of country tributary to the Ohio and Mississippi were deeply concerned in maintaining the established trade relations which the great waterways had been the means of building up. Mr. Dean was an avowed Union man, who uttered his sentiments with unusual frankness in spite of the fact that nearly all of his business ties were in the South and with men of pronounced Secession sympathies. The people of Arkansas were so largely dependent upon the service of his steamers that the Legislature was summoned in special session at Little Rock for the purpose of proclaiming an ordinance for their protection. In the earlier part of the war, when the opposing armies surged back and forth over the great middle ground, these steamers pursued their peaceful missions on the Arkansas River. They were then sold to his friend, J. D. Adams. During the progress of the great civil contest between the Union and Secession elements in Kentucky and Tennessee, which was to decide whether those States should maintain their allegiance to the Union, Mr. Dean took active and prominent part in bringing about the historical Legislative Conference at Cincinnati, in 1861. His steamers aided in carrying the legislators of Kentucky and Tennessee to Cincinnati, and upon him devolved the entire work of planning their reception and entertainment. The great banquet at the Burnet House, participated in by the eight hundred legislators of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the great mass-meeting held on the same day at Pike's Opera-house, were managed by him. His encounter with a distinguished Cincinnati editor, whom he ejected from the dining-room for attempting to force an entrance without a ticket of admission, was one of several incidents that impressed the people of Cincinnati with his firmness and force of character. "I would like to see Dean put me out that way," boasted a witness of the incident. "Well that is just exactly what you would see were you to attempt to go in," was the warning observation of another bystander. Before the war, Mr. Dean purchased the Memphis gas-works, and expanded the plant, then worth about seventy-five thousand dollars, into a handsome property valued at five hundred thousand dollars. He made frequent business trips to Memphis, and in that nest of Secession alarmed his friends by his outspoken condemnation of the Confederate movement. "There is n't another Northern man that we would allow to come down here and talk to us that way," was a frequent reply to his caustic comments. When the city was placed under martial rule, the Confederates operated his gas-works, and reaped the resultant advantage of having a heavy stock of coal, laid in by Mr. Dean, whose visits, of course, had ceased. In April, 1861, Mr. Dean had business which necessitated a journey to New Orleans. The war was about being commenced, and active movements of troops were being made. He telegraphed the hotel where he proposed stopping for accommodations. The landlord, an acquaintance of long standing, met him at the train with alarm and astonishment visible in his face. He thought Mr. Dean, whose sentiments were so well known, was in extreme danger of personal violence at the hands of the rebels. Already the Morgan line of steamers had been seized, and troops from Texas were quartered in the hotel. It had been Mr. Dean's intention to proceed to Galveston from New Orleans; but the aspect of affairs led him to change his plans, and he accordingly made all haste to return to Cincinnati. At Nashville, where he stopped for breakfast, he met a friend, who stood aghast at seeing Mr. Dean calmly and complacently waiting for his train. He assured Mr. Dean that he was in grave danger of being taken into custody and detained. He voluntarily stayed with Mr. Dean during the wait, and saw him safely on the train. As the train pulled out of the station the friend expressed the relief he felt at getting rid of such compromising company as Mr. Dean was considered to be. Mr. Dean himself was not insensible to the risk he was incurring, and several minor precautions taken previous to his departure served him well. For instance, a large supply of newspapers, which he kept within easy reach, served the purpose of pacifying and distracting the attention of the crowds that surrounded the train at every stopping-place as he progressed southward. Men closely bordering on the guerrilla type would board the train, and Mr. Dean would adroitly avoid unpleasant questions by handing over the newspaper in which he was apparently deeply interested. The thirst for news was great, and almost instantly the crowd would hem in the possessor of the newspaper on the station platform, and the train would move on. On the way back Mr. Dean instinctively felt that a number of drafts and other valuable papers in his possession could not be safely intrusted to the satchel which he carried in his hand, and which he essayed to take into the coach with him. He was confirmed in his belief when the train officials insisted on his checking the satchel. He never saw the baggage again, and he had good reason to congratulate himself on the foresight that prevented him from placing his valuable papers in it. At Holly Springs, where he changed cars, a frantic dispatch from the secretary of his gas-works at Memphis awaited him. It warned him against coming to Memphis. The previous night, he was informed, a watchman on a steamboat had been dragged out into the street and hanged to a lamp-post for uttering Union sentiments. It was not a part of Mr. Dean's plan to go to Memphis; he was only anxious now to reach his home in Cincinnati, which he succeeded in doing. The captains employed in the service of the Dean Line of steamers formed a disconsolate reception committee upon the return of Mr. Dean. The military operations, it was thought, would demoralize, if not completely destroy, river traffic. All of his lines penetrated country that was considered debatable ground between the Union and the Confederacy. But it soon became apparent that the steamers were not to be idle by any means, although the character of their business was likely to be very considerably changed. His regular trade between Cincinnati and Memphis was broken off, and was not again resumed until June, 1862, after the Union forces had succeeded in capturing the place. It was not long before it became apparent that Mr. Dean's steamers were to be quite a factor in the movement of supplies and transportation of wounded soldiers. Governor Tod, of Ohio, hastened to Cincinnati, and sought a personal interview with Mr. Dean. "Your steamers are needed to carry supplies to Fort Donelson," he said. "You may look to the United States Government for your pay; and if it does n't pay you, the State of Ohio will." With this verbal understanding, a number of Mr. Dean's steamers were put into this service, and so continued as long as they were needed. While Grant was at Fort Donelson, a committee, composed of the Hon. Elihu Washburn and Representatives Holman and Steel, came to Cincinnati on a special mission from President Lincoln, charged to investigate certain scandals affecting the Quartermaster's Department of Grant's army, and to more particularly ascertain whether there was any color of truth to the numerous insidious stories touching the commander's personal habits that had been incessantly poured into Mr. Lincoln's ears. Their first step, on reaching Cincinnati, was to visit Thompson Dean. Mr. Washburn stated with frankness the object of their mission, and detailed to him the various slanderous reports which had already done much to undermine the confidence reposed in General Grant. Mr. Dean listened quietly to the recital, and then said: "Mr. Washburn, I have not the honor of General Grant's acquaintance; I have never exchanged word of conversation with him, nor have I ever seen him; but I unhesitatingly brand the statements you have repeated as malicious falsehoods. I happen to know that when General Grant discovered a quantity of liquors on one of my steamers, among other supplies for his headquarters, he very indignantly and peremptorily ordered it to be left on the wharf. Moreover, the officers of my steamers, in whom I have every confidence, see the General every day, and are as well qualified to speak of his habits and deportment as any other people, and I am voicing their reports to me when I assert that the charges are false." Mr. Washburn arose and shook hands with Mr. Dean, and, as he prepared to take his leave, declared that his mission was completed to his entire satisfaction. "But not to mine," said Mr. Dean. "It is due to me and to my captains that you should personally investigate these charges on the ground." Mr. Washburn accepted the suggestion, and paid General Grant a visit at his headquarters. It is not at all likely that Mr. Washburn's confidence in General Grant had been impaired by the reports alluded to; but if it had, it was certainly restored during the conferences which ensued between this great civilian and the general; and when, later on, Mr. Washburn carried to the President that message which electrified the country and made a line in history—"I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—the confidence of the entire country was restored. Subsequently, in 1863, Mr. Dean met General Grant, under circumstances that gave the event intrinsic value as a matter of history. One of Mr. Dean's steamers, the *Tycoon*, had been seized by order of a Union officer at Memphis, and impressed into service for the Government. The seizure, which was wholly unwarranted, was one of many petty annoyances to which his steamers had been subjected, and it occurred to him that he would endeavor to put a final stop to this practice of petty officers by appealing to the general of the army. He accordingly visited Grant at Memphis. He found the general at dinner at his hotel, and, while waiting for an opportunity to present himself, sat down at a table, and penned a brief statement of his grievance. While thus engaged, he was approached by a man of his acquaintance, who represented a company that was seeking an opportunity to open trade with people south of the Union lines. To the great astonishment of Mr. Dean, this person exhibited one hundred thousand dollars in bills of large denomination, which, he broadly hinted, was expected to pave the way for profitable trading in the South. "Do you mean to say," inquired Mr. Dean, "that you expect to bribe General Grant? If you are not careful, you will be sent out of his lines in irons." A few minutes later Mr. Dean witnessed the departure of this person from Grant's room, where he had obtained an audience. Grant, usually cool and unperturbed, was angry and indignant, and his feelings were reflected in every lineament of his face. "You rascal!" he exclaimed, as he dismissed the man at the door, "you can't buy me, and I warn you that if you ever appear within my lines again I'll place you in irons." The would-be briber sneaked away, thoroughly discomfited, and made way for Mr. Dean, who was then admitted to the room. After briefly introducing himself Mr. Dean handed the general the statement of his case. The general, after reading the note, said: "Mr. Dean, I often hear of you, and I am glad to find an opportunity to serve a citizen of your loyalty and standing. I shall see that your property in future is protected from molestation from our troops." Thereupon he sat down and addressed an order to Colonel Rawlins, his chief of staff, directing that under no circumstances should Mr. Dean's boats be interfered with. He gave Mr. Dean a copy of this order, which proved to be very useful to him on several subsequent occasions. The next day Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Hilyer, wife of one of Grant's staff officers, took passage for Cincinnati on the *Alice Dean*, under the escort of Mr. Dean, and thus commenced a long and friendly relationship with the Grant family. When he got back to Cincinnati he received several peremptory orders to report to certain petty officers, and take instructions with reference to the movements of his steamers. These he calmly ignored. On one occasion an officer was at the point of taking possession of the steamer *Alice Dean;* but quickly desisted when it leaked out that Mr. Dean had a standing order in his possession given him by Grant. General Grant ordered the restoration of Mr. Dean's gas-works upon the capture of Memphis, and from that time forward a most friendly acquaintance was maintained between them. Subsequently, a syndicate of Northern capitalists, including no less an individual than the governor of a loyal Northern State, attempted to persuade Mr. Dean to use his influence with Grant to launch a business venture in the South; but Mr. Dean treated the proposition with the scorn it deserved. When General Grant became President of the United States, he conveyed to Mr. Dean a message to the effect that any office within the President's gift was at his disposal. But Mr. Dean had no thirst for political office. He was at the height of his activity, and business affairs of great magnitude occupied his time and attention. On one occasion only did he choose to use his influence with Grant. Colonel Bridgeland, an officer who had served with credit during the war, sought an important Federal position under the Grant Administration, and spent months of fruitless effort to get the desired appointment. Meeting a friend on the street, Colonel Bridgeland mentioned his ill-luck. "Do you know Thompson Dean?" inquired the friend. "Why, yes; I handled some cotton for him." "Well, there is a man who can get you the appointment by merely asking for it." Colonel Bridgeland hastened to New York, where Mr. Dean was then living, and solicited his assistance. Mr. Dean addressed a brief note to the President, which was handed him by General Gordon, of Ohio, at an evening reception, and promptly next day the appointment was made. It may be remarked as an odd coincidence that Commodore Dean had also been on terms of personal intimacy with Schuyler Colfax, who was Vice-President during Grant's first term. Mr. Dean, as Deputy Master of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Oddfellows of Indiana, conferred degrees upon Mr. Colfax when that celebrated man was a struggling young lawyer. As stated, Mr. Dean's affairs had assumed very large proportions. He maintained his supremacy as a leading steamboat man on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He bore the same relation to maritime affairs at Cincinnati and New Orleans that the elder Vanderbilt did to those of New York, and, like him, acquired the title of Commodore, by which he became known throughout the country. In 1864 he moved his family to New York City. Attempts had been made by a company of men in Cincinnati to drive him out of the Memphis and Cincinnati trade with a competing line of boats; but, as usual, he came out of the fight victorious. The fight waged between the Dean line of steamers and the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet line of steamers, is to this day a source of reminiscence in Cincinnati and other river cities. When the latter line sued for peace, they, after negotiation, were pooled, and did a very successful business for several years. In 1876 he practically closed his business career in Cincinnati, which had been a notable one, an incident of which may be alluded to here. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, through the collapse of Ludlow & Co., in 1857, resulted, as the financial world knows, in widespread disaster. It precipitated a run on all of the Cincinnati banks, and only three of the number—Lafayette, Franklin, and Commercial—survived the ordeal. The last named institution was conducted with a small capital, and, by certain financiers, was not considered an exceptionally strong bank. But Commodore Dean was a stockholder and its tower of strength, and when the great crowd of anxious depositors began to besiege its doors, his money was on hand to meet all demands. When the run was at its height, Commodore Dean created a sensation by coming into the bank with a great armful of currency, and handing it in to the receiving teller. Turning to a depositor, who was an acquaintance, Mr. Dean expressed surprise at seeing him there. "You can't break this bank," calmly remarked Mr. Dean; "it will pay dollar for dollar, no matter how long the run is kept up." Confidence was instantly restored, and the crowd gradually melted away. This circumstances was the means of inaugurating a prosperous career for the Commercial Bank. In February, 1866, he joined with a couple of friends, named John D. Adams and Thomas Gaff, in establishing the New Orleans house of Dean, Adams & Gaff. The purpose of the firm was to engage in a cotton commission business; namely, advancing money to aid the planters in making the cotton-crop. The plan was to advance money to the impoverished cotton-planters, taking mortgages on their plantations and prospective crops. The first year of the firm's existence proved very disastrous, from the fact that the cotton-crop was almost an entire failure, resulting from the appearance of the cotton-worm early in September, which destroyed the crop almost entirely in the great cotton-belt. In the second place, his friend, Mr. Adams, whom he engaged in the business with him, had just come out of the Confederate war without much of any means, and he was the man selected to manage the enterprise, or venture, in New Orleans. They put $50,000 apiece in the business, and Mr. Dean gave them credit at the Louisiana National Bank in New Orleans for $100,000 more, which made a capital of $250,000; but early in June they had exhausted all that capital by advancing to the planters; and Mr. Gaff and Mr. Adams came to New York to see Mr. Dean, to induce him to advance for the firm in New Orleans $500,000 more, in monthly installments of $100,000 each, which, after a good deal of persuasion, he did; but in November, 1866, they got very much cramped in their business, got out of money, and telegraphed Mr. Dean to come to New Orleans to aid them in raising money to carry them through their business, although they had not sold a bale of cotton yet. When he arrived there, he found them in debt $1,700,000, $800,000 of which was due Mr. Dean. He then started to work to straighten up the firm's business, and at that moment a draft came in for $10,000 in gold, by an alleged firm of cotton-buyers located on Red River above the Raft. These parties had already been advanced $50,000 in gold. They had been made the agents of the firm by a man Mr. Adams had sent through the country to establish agencies to purchase and ship cotton to the New Orleans house. When they told Mr. Dean they had already advanced $50,000 to this firm of Henderson & Whitset to buy cotton and ship it to Dean, Adams & Gaff, Mr. Dean said to the cashier, "You will not honor that draft." Mr. Adams then said to Mr. Dean, "Why, we may lose the whole if we do not do so." Mr. Dean then replied that he had never seen the time when he would not rather lose fifty than sixty thousand dollars, and the draft went back unpaid. He immediately sent a messenger up the Red River to this firm of Henderson & Whitset, to receive what cotton they had on hand, if any, and receipt for it, and put it in the hands of a trusty man if the firm of Henderson & Whitset did not prove to his satisfaction. On the messenger's return from Red River his report was that they had not a bale of cotton on hand, and never had one; that one of the parties was a horse-thief that had left Missouri, and the other a murderer from the northern part of Arkansas that had fled from justice. So these and many other circumstances convinced Mr. Dean that the enterprise would not be a success, and he wound the business up, so far as he was concerned, the following spring, in 1867. After this was accomplished, there still remained uncollected $700,000, of which Mr. Dean lost between four and five hundred thousand dollars of the money. His managing man, Mr. Adams, had used all the money he put in the firm, and drawn out $7,000 more than he had put in; therefore, the bulk of the loss fell upon Mr. Dean. In New Orleans Mr. Dean stood at the head of financial affairs, and, although not engaged in the banking business there, had the confidence of the United States Government to such an extent that Secretary McCullogh designated his house as the national depository. Mr. Dean was happily married, on August 22, 1837, to Pamelia, a daughter of Hiram Knapp, a Methodist minister, who survives him. Five children were the fruit of this union, named Emma, Alice, Harry, William, and Charles Francis; and at this writing Alice and Charles Francis are living. In the spring of 1865 he commenced the cotton commission business in New York with a man by the name of Edward Maginnis, and continued in that business for two years. Then, in 1867, they added to their business the banking and stock commission business, and took into the firm Mr. John Maginnis, the brother of his former partner, and continued that business successfully for eight years, through the panic of 1871 (Black Friday as it was called), after the great fire in Chicago in that year, and also through the panic of 1873. They then closed that business on the 27th day of December, 1873. In 1871 he sold his Memphis gas-works, and went to Detroit, and there procured a franchise for a gas company, the old company agreeing to divide territory with him on Woodward Avenue, and to cut off their pipes that crossed Woodward Avenue on the first day of September, 1872, for the sum of $275,000; but from some cause the old company, before the time arrived for cutting off the pipes and dividing territory, refused to do as they had agreed to; and the result was a four years and seven months' fight, the result of which was a large loss of money to both companies; and when the fight was settled he gave them $140,000 less than the contract was before the fight commenced. The fight was finally settled on the 28th day of June, 1878, on the same line that was agreed upon in the first place, before the fight commenced. In 1866, with two or three other friends, he established the Globe Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, with one hundred thousand dollars capital, owning the controlling interest himself. He continued that business for ten years, during which time the company made two hundred thousand dollars. He sold out his interests in the Globe and his last steamboat, *Thompson Dean*, in 1876, and also all his Cincinnati interests. During the former period he had built five more steamboats and bought ten, making in all fifty steamboats he had owned. In 1879 he was induced to take an interest in some mining property in Rico, Colorado, by some friends who were interested in it, and, with a friend by the name of Dickerson, he continued to run the mines and smelters until 1886, when Mr. Dean figured a loss of about four hundred thousand dollars to himself and friend. He was then induced by his manager, C. F. Palmer, at Rico, to embark in a similar venture at Aspen, Colorado. He there invested some fifty or sixty thousand dollars, receiving the assurance that he would eventually make up to him the money he had lost in his Rico property. The result was that they developed some of the richest property there that had been discovered in the States. In the Mollie Gibson mine was produced from two to four thousand dollars per ton, and in the Argentum and Juniata mines they struck a very rich body of ore. His manager said he could sell for a great deal more money than was lost by Mr. Dean at Rico; but they were so much encouraged by the two big strikes, that he decided, by his manager's advice, not to sell then. It falls to the lot of few men to be so intimately, and in such varied ways, identified with the material history of the South and West. His life compassed the period that witnessed the great Ohio and Mississippi River trade at its best estate, and he was still a man in active business when the period of its decadence commenced—when the great palatial steamers, of which the *Thompson Dean* was perhaps the finest example, began to retire upon the approach of the steam railway. His eye could always discern the tendency of the times, and he was never so strongly wedded to existing methods as to resist or ignore evolutions or innovations in business. When he parted with his great steamboat property, he realized that, while there would be doubtless several years yet of moderate prosperity for the river-trade, the knell of its falling fortunes had been sounded. The points in his character which convey a lesson to the reader are difficult to summarize briefly. The fact which has often been alluded to, that the merchants of Cincinnati, as a rule, never took the trouble to ascertain what rates of freight they were paying him, is its own commentary. He is also remembered in that city as one of the few men who came forward to pay for the original survey of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and subsequently served as a member of its first Board of Directors. And the confidence the business community placed in him was returned in kind. His confidence in his fellow-men, in spite of the fact that it had at times been abused, was great. Although practically retired from active business, he maintained an office in the Drexel building, in New York City, and gave some personal attention to the great corporation which he founded in Detroit, in which he took great pride, and in whose welfare he had an abiding interest. His home was at 59 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, in a house which he built in 1871.

HORACE LEONARD DELANO, lawyer, Muskegon, Michigan, was born at Andover, Ashtabula County, Ohio, May 15, 1853. His father, Horace Giddings Delano, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio with his parents when a boy. He was for many years a tanner and currier. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company I, One-hundred-and-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in June, 1865. There is no authenic record of his experience other than the official records of his regiment—one of those that accompanied General Sherman on his march to the sea. In 1868, at the solicitation of his son, Mr. Delano removed to Hart, Oceana County, Michigan, where he engaged in farming, and died August 11, 1874. The son of a man whose life had been devoted alternately to the service of his country and the support of his family and himself in the development of a comparatively new and none too rich farming community, our subject found himself called upon at an early age to assist his father in contributing to his own support, and was denied all educational advantages other than those afforded by the public schools. At seventeen years of age he was employed as a clerk in a general store, continuing in this capacity for two years. Having a strong taste for reading and a natural inclination for the study of law, he resumed his school course, and in June, 1874, entered the office of Frederick J. Russell (later Circuit Court judge) at Hart, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1876. He entered into partnership with the late Wm. E. Hiles under the firm name of Delano & Hiles, and commenced practice at Whitehall, in August, 1876. Mr. Hiles having died in March, 1877, Mr. Delano, in October following, accepted a position in the office of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, at Muskegon, with whom he remained until January 1, 1879. He then resigned this connection to take up the duties of Circuit Court commissioner, to which office he had been elected the preceding fall, and held the position two terms, ending December 31, 1882. In 1881, Mr. Delano formed a law partnership with the late David McLaughlin and Robert E. Bunker, under the firm name of McLaughlin, Delano & Bunker, which continued until 1885, when Mr. McLaughlin retired. A new partnership was then formed, and continued until January, 1888, since when Mr. Delano has continued alone in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1882 he was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill the unexpired term of Nelson DeLong. On the expiration of this term he was nominated by the Republican party for the office, but was defeated by the candidate of the Democratic and Labor parties by thirteen votes. His successful opponent was impeached after three months' incumbency of the office, however, and Mr. Delano was appointed to serve out his term. On the next election he was again nominated by the Republican party to this office, and elected by a majority of about fifteen hundred votes. Mr. Delano has always been an active member of the Republican party, taking a prominent part in party councils, and contributing morally and financially to the furtherance of its interests. As a lawyer, although one of the younger generation, he has made an enviable record, and holds a position among the members of the Michigan bar of which many of its older fraters would be proud. He early identified himself with the important business industries of Muskegon, in some of which he has been the leading spirit. Mr. Delano was married, May 5, 1880, to Miss Cora A. Heald, of Montague, daughter of the late Joseph Heald, Esq., who was so long prominently identified with the lumbering interests of the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Delano has been born one son, Horace Heald, on December 26, 1885. The following sketch from the pen of one of Mr. Delano's oldest associates in the legal profession is a fitting tribute to his many admirable qualities: " Mr. Delano is above medium height, well proportioned, attractive and dignified in appearance, always carefully and neatly appareled, and instantly recognizable as a gentleman at heart and by association, under all circumstances. Having won his way, under the most adverse conditions of youth, to a prominent and honorable position in society and in his profession, through the patient and persevering exercise of great natural abilities, quickness and accuracy of perception, industry in application, fidelity to purpose, loyalty to duty, and determination to succeed in what he undertakes, those qualities have become greatly cultivated and strengthened in the man, and rightly have earned him the implicit confidence and respect of the best and most prominent business men of Western Michigan. Professionally he takes a leading position among his brethren at the bar. The interests of a client once committed to his care are never imperiled nor slighted, by any lack of caution or proper effort on his part. He descends to no petty means, nor to common and dubious methods to secure business. What comes to him, comes without advertisement or solicitation, and by reason of the power and ability which his life has shown him to possess and the standing which he has rightly earned. Socially, he is one of the most pleasing and entertaining of our citizens. Graceful and easy in manners, bright and ready at repartee, naturally socially inclined, he excels either as host or guest in the faculty of entertaining. I value him most highly as a friend. As such he has ever been most considerate, sympathizing, and helpful. True to every confidence, sagacious in counsel, discreet and prompt in action, ready in emergencies, one could not desire a more loyal and helpful friend. As a citizen, no one is more ready by public or private effort to promote whatever is for the welfare of

H. L. Delano.

our city and people. His liberality and generosity have often reached and exceeded the full measure of what duty required. Not a member of any Church, his life comports with the highest duty of a good citizen, faithful friend, and devoted husband and father."

SAMUEL PEARCE DUFFIELD, A. M., Ph. D., M. D., of Detroit, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1833, descending from an ancestry easily traceable to a historic family under the reign of Emperor Maximilian during the thirteenth century, and embracing in its lineage, since the Colonial period of this Nation, many members distinguished as patriots, divines, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, men of recognized courage, piety, learning, probity, and business sagacity. His great-grandfather, the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., held high rank in the Presbyterian Church of his time, both as a literary man and a theologian. He served as one of the chaplains of the first Continental Congress, was a leader in the patriotic thought of the Revolutionary period, and a colonel in that army. The father of the subject of this sketch, the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., was a noted divine and a most comprehensive scholar. His pastorate in the Presbyterian Church included calls to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, New York City, and lastly to the First Presbyterian Church at Detroit, then the most influential religious society in Michigan. On his mother's side, Dr. Duffield's ancestral relationship was no less prominent, and, therefore, it is potential that, inheriting many of the qualities of mind and heart which characterized the individuality of his progenitors, he should, in his own person, preserve and perpetuate them as a valuable legacy. On the removal of his parents to Detroit in 1839, the son was immediately placed under the tutorship of Miss Emma Chipman, the sister of the late Hon. John Logan Chipman, at the residence of Judge Chipman, her father. He is further indebted for his earliest education to instruction received from a Miss Campbell, afterwards the wife of the late Solomon Davis, Esq., at the same time studying Latin and Greek under his father, and mathematics under John F. Nichols, who then had charge of the public schools located in the old capitol building, which afterward became the Detroit high school. Matriculating before the Faculty of the University of Michigan in 1850 as eligible for the third term Freshman, he, in 1854, graduated in the first class under the eminent President Henry P. Tappan, in the Literary Department. He remained as a resident graduate at this institution to continue the studies of chemistry and anatomy before entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1856 he became afflicted with failing eyesight, from continuous study and use of the microscope, and went to Berlin, Prussia, for treatment under Dr. A. Von Graefe, who cured him. While there he attended Graefe's clinics, and also attended lectures of Professor Mitcherlich in the university for three months, after which he went to Munich, where he studied physics and chemistry in Maximilian's University under Baron Von Liebig, and in accordance with Liebig's recommendations he graduated from Ludwig III University at Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, as a Doctor of Philosophy. In 1858 he returned to Detroit, and entered upon the practice of his profession, still continuing his chemical investigations, and devoting special attention to toxicology and medical jurisprudence. Dr. Duffield arranged the chemical laboratory for the Detroit Medical College, and in 1868 delivered the introductory address. There he was professor of chemistry for several years, also a lecturer on medical jurisprudence and toxicology, and received from that institution an honorary diploma in recognition of his services. In 1885-86 he spent the winter in Russia, studying the analysis of poisons, etc., under Professor G. Dragendorff, in the Imperial University of Russia, at Dorpat (now Jerjew). On May 1, 1887, he was called to fill the position of health officer of the city of Detroit, continuing in that official capacity until July 1, 1893, when he tendered his resignation, owing to the political tendencies of the Health Board, contrary to the original intent and purpose that the same should be non-partisan in character. But Dr. Duffield was not long permitted to remain in the quiet practice of his profession; for, in 1894, the smallpox became epidemic in Detroit, and through improper management of the health authorities developed into a fearful plague, in so far that the citizens during this distressful situation memorialized the State Legislature, which passed an act creating a new Board of Health. The latter selected Dr. Duffield as health officer, and by harmonious and concerted action a grateful public soon obtained full relief. Dr. Duffield wields an instructive and facile pen, and his contributions to medical literature have been many and varied. In 1866 he read a paper before the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and also another before the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association in 1888, on "The Refractometer in Detecting Adulterations in Volatile and Fixed Oils." Among other subjects of papers which he has prepared, and of medical or sanitary bearing, may be included the following: "Ventilation of Sewers," "Contamination of Drinking Water," "The Relation of Typhoid Fever to Water Currents in Sandy Soil," "Analysis of Malt by Polarization," "A Case of Fatal Aconite Poisoning," "Was the Babe Born Dead or Alive?" "Investigations of Medical Jurisprudence Method in Infanticide," "Diphtheria in Schools," "The Use and Abuse of the Uterine Probe," "The Rights of Medical Experts," "Cottage Hospitals for Contagious Diseases," etc. As an analyst and toxicologist, Dr. Duffield has deservedly won a national reputation. In these specialties he has frequently been called to testify in the courts as an expert, and his professional brethren throughout the country recognize him as authority on any question relating to these branches of medical science. The official position of health officer of Detroit, which he so long held, required individual courage and executive ability as well as scientific knowledge. Personally, Dr. Duffield is pleasant and courteous in manner, but bold, manly, and energetic. "His methods," says one of his compeers, "are universally recognized as temperate, conciliatory, and persuasive; he ever dares to do the right as he believes it, and will fight for it." His life-work has been devoted to his profession. Its calling has bounded his ambition, and in its cause he still aspires to dedicate to it a work on medical jurisprudence of his authorship. All who well know him have respect and confidence for his official probity, his professional integrity, his scientific ability, and for his many noble social qualities as a Christian citizen. Dr. Duffield was married in 1858 to Adeline Lucretia Dobney, who died in 1873, leaving two sons—Daniel W., and John B. Duffield. In 1882 the doctor was united in marriage to Margaret Corbett.

THEODORE PARSONS HALL, A. M., retired merchant (formerly of the grain commission firm of Gillett & Hall, Detroit), has resided since 1880 at his beautiful country seat in Grosse Pointe Farms. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 15, 1835, and by his parents on both sides is descended from some of the leading families of New England in Colonial days. His father, Hon. Samuel Holden Parsons Hall, of Binghamton, New York, was the grandson of Major-General Samuel Holden Parsons, who commanded the troops of the Connecticut line in the Revolutionary War. Major-General Parsons was the first judge of the Northwest Territory, and one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Hall's ancestors came to this country in 1634, less than fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and were founders of New Haven and Middletown, Connecticut, being active and prominent among the early Colonists, and the family are still front among the potent forces for the good of the Commonwealth. The Halls are descended from Hon. John Hall, of Wallingford, Connecticut, a Colonial judge in 1650, and count among their ancestors Rev. John Eliot, the great apostle to the Indians; Governor William Brenton, Colonial Governor of Rhode Island; Governor Jonathan Law, Colonial Governor of Connecticut; Governor Matthew Griswold, also Colonial Governor of Connecticut; and Governor Lyman Hall, of Georgia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to whose personal efforts and patriotism it was largely due that Georgia remained loyal to the Colonies in the struggle with Great Britain. Mr. Hall's mother, Mrs. Emeline Hall, *née* Bulkeley, is also a direct descendant from the leading families among the early Colonists. She is a lineal descendant from Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the founder of Concord, Massachusetts, and Rev. Increase Mather, the father of Rev. Cotton Mather, so well known in Colonial History as a leading spirit in Church and State, but more generally known in connection with the persecution of witches in the Massachusetts Colony. Mr. Hall's parents were married in 1826, at Rocky Hill, near Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1833 removed to Buffalo, New York, where Mr. Hall purchased a large tract of land in the new city, and soon became wealthy from the sale of the land. The branch represented in Buffalo, New York, by the Hon. N. K. Hall, Postmaster-General under President Fillmore, is of the same family. The Hon. Samuel H. P. Hall moved to Binghamton, New York, in 1837, where he soon became prominent in the politics of the State as a Whig leader, and represented his district in the State Senate for many years. His family consisted of four boys and one girl, besides the parents; of whom all are dead except Judge Charles S. Hall, of Binghamton, New York, and the subject of this sketch. Theodore P. Hall received his early education in the academy at Binghamton, New York, and later in the academy at Albany, New York, where he prepared for college. In 1852 he entered Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, and graduated in 1856 with the degree of A. M. His class was the celebrated class of 1856, and comprised among its members many names which have since become famous—among them Justices Brewer and Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Wager Swayne, Hon. Chauncey Depew, and others. After graduation, Mr. Hall read law in the office of his brother, Judge Charles Hall, of Binghamton, New York, but turned his attention in other directions; and in the fall of 1857 he entered a bank in Wall Street, New York City, as teller, from which he was sent, in 1859, to Detroit, Michigan, to take the position of cashier of the State Bank of Michigan. A few years later he resigned from the bank, and became interested, with R. W. Gillett, in the grain commission business, and they established the firm of Gillett & Hall, the leading firm in their special line in Detroit, and in the State. Mr. Hall does not belong to any of the societies except the Sons of the Revolution, for membership in which he is pre-eminently qualified. He has traveled very extensively both in the United States and abroad. He spent the winter of 1868 in the West Indies, and in 1878 and 1879 he visited Europe. His travels have broadened his views, and extended his knowledge, because he used his own eyes and ears, and not the written words of another; going beneath the surface, and not being satisfied with a superficial view, or taking effect for cause. Religiously, Mr. Hall was trained in the Presbyterian faith, though he is not a communicant in any denomination. In politics, he naturally gravitated from the Whig tendencies of his father to the Republican party when that was born; but he has never been an active politician, and has declined all political offices, and may now be called an Independent, voting for the man he believes to be best qualified for the office without regard to the party label. Mr. Hall was married, in 1860, to Alexandrine Louise Godfroy, a descendant of one of the prominent French families of Detroit. Her ancestors came to this country with Cadillac, and have been leaders among the French families of Michigan. They have five daughters. Marie Stella, born in 1860, is the wife of William Toone St. Auburn, a grandson of Sir William Toone. Mr. St. Auburn is now a mining engineer at Bulawayo, South Africa, and is accompanied by his wife. Josephine Emeline, born in 1863, is the wife of Captain Robert J. C. Irvine, of the Eleventh United States Infantry. Marie de Navarre is the wife of Captain Fred. W. Fuger, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. Nathalie Hall Scott and Madeline Macomb Hall reside with their parents. Mr. Hall has a city residence at 366 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, and a summer residence at Grosse Point, with grounds of one hundred acres. Both homes show the presence of cul-

Theo. Parsons Hall

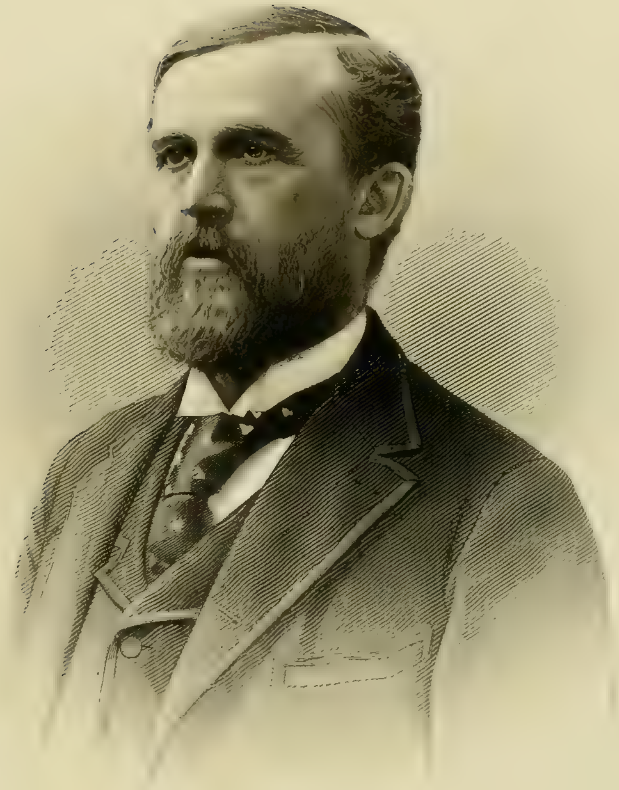
ture and refinement, and Mr. Hall takes especial pride in his fine private library, which he has spent many years and many dollars in gathering, directed by a love of books and an educated taste in literature. Personally, Mr. Hall stands five feet six inches high, and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, a good, substantial, well-built frame, surmounted by a head which shows the intellectual worth of the owner. The face is smooth, except a mustache, the hair closely trimmed and quite gray, a clear complexion, and light brown eyes, with a *tout ensemble* which marks the genial, companionable gentleman, who, possessed of natural and brilliant talents, has risen to the position of a conspicuously successful man. Personally, socially, and as a business man, Mr. Hall stands at the front, and is among the number of those gentlemen who not only maintain a high business standard, but also set and keep a very high social and intellectual mark in the society of the city of Detroit; a gentleman who, with his family, is sought and welcomed in the homes of the best of the land; a gentleman with whom it is a liberal education to associate, and an honor to number among one's friends.

HON. KINSLEY SCOTT BINGHAM, of Green Oak, governor of the State of Michigan from 1855 to 1857, the son of a farmer, was born at Camillus, Onondaga County, New York, on December 16, 1808, and died at his home in Green Oak, Livingston County, Michigan, on October 5, 1861. His early life was spent on the farm. After securing a good academic education he studied law in the office of James R. Lawrence, at Syracuse, New York. In 1833 he married an estimable Scotch lady, and abandoning his legal pursuits, migrated to Michigan and purchased land, and out of the primeval forest built for himself a home and developed a fine farm in Livingston County. There he was elected justice of the peace and postmaster, also probate judge. On the Territory of Michigan assuming the dignity of Statehood in 1836, he was elected to the State Legislature, and was four times re-elected, being for three years speaker of the House. In 1846 he was elected to the United States Congress on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1848. There he was known as a Free-soil Democrat, and so, on the organization of the Republican party in 1854, he was nominated and elected governor of the State, and re-elected in 1856. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate; but his public career, now entering upon the exciting times immediately preceding the Civil War, was suddenly cut short by death. In his public offices he particularly and especially represented the farming classes, and devoted himself, whenever practicable, to their interests, and to his efforts may be attributed in a large measure the establishment of the Agricultural College at Lansing.

JAMES DWYER, of Detroit, Michigan, is a splendid example of a self-made man, a living example of what pluck and perseverance will accomplish for one who started in life handicapped by the lack of those advantages of education and wealth which are so often deemed the requisites of success. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 6, 1842, and is the third child of his parents, having one brother and one sister older than himself. His brother, Hon. Jeremiah Dwyer, president of the Michigan Stove Company, has also made a name and fortune. Mr. Dwyer is the son of Michael Dwyer and Mary Dwyer, *née* O'Donnell. He attended the public schools of his native city till he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to the firm of Charles Kellogg & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, to learn the trade of machinist. He remained with them five years, when he went to New York City, where he worked for one year, then to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he worked six years, all the time working as a journeyman, and perfecting himself in his trade. In 1866, being then twenty-four years of age, he returned to Detroit, Michigan, and entered the employ of the Detroit Stove Company, which had been organized by his brother, Jeremiah Dwyer, in 1861, in company with Messrs. W. H. Teft, M. I. Mills, and H. J. Fisk, they furnishing the capital. They began business at the foot of Mt. Elliott Avenue, in Detroit, Michigan, and the enterprise was a success from the start. They were soon obliged to secure more room, and moved to the present location near the Belle Isle bridge. Mr. James Dwyer afterwards owned the original location, but sold it to Ireland, Matthews & Co. After Mr. Jeremiah Dwyer left the Detroit Stove Company to organize the Michigan Stove Company, Mr. James Dwyer became the general manager of the original company, and remained with them in that position till 1880. Mr. Dwyer, firmly believing that the industry of stove manufacture was capable of larger development, in company with Hon. William B. Moran as president, and R. McD. Campau as treasurer, capitalists, who had the fullest confidence in his ability, in March, 1881, organized the Peninsular Stove Company, he taking the position of general manager, which he still retains. The company began business at Wyandotte, Wayne County, Michigan; but they soon moved their plant to Detroit, taking the location they now occupy on Fort Street West, extending from Eighth Street to Tenth Street. The company under the management of Mr. Dwyer rapidly extended their business, and have now become one of the largest corporations in the world engaged in the manufacture of stoves, with branch houses in Chicago, Buffalo, and New York City, and a trade extending wherever stoves are used, while the trade-mark, "Peninsular," on any article turned out by the company is everywhere recognized as the synonym for perfection. Mr. Dwyer has never been a politician in the common use of the term, and has never held any public office. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Mt. Elliott Cemetery, the Catholic Cemetery of Detroit, Michigan. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, and has an artist's admiration for the beauties of his native land, added to a patriotic appreciation of its privileges and glory in the present and its possibilities for the future. Mr. Dwyer is a devoted, consistent member of the Catholic Church, and belongs to the Jesuit Church of Saints Peter and

Paul, on Jefferson Avenue. In politics he is a Democrat, and while he never takes any prominent part in party politics, he always conscientiously performs his duties as a citizen. During his residence in Poughkeepsie, New York, he was married to Miss Susan Lane, and his home is blessed with eight children, five sons and three daughters. His oldest son, William H. Dwyer, is treasurer of the Peninsular Stove Company. Mr. Dwyer to-day takes rank among those who have in a large measure contributed to the material welfare of his native State, and by his personal work and business ability, has been a leader among those who have made his native city the foremost in the world in the manufacture of stoves, and in his line has made her reputation known in both hemispheres. Personally, Mr. Dwyer is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. He has a clear, pleasant complexion and gray eye, with a full beard and mustache, now almost white. He is courteous and affable, just alike to employer and employé, and gives to all generous welcome. A gentleman who has known him for many years says: "I have known Mr. Dwyer for a long time, and have found him under all circumstances the same, and always a gentleman. I have a great admiration for Mr. Dwyer as a self-made man, who has risen to his present honorable position solely by the force of his own will and ability, and without any help from birth or position, and if I had the opportunity would recommend him to the young men of to-day as an example of ability, energy, and manliness, which may be followed with the happiest results to the individual, the State, and the Nation."

HON. JEROME HOLLAND BISHOP, of Wyandotte, is one of the active and moving forces in the industrial affairs of the Peninsular State. The worth of his character commands a respect equal to that demanded by his persevering enterprise. His life has been of a decidedly busy tendency, thus proving in a marked manner that great success accrues more frequently from a fixed purpose, bravely and faithfully carried out, than from any chance result. Mr. Bishop was born at Oxbow, Jefferson County, New York, on September 3, 1846. His parents were William and Betsy Jerome (Stearns) Bishop. The Bishops landed with Governor Endicott in the Salem Colony in 1628, coming from Ipswich, England. His mother was the daughter of Betsy Jerome, only sister of Isaac, Lebbeus, Aaron, and Hiram Jerome, of Pompey, New York. His mother was own cousin to Leonard and Lawrence Jerome, of New York, and Mr. Bishop is second cousin to Lady Randolph Churchill, who was the daughter of Leonard Jerome. Mr. Bishop is a son of the American Revolution, as both the Bishops and Jeromes served in the Revolutionary War. In a private academy he received a very thorough scholastic education, and, thus equipped, at the age of fifteen years, taught school in the village of Chippewa Bay, on the St. Lawrence River. Three years later, at eighteen years of age, he was superintendent of the village schools of Redwood, New York, the village that had been his home since he was a child of four years. His next position as a teacher was at the Lowville Academy, and from there to Dyrenfurth College, Chicago. At twenty-two years of age he became superintendent of the public schools at Decatur, Michigan, and in 1871 he became superintendent of the public schools of Wyandotte, which position he held until 1875, when there opened to his mind a wider and more remunerative field for the exercise of his talents and energetic application, which led to his founding in Wyandotte what has since become one of the great industries of Michigan, and which is unique in the fact of its being the only concern of its kind in the State—the dressing, preparing, and manufacturing of skins into the beautiful robes and rugs that, largely through Mr. Bishop, have become so widely used as to be found all over the United States. The knowledge of the process of preparing the skins was known only to a few on this side of the Atlantic, and those few were limited to New York City, and so it came that Mr. Bishop entered an open field, and one that was ready to receive the products of his skill. And he has proved his ability, and given to the people what they appreciate to such a degree that Bishop's rugs and robes are famous wherever such are used. This commencement of what has become so great an industry was small, and was confined to the minor matter of wool dusters. Three years later it extended to wool mats. In 1884 came rugs from fur-bearing animals. Four years later yet, he began importing a variety of the beautiful skins of animals native to the Asiatic Continent, and from the small beginning has grown the concern that now, in 1900, is the largest of its kind in the world. The factory at Wyandotte, as well as the one at Sandwich, Ontario, which was opened for Canadian business in the fall of 1898, is complete in every detail, about three hundred persons being employed continually in the same. Incorporated as the J. H. Bishop Company, it is the only corporation in America exclusively engaged in the business. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Jennie Grey, who died in 1873, leaving a daughter, Maud, who became the wife of Mr. W. J. Burns. In 1876, Mr. Bishop married Miss Ella Clark, of Wyandotte. Their children are Jerome H., Della, Mabel, and Wallace, and the domestic life of his family in their beautiful home, one of the finest in Michigan, is most pleasant. In politics, Mr. Bishop is an ardent Republican. He was mayor of Wyandotte in 1885 and 1886, receiving the support of both political parties. He has been a member and president of the Board of Education, a member and president of the Board of Public Works, and a member of the Business Men's Committee, of Wyandotte. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday-school for many years. The fine public library at Wyandotte was founded and largely supported by him. Fortune has favored him, and his fellow-citizens share the favor, for he distributes liberally to worthy causes. He has also served the people as a member of the State Board of Control of the Penitentiary and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Olivet College. He is a member of the Detroit and Fellowcraft Clubs, and



the Old Club at the Flats, as well also of social clubs; and he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar.

ABEL WHITNEY, of Adrian, Lenawee County, was born in the year 1813, and lived with his parents, until about fifteen years of age, in the village of Shelby, Orleans County, New York. His father, Captain James Whitney, an early settler of Orleans County, New York, in the spring of 1828 removed with his family to Michigan, and settled in the immediate vicinity of the home of the subject of this sketch, and on the site of the present city of Adrian, at that time only containing five or six buildings of primitive structure; and from that small beginning he witnessed the entire growth and development of the city and its business. When only eighteen years of age, being then possessed of that indomitable spirit and energy characteristic of the young men and pioneers of that day, he began business for himself, and in company with his brother-in-law Asher Stevens and Richard M. Lewis, he visited some of the older and more thickly settled portions of Northwestern Ohio, and purchased a drove of two hundred head of cattle, in returning with which they were obliged to swim the Maumee and other streams with their stock. In 1831 he held the position of clerk in the general store of Finch & Skeels; but that firm dissolving partnership in 1832, at the suggestion of one of the firm he made preparation for opening a grocery-store on his own account, cutting and hauling to mill himself the logs for lumber to build his place of business, and in the summer following (1833) was ready to commence business. In 1834 he disposed of his building and business to Mr. Anson Clark, and in 1835, in company with Mr. Asahel Finch, erected the building in after years known as the Hance school-building, in which they opened the first drugstore in Adrian. On October 27, 1836, having in the meantime disposed of his drug-business to his partner, Mr. Finch, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Budlong, a most estimable lady. The fruit of this union was but one child, Augustus Harvey Whitney, born January 4, 1841, a young man of fine abilities and rare promise, who died in his nineteenth year while engaged as paying teller in a large banking-house in Chicago. In 1837, Mr. Whitney entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Alfred W. Budlong, in the dry-goods trade, and early in the season went to New York to purchase stock, traveling by stage from Toledo to Cleveland, thence to Beaver, by steamboat to Pittsburg, thence by canal and short sections of railroad to Philadelphia, and from there by steamboat and stage again to New York. Returning, he went to Albany by steamboat, to Schenectady by railroad, to Buffalo by the Erie Canal; thence by stage to Erie, Pennsylvania; thence by steamboat to Toledo, and by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad to Adrian, having consumed about six weeks in making the trip. About this time the project of building the Michigan Southern Railroad opened to his view a broader field of operations, and he disposed of his interest in the dry-goods business to his partner, and in company with Silas Crane, made a contract with General Levi S. Humphrey, then State railroad commissioner, to furnish the superstructure for two miles of the road which was the first work done on the road west of the city of Monroe. Again, in 1838, he made another contract with the commissioner to build the road from Leroy Bridge to Adrian, including the clearing of the ground, building bridges and culverts, and laying the iron. To supply the railroad laborers and citizens with provisions at this time, it was found necessary to send men as far as Springfield, Illinois, to buy hogs, which were driven to Adrian, and killed, on what is now known as Lawrence Park. On the completion of his railroad contract he again entered into the dry-goods trade, in company with Henry Hart, continuing until 1842. In 1843 he was appointed postmaster of Adrian, and held the office until 1849, during which time he was again in partnership with Mr. Hart in the foundry business, which continued several years. From 1849 to 1857 he was engaged in the forwarding and commission business, and in buying and selling grain. In all these various enterprises Mr. Whitney prospered, and laid the foundation for the competence he later enjoyed. Industry, frugality, and integrity had ever been cardinal principles with him. Mr. Whitney was, from 1843 to 1854, an active and influential member of the Democratic party, being chosen delegate to nearly every State, county, and congressional convention during those years, but, having no political aspirations, uniformly declined many proffered nominations for member of State Legislature, mayor of city, etc. In 1852 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Franklin Pierce for President; but becoming dissatisfied with the course of his party on the question of slavery, about this time he ceased to be active in its behalf. In 1860 he advocated the cause of Stephen A. Douglas, and, without his previous knowledge or consent, received the nomination for sheriff of Lenawee County on the Democratic ticket; but the Republicans being largely in the majority in the county, no one on the Democrat ticket was elected. In 1864 he voted with the Republicans for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time voted and acted with the Republican party. During the War of the Rebellion he was a stanch supporter of the Government, and contributed largely of his time and means in filling the several quotas of men for the army, and in forwarding supplies to the soldiers in the field; was treasurer of the Soldiers' Bounty Fund of the city; contributed much valuable time without compensation, and when there seemed almost no hope that the Government would succeed in subduing the Rebellion, he loaned the city large sums of money at low rates of interest in order that men might be found and paid to fight the enemies of freedom, and save the Nation's life. Mr. Whitney's interest in education was always active. From 1859 to 1868 he was one of the Board of Trustees of the public schools of Adrian, and three times elected its president; aiding largely with his time and means in erecting three of the best school-buildings in the State, and in systematizing the school-work so as to benefit to the utmost extent the children and prepare them for usefulness—serving without compensation. Although not a member of any Church, he for fifty years contributed liberally to the funds of the Presbyterian society, had been active in building up, enlarging, and sustaining the church edifice they now occupy, and for many years served as member of its Board of Trustees. He was for a long time one of the trustees of Adrian College, and contributed largely to its prosperity and usefulness. In company with Henry Hart, he originated the movement of providing a suitable resting-place for the dead of the city, and in 1847 purchased of Mr. Addison J. Comstock twenty-two acres of land for that purpose. Since then additions have from time to time been made until Oakwood Cemetery contains over ninety acres, and is one of the handsomest in the State. He held the position of treasurer and trustee, and devoted much of his time and thought to improving and beautifying the grounds. He was a stockholder and director in the Michigan State Insurance Company—the oldest stock company in the State—for over twenty years, and was its vice-president. He raised the subscription to the stock of the First National Bank in 1872, and was a stockholder, director, and its vice-president. He was a stockholder, director, and president of the Union Hall Association, and director and vice-president of the State Savings Bank. Mr. Whitney had been a large dealer in real estate in Adrian and other places, and many substantial improvements in buildings and streets were promoted and aided by by him. A lover of progress and good order, a friend to the worthy and unfortunate, an enemy to all schemes of fraud and dishonesty in public officials or those in positions of trust, always seeking to improve the condition of mankind he had been as ready to use his means to benefit others as to save for the purpose of adding to his own wealth, and it may be safely and properly said that no man ever lived in Adrian who had contributed more from his time and means for the general prosperity of the place than Abel Whitney. In the leisure of his declining years and the comforts of his elegant home, Mr. Whitney spent much of his time in reading and tracing the genealogy of his own ancestors and those of family connections and relatives, and valuable information could be found in his well-stocked library which it would be difficult to procure elsewhere. He had, among other works, published the genealogy of Mrs. Whitney, from which it appears that her ancestry runs back to many distinguished early settlers of Rhode Island as the Budlongs (1771), Rhodes (1658), Arnolds (1636), the latter even going back to the twelfth century. Mr. Whitney's long and useful life closed on October 18, 1899.

HON. JAMES WITHERELL, deceased. Among the names recurring in the early annals of Territorial Michigan none are mentioned with more deference and honor than the one prefixing this biographical review. It has been well said of James Witherell that "he did well in his day and generation." Born at Mansfield, Massachusetts, June 16, 1759, he was of English descent, an ancestor of that blood having emigrated to America at the time of the Winthrop immigration, about the year 1644. After the battle of Bunker Hill he, being yet a youth of but sixteen years of age, joined a Colonial regiment, and for four years participated in the struggle which ultimately won American independence. He took part in the siege of Boston, was severely wounded at the battle of White Plains, was with the army at Valley Forge, and fought in the engagements at Long Island, Stillwater, and Bemis Heights, and at the surrender of the British General Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was commissioned adjutant in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and participated with the same at the battle of Monmouth, and the disbanding of the Continental Army at Newburg, New York, in 1783. While not yet of legal age, but with a vast fund of experience and a tall and powerful figure, which marked his maturity and made his after career possible, James Witherell, soon after his patriotic and gallant service in the War of the Revolution, went to Connecticut, began the study of medicine, and carried himself through without any aid save from his own efforts. About the year 1788 he removed to the new State of Vermont and engaged in the practice of his profession, having gratifying success in the same. He soon became active in local political affairs, and during the subsequent years held a number of public offices, among others those of county judge, state councilor, and member of the Legislature. He next was elected a representative in Congress, where he used his influence and vote in favor of the act for the abolition of the slave-trade in the States. While in Congress, being indorsed by Senator Nathaniel Chipman, of Vermont, Mr. Witherell accepted from President Jefferson the tender of an appointment as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan Territory, reaching Detroit and assuming his official duties during the month of October, 1808. This latter official trust proved an onerous and arduous one. The three judges of that tribunal, aside from serious judicial duties, which then engaged their attention, were required under the Territorial laws to act with the governor as legislators and as a Land Board. One of the responsibilities imposed on the latter at that time was the platting the embryo city of Detroit. When the War of 1812 began, Judge Witherell was placed in command of the militia for local defense, he then being the only Revolutionary officer in the Territory, excepting Governor Hall, who was then absent. At the time of the surrender of Detroit he was in command of a volunteer battalion, and, refusing to take part in the same, he ordered his troops to disband, breaking his sword across his knee to show his disgust at the order of General Hull. Judge Witherell, with his son, Lieutenant J. C. C. Witherell, and his son-in-law, Colonel Joseph Watson, becoming prisoners of war, were sent to Canada, where they were paroled, and left to join the remainder of the family at Poultney, Vermont, to await their exchange. When this was accomplished, Judge Witherell returned to Detroit, and continued his judicial duties until February 1, 1828, when he was appointed secretary of the Territory of Michigan by President Adams, continuing in that position until the latter part

J. Witherell

of the year 1830. In the time of his service as secretary, General Cass was then governor, and a warm friendship and close confidence existed between them. It was in 1790 that Judge Witherell was married to Miss Amy Hawkins, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and to them were born six children: James C. C., who was comrade in arms with his father, and who died shortly after the close of the War of 1812; Sarah Myra, who became the wife of Colonel Joseph Watson; Betsey Matilda, wife of Doctor E. Hurd; Mary Amy, wife of Thomas Palmer, and mother of United States Senator Thos. W. Palmer; Benjamin F. H., and James B. Witherell. The family of Judge Witherell did not make Detroit their permanent home until after the trying times which culminated in the War of 1812. From 1814 until 1835, Judge Witherell lived upon his farm, now a portion of the Ninth Ward of Detroit. At the latter date he sold the same, and removed to his residence in the city, which was located on the Campus Martius, where the Detroit Opera-house was afterwards erected. The family wielded a social influence of inestimable value to the community of which they were members throughout its formative state. Of Judge Witherell, we have given but a bare outline of his life's career. All in all, he was a man of perfect bravery; possessed of a kindly disposition; determined and aggressive; a man of dignity, ability, and force of character. His military record, efforts to secure a proper education, the political recognition he secured, and his efficient services as a judicial and executive officer, certainly prove and attest the presence of the personal qualities above mentioned. To him, more than to any one man, is due any consistency or excellence in the early Territorial laws of Michigan, he being the author and compiler of the "Witherell Code." He was, in many ways, a valuable man in the critical pioneer days of Michigan preceding Statehood, his services being unapproached in value by those of few, if any, contemporaries, and with his death, which occurred in January, 1838, the State lost one of her most valuable citizens. His grandson, Thomas Witherell Palmer, who became a United States senator, United States minister to Spain, president of the World's Fair, etc., said: "As I remember him over a chasm of sixty years, he appears to me as stern and inflexible when occasion demanded, but a man of most excellent humor, ordinarily. From the fact that he was one of the few who served continuously for eight years in the struggle for independence, I should say that he was a man of will, persistence, and endurance. He appears to have acquitted himself well wherever he was placed. He was a man of fixed purpose and indomitable will. I should say that he was a man of stuff, of character; that kind of character which endures to the end; that kind of character which is prophetic in its tendencies, which fills the possessor with hope and the assurance that the cause which he has espoused must prevail. He was but a type of the thousands who offered their all upon the altar of their country. As we look back upon the War of the Revolution and analyze the position in which our fathers were placed before and after the Declaration of Independence, our reverence for their characters must grow with recurring years."

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, ex-governor of Michigan, was a native of the Empire State, having been born in the historic city of Newburg, on the Hudson, on October 31, 1825. He migrated to Adrian, Michigan, in 1837, and there he died. His parents were John and Sallie (Hicks) Croswell. On his paternal side he was of Scotch-Irish descent, and on his maternal side of Knickerbocker ancestry. The men of the Croswell family were for many years prominent in affairs of the Eastern States. At the early age of seven years, Charles M. had the misfortune to become an orphan, and the only living member of his father's family. It was with an uncle that he came to Michigan. After receiving a common-school education, he learned the trade of a carpenter. At twenty-one years of age he began the study of law, and for four years was deputy clerk of Lenawee County. In 1850 he was elected registrar of deeds, and re-elected in 1852. In 1854 he was secretary of the Convention held at Jackson which resulted in the formation of the Republican party. In 1855 he formed a law partnership with Judge Thomas M. Cooley, afterwards chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. In 1862 he was city attorney of Adrian, and was also elected mayor of the city. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the State Senate, and the Senate chose him president of that body. In 1864 he was re-elected to the Senate, and again in 1866. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was chosen its president. In 1868 he was a Presidential elector. In 1872 he was elected to the State House of Representatives, and was chosen speaker. In 1876 he was nominated for governor by acclamation, and in the fall was elected by a large majority. In politics he was a Republican. He was married, in 1852, to Lucy M. Eddy, who died in 1868, leaving one son and two daughters. He was a man of warm-hearted sentiments and of tender feelings toward unfortunate humanity, as evinced in his proposals for the amelioration of the condition and the reformation of the criminal classes, also his opposition to the re-establishment of the death penalty as a punishment for capital crimes. It was he who drafted the act ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution—the act for the abolition of slavery. His speech in favor of the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by the President was both able and wise. All matters tending to the elevation of humanity seemed to find in him a warm response.

JOHANN FLINTERMANN, M. D., one of Detroit's most eminent physicians, is a Hollander by birth, and was born in Amsterdam, September 26, 1840. He is the son of Rudolph and Margaretha (Regenbogen) Flintermann. His father followed the business of a baker, that honorable trade of supplying the "staff of life" which is so necessary to the sustenance of the human race. In 1841 he removed to a small town in the kingdom of Hanover, named Schuttorf, where he continued his business. Johann Flinterman received his early educationn at the public schools. It being the wish of his parents that he should study for the ministry, he, at the age of ten years, was placed in a Latin grammar school, where he remained until his fourteenth year, when he entered the gymnasium at Lingen, where he continued his studies till 1860. As he was determined upon adopting the profession of medicine, preferring it to that of the ministry, it was an indication of the direction in which his life-work should be performed. He passed his examination to permit his entering the University of Georgia Augusta at Goettingen, where he diligently pursued the study of medicine under prominent men, more especially the celebrated chemist Fredrich Wöhler, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1864, receiving the diploma "*de embolia*," and in May of the same year passed his examination before the Royal Medical Board of the city of Hanover, obtaining his permit to practice. The doctor was ambitious, and determined upon gaining a larger and more extensive knowledge of the science of medicine before entering active practice, and for that purpose he traveled for a year, visiting clinics of different universities, and studying under prominent men—men of "world-wide" fame, such as Professor Langenberck, on surgery; Professor Frerichs, general pathology; Hasse, on nervous diseases; and the distinguished Professor Louis Strohmeyer, surgeon-general of the Hanoverian army,—the doctor deriving therefrom an extensive knowledge of the various branches of medical science, which has since stood him in good stead, and has won him distinction as a general practitioner. In 1865 he became resident physician in the City Hospital at Osnabrück, occupying that position for one year, when he returned to Schuttorf, where his parents resided, continuing his practice there for twelve months. In the year 1867 he sailed for the United States, and in June of that year settled in Detroit, where he has since resided, ever maintaining a high position among his confrères. In 1871 he was appointed city physician, and the same year school inspector. He was a member of the Board of Health, and for two terms elected its president—in 1881, and again in 1884. He was president of the German-American Seminary. He was also president of the Detroit Medical Library Association, is an honorary member of the Michigan State Medical Society and also of the Gynæcological Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. He has for years been connected with the Harmonie Society, the oldest social and musical society in Detroit. During the year 1879 he was in Europe, and visited several of the leading hospitals of Germany. In his early years he was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, and latterly he has attended the Presbyterian Church. In politics, an independent. He was united in marriage at Goettingen, May 22, 1867, to Dorette, the highly-esteemed daughter of Karl Schaefer, of that place. His family consists of five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Rudolph, is a student of chemistry at the University of Michigan, and a member of the Ψ Υ. The doctor has confined himself more to the general practice of medicine, in which, by his skill and an experience of most varied character, he has won an exalted position in the estimation and confidence of his professional brethren. He has lately devoted considerable time and attention to the study of nervous diseases and their treatment by electricity. The fraternity speaks of him in the following terms: He is uniformly respected on account of his high attainments and professional knowledge, and for his integrity as a man and his courtesy as a gentleman. He has always been regarded as a man of honest principles, thoroughly reliable, and competent to fill all his professional duties, and is unsurpassed as a diagnostician. His ambition is to excel in securing the greatest possible good to those who need his services, doing his utmost to alleviate their sufferings, and is an enthusiast in all that will dignify and conduce to the glory of his chosen profession.

AUGUSTUS A. CARPENTER, of Menominee, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois, is a lumberman, and a native of the Empire State, having been born in Franklin County, New York, in June, 1825. He is a man who stands in the foremost rank as a developer of the natural resources of Michigan. Of the many enterprises of magnitude in which he is interested we mention a few of the most important: First among these is the Kirby Carpenter Company, of Menominee, one of the largest lumber producing firms of the State, manufacturing an average of one hundred million feet of lumber annually. This concern do most of their own logging, own their large planing-mills, dry-kilns, machine-shops, etc., own immense tracts of pine-lands, and several farms. They ship most of their lumber by rail. In this one business alone the firm have invested a capital of four millions of dollars. Of this business Mr. Carpenter has been the head for over thirty years. He is also a director of the First National Bank, of Chicago; president of the Lumberman's National Bank, of Menominee; and president of the Lumberman's Mining Company, operating the Ludington Mine, at Iron Mountain, Michigan; and is interested in various other enterprises of less magnitude. Prior to 1887 the lumber firm maintained a yard at Chicago, and Mr. Carpenter made that city his home for a considerable portion of the time, but now merely retains his home there as a winter residence, spending most of his time at Menominee, to which point they removed the whole of their business, and from which they distribute their entire product. Personally, Mr. Carpenter stands a peer among men in all that goes to make true manhood of high moral character and business integrity. While more especially a resident of Chicago, he was active in that kind of work that tended to promote the best interests of the city. In this connection he was president of the Citizen's Association, and rendered most valuable services. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of Chicago, and has been its president; has also been president of the Lumber Exchange. He is a close student of men and the affairs of the day, a good parliamentarian and a ready and logical speaker, possessing the great merit of always speaking "to the point." He is the possessor of the much-prized faculty of a clear mental perception; a man of refined and dignified manner and of commanding presence, yet unpretentious withal. Having risen by his own industry

A. A. Carpenter

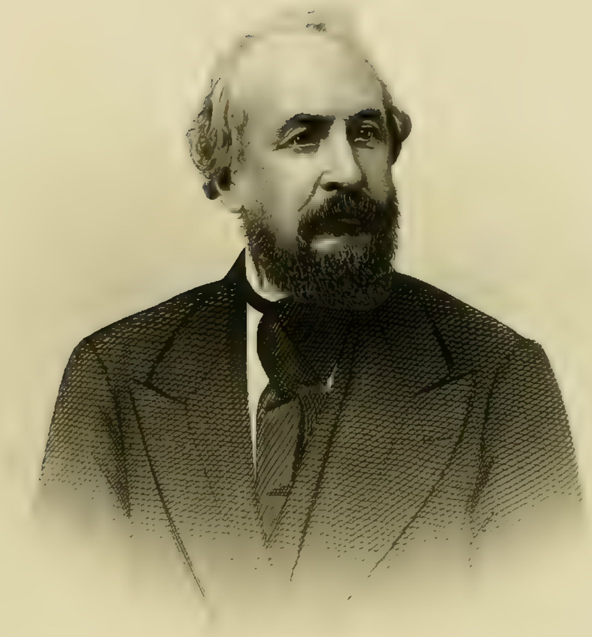
and integrity, he has built up and developed a character and manner that would lead him to be recognized anywhere as one of nature's noblemen.

ERASTUS LORD DUNBAR, of Bay City, a civil engineer by profession, was born at Ellsworth, Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 13, 1846. His father, Hon. Horace Dunbar, who was a farmer and the owner of a fine farm in Litchfield County, was a representative from his district in the Connecticut Legislature. He was born, November 17, 1813, and died May 21, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. His mother was Ann Jeanette, daughter of Erastus Lord, a Connecticut farmer of English descent, whose father served in the Revolutionary War. She was born April 2, 1816, and died May 1, 1891, at the age of seventy-five years, her death occurring three weeks before that of her husband. Five children were born to Horace Dunbar and his wife, four of whom grew to maturity, E. L. Dunbar being the youngest of the family. He attended school after the good old Connecticut fashion, which, when he had arrived at the age of twelve years, meant school in the winter season only, and hard work on the farm during the summers, thus developing muscle as well as brain, and learning the habits of industry. Here he continued until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Bay City, Michigan, which place was at that time attracting considerable attention in the Eastern States, and drawing to itself many of the young men from Maine, New York, and Connecticut. Lumbering and its kindred industries were the attraction. Young Dunbar had studied civil engineering before leaving home, and on his arrival at Bay City, in 1865, pursued his studies under Mr. Andrew Huggins, whose assistant he became. He was already so far advanced that in about a year he formed a partnership with William Mercer in the profession of civil engineering and surveying. This partnership continued until Mr. Dunbar was called upon to superintend the building of the Bay City water-works. From 1866 to 1870 he had been county surveyor, and from 1870 to 1872 he was city engineer. The building of the new water-works demanding his whole attention, the partnership was dissolved, and his office as city engineer given up. This was in January, 1872, and Mr. Dunbar became connected with the water-works as superintendent and secretary. The Holly System, with forty-five miles of pipe and a capacity of ten million gallons of water daily, furnishes Bay City with her very excellent water-supply. Mr. Dunbar is also acting assistant chief of the Fire Department. He is a member of the American Water-works Association; a member of the Masonic Order; in political faith, a Republican; and in Church affiliation, a Presbyterian. Mr. Dunbar was married at Spring Arbor, Ontario, in 1870, to Miss Jennie McKay, a Canadian by birth, and daughter of James McKay, a Scotchman, a farmer at Spring Arbor. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have three children, the eldest of whom, Miss Jessie M., has attended the University of Michigan, and is now the wife of Dr. George B. Little of Palo Alto, California. The eldest son, James H., was in the civil engineering class of 1895 at the same university, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at La Salle, Illinois. The youngest son, Everett S., is assistant cashier of the Bank of Palo Alto, Palo Alto, California.

EDWIN D. COWLES, journalist, Saginaw. On the fiftieth anniversary of his birth (December 6, 1893) the Saginaw *Courier-Herald* of which he is managing editor, published the following—and we can not do better than copy it intact: "Familiar as the face of Edwin D. Cowles is to many Saginawians, still more familiar to the citizens at large are the fruits of his brain and pen. For over twenty years he has been the leading spirit in newspaperdom in Saginaw. None will be more surprised than he to see his counterfeit presentment at the head of this column. However, as to-day is the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, he will undoubtedly take a philosophical view of the matter, and forgive those of the staff who thus make the fact known to his numerous friends throughout the city. Mr. Cowles was born December 6, 1843, in South Butler, Wayne County, New York, removed to Michigan in 1850, and settled in Lapeer County, then a wilderness, but in 1852 returned to New York, and at the age of fifteen years entered the office of the *Oswego Times and Advertiser*, there gaining his first insight into the profession he has since followed through life. In the early days of the war, in April, 1861, he enlisted, but on account of his youth was rejected. Returning to Michigan in July of that year, on September 14th he enlisted at Pontiac in a company then being raised for the Eighth Michigan Infantry, but which was afterwards assigned to the Tenth Michigan Infantry. At the expiration of three years he enlisted as a veteran volunteer at Rossville, Georgia, February 6, 1864, having served under Grant, Halleck, Pope, Buell, and Rosecrans. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and marched with Sherman to the sea, and when mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865, was sergeant-major of the Tenth Michigan Veteran Infantry. He was paid off at Jackson, Michigan, August 1, 1865, and again taking up the stick and rule, worked a short time in the office of the Pontiac *Jacksonian*, then three years on the Lapeer *Clarion*, one year on the *Wolverine Citizen* at Flint, and 1869 found him employed on the Bay City *Journal*. For a short time he was connected with the Bay City *Herald*, and in 1873 came to Saginaw and took the position of city editor of the *Daily Enterprise*. In March, 1874, he assumed the position of managing editor of the *Daily Courier*, and this he held until September 1, 1889, when the *Daily Courier* and the *Morning Herald* were consolidated under the name of *The Courier-Herald*, Mr. Cowles now being president of the company, as well as political and managing editor. The long years of his connection with the newspapers of Saginaw has caused Mr. Cowles to become conversant with its industries, its interests, and its people in a manner that is vouchsafed to but few, and none take a deeper interest in all that pertains to its welfare or have a more abiding faith in the city's future than he. A thorough newspaper man, he is happiest when at his desk. That he may have many happy years yet allotted to him will be the sincere wish of his hosts of firm friends throughout the city and valley, and in these good wishes none will enter more heartily than the attachés of *The Courier-Herald*, by one and all of whom is its editor held in the highest esteem." Mr. Cowles is a recognized authority regarding the lumber industry in Michigan, and for many years he has annually compiled the statistics of the industry.

RICHARD INGLIS, M. D., deceased, gave a brief but a busy and beneficent life to the citizenship of Michigan. No adequate memorial of him has yet been written, and none can be until the profession he did so much to elevate and promote shall have grown to its limits of usefulness, and when his personal influence and example have ceased their fruitage in the lives of those who were about him while he was yet an actor in the busy places of this world. Yet there is much concerning him that can with profit be set down here, as an illustration of what can be done if a man but sets himself seriously to the real labors and responsibilities of life. Dr. Inglis found his origin in a strong and hardy Scottish stock. He was the third son of Reverend David Inglis, a Presbyterian divine, and was born at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland, on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1829. His early educational training he received in the schools of his native village, and at Dunse. He served as an apothecary's apprentice first at Dalkeith, and later spent several years with the foremost firm of druggists at Edinburgh. After the death of his father he emigrated to America with the remaining members of his family, and, with a brother, established a drugstore at Detroit. Determined to pursue the study of medicine as a profession, he entered the Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, and from this institution he graduated. Returning to Detroit, he began the practice of his profession under circumstances not alluring; but with characteristic courage and cheerfulness he met the many trials and disappointments which surfeited the pioneer physician in then provincial Northwest. But in due time his sterling qualities of head and heart, and his skillful treatment of the sick, brought to him a large and successful practice. Dr. Inglis was known pre-eminently as a family physician, and as such stood among the foremost men of the profession in the country. He possessed a happy tact in the sick-room, his personal magnetism soon winning the confidence of his patients, and his earnestness and benevolence of character established their faith. His intellectual acuteness, combined with his almost inexhaustible resources of treatment in the combating of disease inspired in his patients that faith in him and that hopefulness for recovery which every true physician recognizes as important adjuncts, and, indeed, without which the skill of the physician is helpless. His heart, full of tenderness, went out to the afflicted, and they knew it and felt it, and looked upon him almost as a father as well as their physician. It was these characteristics supplementing his medical skill that gave him such success in the treatment of the sick, and so endeared him to the hearts of all to whom he ministered. Full of hope himself, and with a confidence in Divine guidance, he never abandoned hope for his patient. For his unremitting and skillful application of medical science many are indebted for the prolongation of their existence, and they hold his memory in tender regard. He was, without doubt, one of the ablest physicians of his time in Michigan, and the profession throughout the State so esteemed him, the younger members especially looking to him for instructive aid. This regard found expression, in 1868, in the election of Dr. Inglis to the vice-presidency of the State Medical Society, and the following year to the presidency. He naturally took a prominent part in local medical societies, and the Detroit Academy of Medicine owed its origin largely to his efforts and zeal. In 1870 he was elected to the chair of Obstetrics in the Detroit Medical College, where, as a teacher, his qualities were speedily recognized and highly appreciated; for his lectures were models of terseness, and replete with the experience of many years of active practice, and therefore of the greatest practical value. As a demonstrator of anatomy, Dr. Inglis stood in the front rank of Detroit's many skilled men. And it was in the act of practically demonstrating during one of his lectures that the knife he was using, touched with the fatal virus of the subject, came into contact with his own blood, and thereby cost him his life while in but the early years of his vigorous manhood. For a few days only, he lay trembling in the balance, and then quietly passed away on December 18, 1874. Some idea of the personal characteristics, native strength, high ability, and genuine manhood of Dr. Inglis can be gained from the above, and yet no pen-picture can present the man as he was. Beloved, honored, and respected in life, his memory remains green in the hearts of many. It was in 1849 that Dr. Inglis was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Lambie, who was born at Strathaven, Scotland, and came to this country when a young girl, with her parents, who settled at Ypsilanti, Michigan. She was a woman of noble qualities of mind and heart, like her husband, and proved a fitting helpmate to him in his life's career. Mrs. Inglis survived the doctor by many years, having died at her home in Detroit, July 4, 1899, at the ripe age of seventy-one years. The six children of Doctor and Mrs. Inglis are: Mrs. A. F. Smith, of Ann Arbor; Agnes, James, William, Frank, and Dr. David Inglis, all of Detroit.

ROBERT M. STEEL, of St. John's, Clinton County, was born in Craftsbury, Vermont, October 21, 1833, and died November 16, 1897. His father, William Steel, was a native of Crossford, Scotland, and came to America in 1830, locating at Craftsbury, where he died, November 7, 1861, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife, Margaret Moodie, was born at Glenhead, Scotland, May 15, 1813, and died September 11, 1870, at the residence of her son, R. M. Steel, in St. John's. They had ten children, of whom Robert M. was the eldest. After a course of study in the common schools, our subject learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner under his father's instruction, and subsequently graduated from the academy

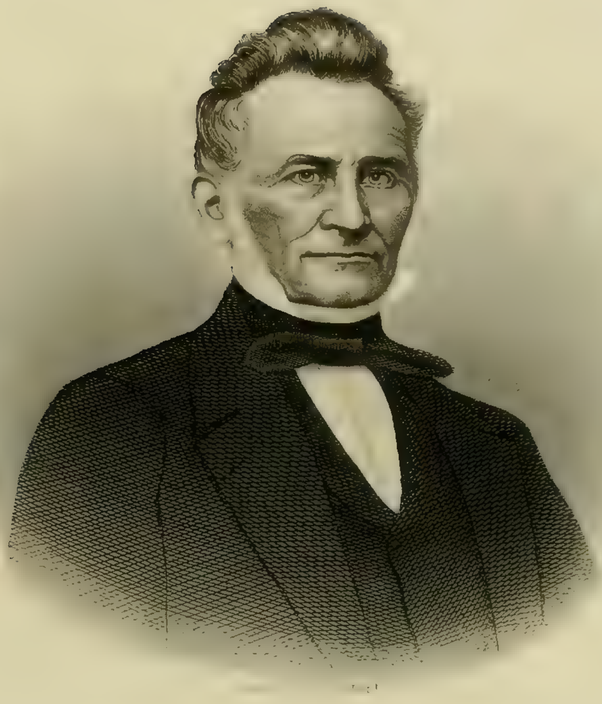


Richd. Inglis

at Barry, Vermont. Going to Toronto, Canada, in 1854, he secured a position as timekeeper on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and two months later was appointed foreman on a branch of that road then being built from Toronto to Sarnia. This was his introduction to railroad building, and in his active career since that time Mr. Steel, adopting the business of railroad construction as a profession, had contracted for and built fully twelve hundred miles of railroad, the successful completion of which must have involved, in addition to a large capital, a business sagacity and ability of the highest order. That Mr. Steel embodied in his personality these and other admirable qualities, this record amply testifies. On the completion of the Sarnia road, Mr. Steel formed a partnership with his then employers, Hayden & Ross, and the new firm contracted to lay the superstructure on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad. In superintending this work, Mr. Steel took up his residence in St. John's, in 1856, as the most convenient point on the road for that purpose, the contract occupying his time until its completion in the fall of 1858. The following year, with others, he built thirty-eight miles of road from Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence River, to Athabaska, and at the same time contracted and laid the superstructure on the Port Huron-Detroit Division of the Grand Trunk Railroad. September 9, 1862, in partnership with John Ross, he contracted to build three hundred and sixty miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from Kansas City westward to the one hundredth meridian. After partially completing this work, the franchise was disposed of to others. The firm of Ellethrope, Adams & Steel was then organized, and engaged in building stone bridges, etc., for the city of Leavenworth, Kansas. Subsequently, Mr. Steel was one of the contractors for the rebuilding of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, completing this work in December, 1869. Two years previously he contracted with Hon. James F. Joy to build the accretions, at Burlington, Iowa, for the Union Depot of the Burlington and Missouri River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, and successfully completed the undertaking within eighteen months by working night and day. An outline of his further connection with railroad construction is all space will permit us to give, but adequately shows the extent of his accomplishments in this direction: Built ninety miles of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, December, 1870, to November, 1871; one hundred and sixty-eight miles of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, and culverts, bridges, etc., January to December, 1872; superstructure of forty miles on the Paducah and Memphis Railroad in thirty-five days during 1873; graded thirty miles and fenced entire line—one hundred and forty miles—of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway (Canada), May, 1875, to January, 1876; built the Nevada Central Railway from Battle Mountain, Nevada, to Austin, Nevada, September, 1879, to February, 1880; built short coal-road for the Northern Pacific on Puget Sound in summer and fall of 1880; took contract for building Palouse Branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road in March, 1881, and completed the work from Texas Ferry, Washington, to Colfax, Washington, by November of the same year. Mr. Steel was instrumental in organizing the Oregon Construction Company, at Portland, Oregon, early in 1882, and subscribed to a majority of the stock, becoming also its chief executive officer. This company at once closed contracts for building the Baker City Branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line of road from the junction with its main line at Umatilla, Oregon, on the Columbia River to a junction with the Oregon Short Line, at Huntington, Oregon, on Snake River, a distance of two hundred and twenty-five miles, through and over the main range of the Blue Mountains, and several spurs of this range. This company also undertook the construction of the remainder of the Palouse Branch from the junction point with the Northern Pacific at Palouse Junction to Colfax, Washington, and extensions from Colfax to Moscow, Idaho, and Pullman, Washington. These contracts were pushed to a successful completion, and the last spike was driven at Huntington, December 1, 1884. As illustrative of the magnitude of this undertaking, from three to six thousand men and from five hundred to one thousand teams were continuously employed during the construction of these roads. Owing to the difficult character of the country over which they were built, and the difficulty in getting supplies—which had in many instances to be transported one hundred and fifty and two hundred miles on wagons—the construction of these lines was very expensive, the Oregon Construction Company receiving between eleven and twelve millions of dollars for work done and materials furnished, exclusive of the rails. At the time of prosecuting the work on these contracts, Mr. Steel also had a large interest in contracts for boring several of the large tunnels on the Oregon and California Railroad, among others being the one through the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains, nearly four thousand feet long, and to which he devoted a portion of his time in the way of management and direction of forces. Prior to 1880, Mr. Steel had extensive contracts with the United States Government in connection with the public improvements of the harbors at Chicago, Calumet, Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, and Muskegon. His business interests, however, were not confined to works of this nature, and it is perhaps more to his enterprise, liberality, and public spirit as a citizen than to his accomplishments as a builder of railroads, that Michigan's and his adopted city's debt of gratitude to him is due. The writer is confident that this history of the progress and development of our Commonwealth shows no larger contributions to its advancement by one individual than is manifested in the record of Robert M. Steel's career, and illustrated by his numerous business enterprises throughout the State, the growth and beauty of the city he made his home, whose mainstay he was, and by the voice of its citizens and others to whom the story of his life is known, who recognized in him a broadness and liberality of spirit, a mind keen and active, and a willingness and frequently-demonstrated determination to sacrifice, where necessary, all pecuniary considerations, and often as well personal desires, to the benefit of the community at large.

In 1868 the St. John's Manufacturing Company was organized, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which was since increased until their plant, including real estate, machinery, and lumber on hand was valued at an amount in excess of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Steel was practically the owner of all the stock of this company. They manufactured tables and stands exclusively, of which they had a capacity of about six hundred per day, and employed three hundred men. Mr. Steel was president and principal stockholder of the Whipple-Harrold Company, of St. John's, capital forty thousand dollars; president and largest stockholder of the Mutual Gas Company, St. John's, capital twenty-five thousand dollars; president and owner of a majority of the stock of the St. John's Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, incorporated in 1889, capital twenty-five thousand dollars; president and principal stockholder St. John's Mercantile Company, doing an annual business of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of the St. John's Evaporator and Produce Company, capital twenty-five thousand dollars. Had financial interest in firms of R. M. Steel & Co., retail furniture, Nixon & Co., hardware, and McDonald & Steel, drugs, all of St. John's. He was also the owner of nine brick blocks and several frame store-buildings in that city, and owned a large amount of other property, improved and unimproved, including a farm of three hundred acres within the corporate limits of the city. During 1887 and 1888, Mr. Steel erected, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, a three-story brick hotel, "The Steel," St. John's, being widely known as a model of its kind, and one of the finest hotel buildings in the State. His additional Michigan interests were as follows: Director and principal stockholder of the St. John's National Bank; director and principal stockholder of Clinton County Savings Bank, of St. John's; president and principal owner of First National Bank, Ovid, Michigan; also of First National Bank, Ithaca, Michigan; First National Bank, St. Louis, Michigan; and the First National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. He was president of the Mt. Pleasant Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, and also owned the Bennett and Exchange Hotels, and four store buildings at that place. He had several brick and stone business blocks at Ithaca, Michigan, where he also owned a flouring-mill and elevator; and sawmills at that place and at Hasty, Michigan. In December, 1884, he organized the Island City Mercantile and Milling Company, having a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, of which he was the principal subscriber. This company operated two roller-process flouring-mills and four general stores in Eastern Oregon, whose business aggregated about five hundred thousand dollars in 1889. Mr. Steel had a general store and warehouse at Huntington, Oregon, doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars annually, and had a stock ranch in Malheur County, Oregon, valued, with stock, etc., at fifty thousand dollars. He was one of the largest stockholders in the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Portland, Oregon, and in the Merchants National Bank, of Portland, and the La Grande National Bank, of La Grande, Oregon. He was vice-president of the First National Bank, of Union, and president and controlling stockholder of the First National Bank, of Island City, and of the Wallowa National Bank, of Enterprise, Oregon. Mr. Steel was married, March 13, 1860, to Miss Carrie A. Hyatt, daughter of the late James M. Hyatt, of New York State. Their children are George A., Robert G., and Carrie L., now the wife of Mr. E. P. Waldron. The varied and large financial interests mentioned above leave but little time to the guiding hand and active brain whence they sprung, to devote to the field of politics. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Steel's first Presidential vote was counted with the majority that made Abraham Lincoln President, and that his course since then was that of an earnest supporter and believer of Republicanism, and of the doctrines and candidates of that party. More strongly than any words speak the acts performed and deeds accomplished by Mr. Steel in showing the value of such a citizen to his community and to his State. To record the esteem in which he was held would be to cover pages with warm words of eulogy and praise from the lips of those who knew him; who unitedly honored him as a man embodying in himself many of those characteristics which have had the largest share in making of our Commonwealth at once a home of prosperity, of enterprise, of the highest standard in the world of commerce, the halls of legislation, and of moral educational and religious excellence, and the pride and glory of all her citizens.

CHARLES MERRILL, deceased, of Detroit. Among the pioneers in the development of the lumber business of Michigan, and high in honor in the list of the liberal and enterprising business men who have shared in building up the great material prosperity of the State and its first city, Detroit, of to-day, stands the name mentioned above. Born in Falmouth, Cumberland County, Maine, on the third day of January, 1792, the subject of this biographic record was a son of General James Merrill, a worthy and influential citizen of his day and generation. Charles Merrill spent his youth upon his father's farm, where he acquired those traits of industry and perseverance, and obtained the sound common-school education that stood him so well in after life. His first business venture was the opening of a store in Portland, an elder brother being associated with him in the enterprise, which, however, subsequently proved a failure, and our subject found himself involved in debt, although only a little over twenty-one years of age. Going to Virginia, Mr. Merrill secured a contract in the construction of a railroad then building there, from which he made sufficient money to enable him to discharge all of his liabilities contracted at Portland. Returning to Maine, he contracted to build a Government road between Holton and Lincoln. This gave him a great insight into the values of public lands, and led to his becoming a large investor. This beginning eventually led to his making investments of similar character in Michigan, where, in 1836, in conjunction with Governor Coburn, of Maine, who accompanied him to Michigan, he made



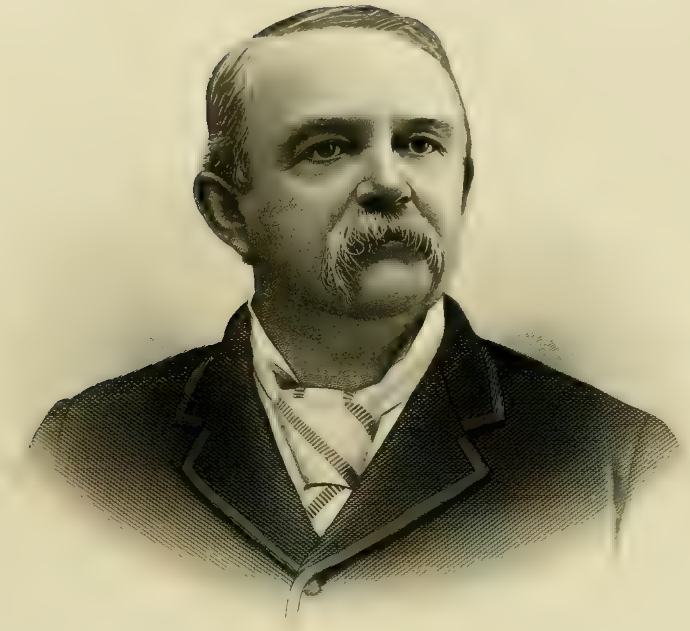
Chs. Merrill

large purchases in St. Clair County, and this was Mr. Merrill's advent into Michigan, where he eventually became so prominent a factor. The lands were largely primeval forest, and, although bought cheaply, were of great prospective value on account of the timber that was upon them. He at the same time was carrying on his lumbering operations in Maine, and it was not until 1848 that he became a fixed resident of Michigan, and made Detroit his home, from which point he at that time commenced the felling of timber on the lands he had acquired some twelve years before. Michigan at that period was just commencing her wonderful career as a lumber State, and Mr. Merrill did his full part in her development along that line by further purchasing timber-lands in various parts of the State, and erecting sawmills at places that have since become cities of magnitude and importance. The monument that the more especially perpetuates his name to the citizens of Detroit is the Merrill Block, which he built in 1858, and which at that time was the chief and finest business block in the city. It comprised stores, offices, and a theater, and was the fashionable retail shopping center for some time. The town of Falmouth, in Michigan, was founded and practically built by him, and named for his birthplace in Maine. It was in December, 1836, that Mr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Frances Pitts, of Massachusetts, a daughter of Major Thomas Pitts. Their only child, a highly-accomplished and beautiful daughter, on October 16, 1855, became the wife of Thomas W. Palmer, who later became her father's partner, and still later won high honors for himself as a United States Senator, United States Minister to the Court of Madrid, Spain, president of the World's Fair, etc. Mr. Merrill's religious faith was that as expressed by the Unitarian Church, and his political, that of the Republican party. With his death, which occurred on December 28, 1872, passed away one of Michigan's strongest men—a man who had done his full share in the grand development of his adopted State.

HON. FRED A. MAYNARD, of Grand Rapids, was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 20, 1852. His father, John W. Maynard, was a native of Dalton, Massachusetts, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1824, being then eight years of age. In the early days of the village he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was the first dry-goods merchant in Ann Arbor. In conjunction with his older brother, Hon. William S. Maynard, he became possessed of considerable real estate in the vicinity, and when the question of the location of the University of Michigan came up, the brothers donated their forty-acre farm for the purpose, and it now forms the college campus. John W. Maynard married, December 7, 1836, Mary, daughter of Hon. Gideon Willcoxson, who migrated from New York State in 1826, and settled in Ann Arbor, afterwards becoming one of the most prominent lawyers of the then Territory of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard continuously resided in the house built by them for a period of over fifty years. To them were born five children, all sons, of whom three survive. Of these, the eldest, John, resides in Ann Arbor; William, a graduate of the University of Michigan in the class of 1865, practiced medicine in Chicago for over twenty years. He received the appointment of United States consul to Milan at the hands of President Cleveland. Fred A. Maynard, following the bent of his inclinations, early in life determined to adopt the law as his profession, and received his education with that end in view. In 1870 he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated four years later with the degree of B. A. He then took a course of law lectures, and was admitted to practice, on examination at Detroit, May 24, 1875. Returning to the university, he took a further course of lectures, receiving the degree of LL. B. without examination. Later the university conferred upon him the degree of M. A. January 2, 1876, he accepted a desk in the office of Taggart, Simonds & Fletcher, at Grand Rapids, remaining with them one year. In the fall of 1876, Captain Stephen H. Ballard was elected prosecuting attorney of Kent County, and on taking office in January following, formed a partnership with Mr. Maynard and appointed him his deputy. Two years later this partnership terminated, and in 1880 Mr. Maynard was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of the county. The firm of Maynard & Wanty was then organized, Mr. George P. Wanty, now United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan, becoming Mr. Maynard's partner and assistant. This partnership ceased with the expiration of Mr. Maynard's term of office, and he continued the practice of his profession alone until 1891, when he associated with himself Hon. Henry E. Chase who had read law in his office, and who is at present the popular deputy attorney-general of the State, which position he has held for six years. An ardent Republican, and possessing almost every qualification requisite to success in the political arena, Mr. Maynard has already frequently been selected by his party as its candidate for office. In 1886 he was nominated to the State Senate, but declined, owing to professional engagements. In 1891 he was nominated to the Legislature and elected on the cumulative system adopted under a law passed by the previous Legislature. The Supreme Court of the State pronounced the act unconstitutional, however, and Mr. Maynard's opponent on the Democratic ticket was seated. His party nominated him for judge of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids in 1887. The rest of the ticket was defeated by about thirteen hundred votes, while Mr. Maynard's popularity was emphasized by his defeat by only one hundred and seven votes. On the accession of President Harrison, Mr. Maynard was selected by the State's delegation in Congress as its candidate for the governorship of the Territory of Alaska. His name was most ably and strongly presented, and eventually the contest rested between himself and the Hon. L. E. Knapp, of Vermont, who received the appointment. Mr. Maynard was elected attorney-general of the State in 1894, and held the office four years. He gave his entire time to the discharge of the duties of the office, and twice received the unanimous thanks of the Legislature for assistance rendered.

In 1898, Mr. Maynard was Kent County's candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, and received the next highest vote in the convention. Mr. Maynard was married, October 24, 1878, to Miss Charlotte Augusta, daughter of James M. Nelson, Esq., the founder and senior of the firm of Nelson, Matter & Co., extensive furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids. To them have been born two children: Helen Nelson, born December 29, 1879; James Nelson, born September 17, 1883. The following, from the pen of an old friend and political, professional, and social associate of Mr. Maynard, is an adequate portrayal of those characteristics and qualifications which have already contributed to bring our subject into prominence, and promise so much for his future success and prosperity: "He is one of the leading lawyers in Western Michigan, and I would bear unqualified testimony to his standing in this community, the integrity of his character, the purity of his life, and the brilliancy of his intellectual ability. Quick in perception, rapid in decision, firm in administration, sound and impartial in judgment, and kind, affable, and tenderly thoughtful to every one, he is exceptionally qualified for the profession which he graces. In his home-life, which I know well, he is a loving husband, a devoted father, a pleasant, agreeable host, and a firm, true, attached friend."

HIRAM H. BELDING. In Ionia County, one of the most fertile counties in the entire State of Michigan, lies that prosperous little hive of industry, the town of Belding, so beautiful for location, surrounded with charming natural scenery. It owes its existence, its prosperity, its commercial activity, and everything to the Belding family, and more especially to him whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Hiram H. Belding (one of five brothers) was born in Ashfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, March 22, 1835, and died at his home in Chicago, Illinois, April 20, 1890. He was a son of Hiram and Mary (Wilson) Belding, both natives of Massachusetts, and both coming from that grand old Puritan stock—that same stock whose progeny we find ever in the forefront of progress and advancement, and in the development of the natural resources of our incomparable country; for we find that they inherit those peculiar qualities, transmitted from generation to generation, of indomitable pluck and perseverance, added to which an education that enables them to more than compete, and to rise above their fellows, and above the surroundings of their birth; for the heritage of poverty at birth, which is often the lot of these people, is no impediment to their rise and progress. Such were the surroundings of the childhood of Mr. Belding. But his parents were people of far more than ordinary ability, education, and force of character, and their impress was indelibly stamped upon their children—integrity, frugality, industry. Mr. Belding's early life was spent on his father's farm, working during the summers and attending school during the winters. This continued until he was sixteen years of age, when his father, through unfortunate investments, lost his property, and young Belding, eager to assist the family, worked on neighboring farms, and also started as a peddler through the rural New England districts. Here the youth proved his manhood, and the fact that the man was greater than the circumstances; for he not only continued his studies, but also took courses in the academies at Ashfield Plain and Shelburn Falls. Better times now came; for his father was able, in 1855, to purchase a large tract of land in Michigan, and removed thither, and it is on a part of this tract that the town of Belding now stands. The land at that time was but wild land, nothing but forest, swamp, and running streams. One year later the son decided that where the family were, there he also should be; and so, in 1856, he repaired to the new home in the then wild and distant West, and played well his part in the arduous work of felling the timber and clearing the land, preparing it for the plow. The year's labor of the entire family had scarcely even prepared the ground for seed; and so, with no crops in prospect, and with his small savings eaten up, a condition was reached when something had to be done. And this proved an epoch in the lives of the entire Belding family; for out of their very necessities their opportunity arose. The subsequent results were utterly unseen, and have surpassed their fondest dreams. In Massachusetts still remained one of the brothers, M. M. Belding, who had entered upon the sale of sewing silks at wholesale, and it occurred to the younger brothers in Michigan to peddle such goods. Mr. M. M. Belding supplied on credit a small stock of sewing-silks, and also needles, and H. H. and A. N. Belding peddled these from house to house in the villages of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. In a few months they were not only able to pay cash for all they needed, but also started in to wholesale their wares to the storekeepers. And thus their business grew, and success crowned their efforts until, in January, 1864, they opened a store in Chicago, where their brothers, M. M. and D. W., had come to join them. Here also success was theirs, so much so that a year later M. M. Belding opened and took charge of a similar store in New York. Shortly thereafter they commenced to manufacture the goods they sold. And so, from this insignificant beginning has grown the stupendous manufacturing concern of the Belding Brothers Company, the products of their immense mills being used throughout the length and breadth of the land. Such a story reads like one of the fairy stories of our childhood: for men in a few years after starting as peddlers, with pack on back, trudging on foot from farm to farm, and from village to village, poor, unknown, and probably often despised and insulted, to rise to be the largest manufacturers in their line in the country, in an industry in which they were almost the pioneers, and to be in the enjoyment of large wealth as the result. No such thing as "luck" did this. No such thing as "waiting for something to turn up;" but with the spirit of "up and doing" combined with indefatigable perseverance, ability, and genius, they applied themselves, and grew like the great oak from the little acorn. And not a man begrudges them their prosperity; for it has been fairly won. Mr. H. H. Belding never forgot the days of hardship on the rude farm in the backwoods of Michi-



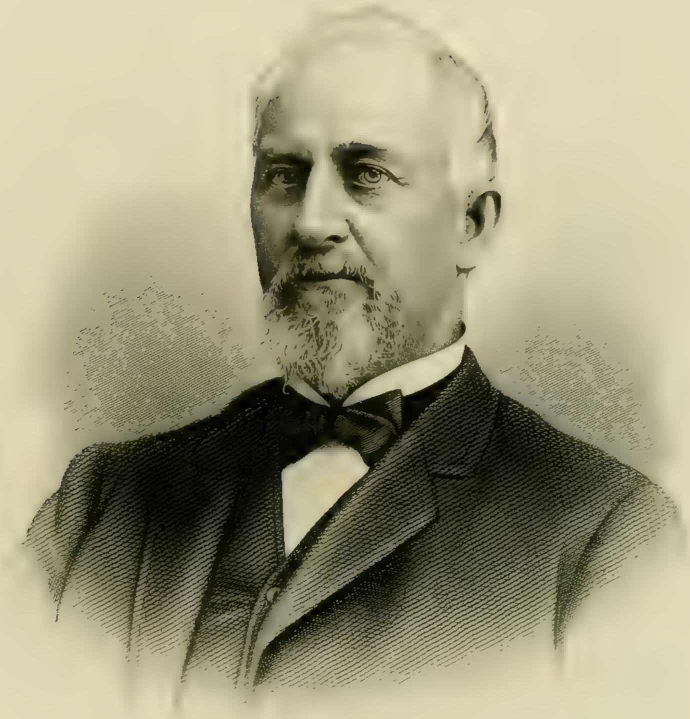
H H Belding

gan; and with the means at hand, it was his ambition to build a model town upon its site. To do this, factories must be established. His own came first, and in due course was followed by many others. Such a town must needs have a hotel, and the Belding House was built. Stores, churches, and a population of over three thousand now comprise the pretty town that bears his name. The Belding Brothers Company have mills at Rockville, Connecticut, Northampton, Massachusetts, San Francisco, California, Montreal, Canada, and Belding, Michigan, employing some two thousand five hundred hands altogether. But it is with Michigan that we chiefly have to do. The mills at Belding will employ about five hundred hands when completed, as they are now adding a large addition, and educating the help as rapidly as possible. The factory is sixty by two hundred feet, three stories high, with additions now building, fifty by one hundred feet, three stories high. The operatives have not been forgotten, and have not been neglected, or left merely to their own devices; for here we find the truly beautiful and large brick building used for a boarding-house for the girls, supplied with every comfort, library, reception-room, music-rooms, etc. And the hotel, famous to all who have ever stopped there, is a most perfectly appointed hostelry, built of rough-cut Ionia stone, and exquisitely finished. This town alone is a monument worthy of any man. April 21, 1864, Mr. Belding was married at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, the cultured daughter of Samuel Squire, of Bristol, Connecticut, and Chicago immediately became their home. To them were born children as follows: Mary Elizabeth, January 18, 1865; William Squire, June 17, 1868; Hiram Hurlburt, November 15, 1871; and Charles Darling, October 22, 1877. The latter died October 12, 1881. The two surviving sons, William S. and Hiram H., are now well settled in their father's business, the former in Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter in Chicago, Illinois. In politics Mr. Belding was a Republican, a member of the Union League Club, and one of the founders of the Douglas Club. In religious affiliation he was a Churchman, and being of what is known as Low Church tendency, he, at the time of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church, greatly aided in founding St. John's Church, Chicago, of which he was a vestryman and warden. Eminently a domestic man, he was the beloved husband and father, and in the family circle he found his chief pleasure. Sympathetic in nature, he won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and imparted to others the sunshine of his own happy disposition. His executive ability, judgment, and enthusiasm in his business affairs were such as to inspire his employés, who seemed to become imbued with the spirit of their chief in their efforts to promote the interests of him with whose welfare their own was so closely allied.

HON. WILLIAM HARRY, banker and capitalist, of Hancock, Houghton County. In the life of every self-made man there is a lesson for the youth of the country, who have their lives before them, and whose success or failure depends upon their own efforts. The men who have wrought worthily in the ordinary walks of life, who not only build up fortunes and provide for those dependent upon them, but who leave behind them a record of well-spent lives and good done for humanity, are not so numerous that we can afford to pass them by without giving due prominence to the sum of their accomplishments and noting the successive steps by which they climbed to positions of affluence and influence. Such is the purpose of biography, "the soul of history." While a young man who is struggling to obtain a foothold in the world may find much to interest and entertain him in what may be written of those who become distinguished beyond the lot of ordinary mortals, he finds more of real value to him in the record of a life, in some part of which he may find a parallel to his own, and in which early struggles have been crowned ultimately by success. Such a life has been that of William Harry, who began at the foot of fortune's ladder, and, while climbing steadily upward, has continually enlarged the sphere of his usefulness. Born in Cornwall, England, on the fourteenth day of August, 1842, the subject of this sketch was left an orphan at twelve years of age. By dint of earnest labor and steady habits he was able to obtain a common-school education, and secure passage, when nineteen years old, to the New World, a Mecca he long had in view. Shortly after his coming he engaged to work in an iron-mine, near Dover, New Jersey, as time-keeper. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Lake Superior, and settled in Hancock, Michigan, where he resided. He worked first in the copper-mines of his adopted home, and in 1865 learned the tinsmith's trade. During the year 1869 he established a business of his own, engaging in the tin, sheet-iron, copper, and general hardware business, and continued the same with unvarying success until his retirement from active mercantile life, January 1, 1890. Mr. Harry organized the Hancock Banking Company in 1872, and for many years was a director, and later president, of the First National Bank, of Hancock. He has long taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Northern Michigan Building and Loan Company, the Peninsular Electric Light Company, and other leading financial concerns of the community. In recent years he has become a large stockholder in various mining companies of the Northern Peninsula. Mr. Harry has long been an ardent and active Republican. He represented Houghton County in the State Legislature of 1891–92, and was a leading and influential member of that body. Other political office he has steadfastly refused, preferring to give his entire time to his business. In social affairs Mr. Harry and his family have long held a favored position in the community where they reside. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic Order, and of the local Lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, of Hancock. He is a regular attendant of the Congregational Church. He was married, October 13, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth J. Carey, a worthy helpmeet, to whom he gives much of the credit for his success in life. Their family consists of a daughter and three sons, namely: Mamie, William G., Frederick D., and Joseph Harry.

His elder son assists in the Hancock Bank and as a private secretary to his father. Frederick D. is now a graduate of the University of Michigan. Since his retirement from active participation in former multitudinous business affairs, Mr. Harry has devoted much of his time to study and travel. For some years he has resided in Detroit with his family during the winter seasons. As a far-seeing man of business and other affairs he is widely recognized. He has accumulated an enviable fortune through his energy and business probity, and has always liberally bestowed his wealth in private beneficence and in gratifying the needs and tastes of himself and family.

AMMI WILLARD WRIGHT, of Alma, who comes from that sturdy old New England stock of which he is justly proud, was born on July 5, 1822, in Grafton, Windham County, Vermont, of which State his parents, Nathan and Polly (Sampson) Wright were natives. His parents, with their family, comprised of seven sons and three daughters, removed to Rockingham, Vermont, where Ammi Willard received his education at the district school until the age of seventeen. The next three years of his life were spent in work on his father's farm, where the soil and the climate made rigid economy and thoroughness necessary to success, and where he acquired a love of agriculture and an admiration of fine animals. He then for a year resided in Boston, obtaining his first business experience, aided by his own mother-wit, amid scenes and activities which started his mind into new methods of action. In 1844 he returned to Vermont. It being before the age of railroad enterprise, he engaged in the carrying trade between Rutland and Boston, taking produce to the latter city, and bringing back goods to the merchants. This he continued for two years, when, having accumulated some capital, he managed a hotel in Bartonsville, for Jeremiah Barton, and on March 6, 1848, was married to Miss Harriet Barton, the oldest daughter of his employer, and leased his hotel. A year later he removed to Boston and leased the Central Hotel on Battle Square, but in a few months concluded to leave the East, and seek his fortune and make his home in the West. In 1850 he, with his family, removed to Detroit, Michigan. A year later the lumber interest of the Saginaw Valley attracted his attention, and in 1852 he removed to Saginaw, which was then but a village with a population of about three hundred, and East Saginaw, adjoining, had but a mere handful of people; whereas, now, 1900, the united city of the two Saginaws has a population of over sixty thousand. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wright was a pioneer of the two cities, which he, by his own active exertion, has tended so largely to develop to their present magnificent proportions, success, and prosperity. The first year of his residence in the Saginaw Valley was devoted to prospecting lands contiguous to the Cass, Flint, and Tittabawassee Rivers, personally inspecting large tracts of pine, and bravely enduring the hardships of pioneer life. He had the great good fortune of choosing some of the finest pine-tracts in the State, and commenced his lumbering operations on the Cass River, in the vicinity of the present village of Caro, running his logs down to Saginaw, where they were manufactured, and the lumber shipped to Milwaukee, Chicago, and Buffalo. From 1859 to 1865 he operated extensively in connection with Messrs. Miller and Payne. The firm of Miller, Payne & Wright purchased from the Vermont owners what was known as "The Big Mill," which they refitted with the best machinery that could be procured. In 1865 this firm was dissolved and was succeeded by that of A. W. Wright & Co., Mr. J. H. Pierson, of Chicago, being the Co. The same year their splendid mill was destroyed by fire; but they immediately erected a new and larger mill on the same site, and also another mill further down the Saginaw River. In 1871 the firm of Wright, Wells & Co. was established at Wright's Lake, Otsego County. In 1882 "The A. W. Wright Lumber Company" was organized and incorporated with a capital of one and a half million dollars, with Mr. Wright as president, and Mr. Charles W. Wells as vice-president. Mr. Wright also became a member, either silent or active, of many other well-known firms and corporations, both in several cities of Michigan and in other States. Among them the great firm of Wells, Stone & Co.; Wright, Davis & Co.; Wright & Davis; and Wright & Ketcham, all of Saginaw; The Advance Thresher Company, of Battle Creek; and the great dry-goods house of Taylor, Wolfenden & Co., of Detroit. Farming also has received from him considerable attention, growing out of his agricultural tastes formed early in life, and he owns farms and grazing lands, not only in Michigan, but also in Texas, Dakota, and Montana. His delight in improvements and his interest in whatever comes under the head of progress are seen to great advantage in the town of Alma, Gratiot County, Michigan, which is mainly his creation, having a population of about two thousand five hundred, and surrounded by beautiful farms. It has the Holly Waterworks system, high-school advantages, four churches, four railroads, large stores, mills, elevators, etc ; a model hotel, and a medical and surgical sanitarium which vies with the finest in the country; also, situated in a ten-acre park, an educational building which compares favorably with the modern colleges of the country—Alma College. His fortunes had their rise and growth in his many lumbering enterprises, and have spread out in nearly all directions of legitimate, practical, and productive employment of capital. He became largely interested in the Tittabawassee Boom Company, incorporated in 1864, and the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad. He became president of the First National Bank of Saginaw, Michigan; president of the Commercial Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan; of the Merchants' National Bank of Battle Creek, Michigan; and of the Merchants' National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota. Also a director of the First National Bank of Saratoga, New York; the National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis, Minnesota; the Detroit National Bank, of Detroit, Michigan; and has banking interests in Alma, Michigan. His life has been one continuous scene of incessant activity and almost uninterrupted success. One who knows him well speaks

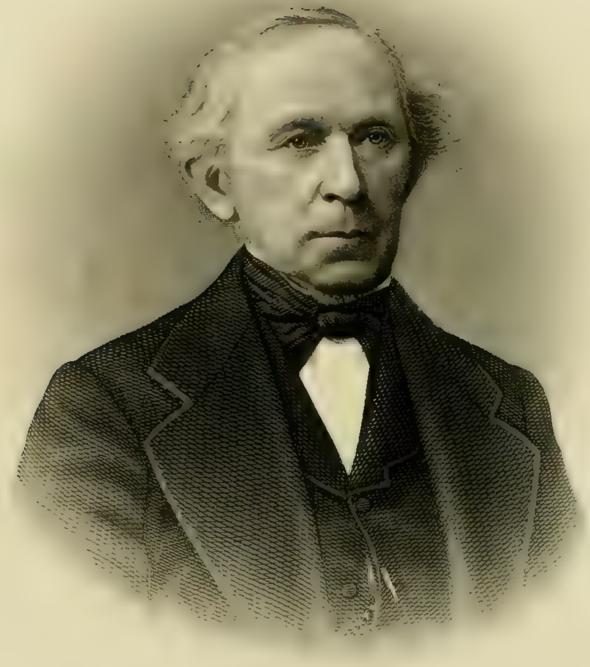


A. W. Wright

of him thus: "Mr. Wright is a strong man, physically and mentally; of great business capacity, a thorough organizer; good in the generalities and details of business; strong in his friendships, sometimes almost to the point of danger, never willingly giving up one in whom he has trusted; always willing to help the worthy, but sometimes turning a deaf ear to an applicant for his bounty who has not learned the pathway to competence by industry and economy; strong in his dislikes of men whom he does not believe in as honest or worthy of trust, or who may have once betrayed his confidence; strong in his convictions of right and in his hatred of the tricks of business, of which some even boast. His integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his history. Born to lead, his varied experience in commercial enterprises makes him a safe counselor and guide. Naturally modest and diffident, he is independent in thought, and, when a conclusion is reached, firm and unchanging. He is a proud man, but his pride is an honest pride in a good name among those who know him best. He stands to-day in his mature years a strong man; strong in the consciousness of well-spent years; strong yet to plan and to perform; strong in his credit and good name, and a worthy example for young men to pattern after, as showing what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life." The town of Alma, so beautiful for situation, was founded by Mr. Wright, and there he has his lovely home; and a charming home it is, beautiful without, and beautiful within. In this pretty town stands the grand sanitarium, owned by Mr. Wright, and given by him to his son-in-law. The hotel, where men who travel, long to linger, so complete are its appointments and so superb its fare—this also is Mr. Wright's. Then there is the splendid Alma College, the building being a gift from Mr. Wright; and of this college, with its two hundred students, he is one of the trustees, chairman of the Executive Committee, and treasurer. The ground on which the Presbyterian church stands, and the material of which it is built, was another of his gifts. To the Episcopal Church in Alma he has also been a liberal giver. His wealth is vast, and his interests, widely scattered and widely diversified, are simply immense; and he has given of this wealth with a liberal hand. The one thing of all in which he takes the greatest pride is the sanitarium; and it is not to be wondered at, for it alone would be a monument to any man's genius and ambition. The writer has visited many health resorts, and has seen many sanitariums, but this at Alma surpasses all. Its situation, its exterior, its surroundings—all impress one most favorably; but to examine the interior—its appointments, its appliances, its furnishings, its air of comfort, ease, luxuriance—the very sight alone would make the sick feel better. And here the overworked, the broken-down, those who require the constant and careful watchfulness of the skilled physician, come. They come, and they recuperate. Every known mechanical and surgical appliance revealed by modern science is here brought to play in the combat against the physical and mental ills of humanity. The healing and recuperative waters of the springs from lime-rock 2,863 feet below the surface; the mineral-water, Turkish, Russian, Roman, needle, hot-air, vapor, electric, and sulphur baths; the gymnasium; the so-called "Swedish movements," both manual and mechanical; the sun-parlor and conservatory,—everything is on a scale of magnificence, everything perfect in its detail. The buildings are immense, the furnishings elegant; the fare is such as tempts even those who have no appetite; and the entire air of ease and comfort pervading the whole renders it a regret to leave. This has been Mr. Wright's particular pride; he has the means, and the means have not been spared. This is practical Christianity; for while it is not a charitable institution in the sense of being free, yet the rates charged are so low (ordinary hotel rates) that few are so poor as not to be able to avail themselves of its ministrations. The staff of physicians are able and skillful men of that gentle and kindly temperament and disposition that the sick know so well how to appreciate. The sanitarium was opened in July, 1886, and, although containing fifty-two sleeping rooms, besides innumerable other rooms, was greatly enlarged in 1890; built of brick and stone; heated by steam (and open fireplaces); lighted by electricity; with perfect sanitation and ventilation; cool in summer and warm in winter. The sanitarium park of ten acres contains a fountain, swings, hammocks, croquet grounds, lawn tennis court, etc., and music by Alma brass band. Near by, Pine River affords boating and fishing. The college library of twelve thousand volumes is free to guests, and in the village are Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Advent Churches.

GEORGE A. ABBOTT, banker, Muskegon, is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Buffalo, New York, on April 13, 1851. He attended the Normal School in Quebec, and public school at Jackson, Michigan, from 1865 to 1866. In 1867 he was employed in the freight office of the Michigan Central Railroad at Jackson, and from there went to Saginaw, where he was in the employ of the Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company until 1871, when he was sent to Grand Haven in the employ of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company. Remaining there for two years, he, in 1873, entered the First National Bank of Grand Haven as paying teller. This position he held until 1882, when he relinquished it to go to Muskegon, and enter the employ of the Muskegon National Bank as receiving teller. On May 17, 1887, he was made assistant cashier, and on January 10, 1888, elected cashier, in place of Mr. Frank Wood, who had resigned. On August 28, 1890, the charter of the Muskegon National Bank expired, and the Hackley National Bank was organized to take its place, and Mr. Abbott was duly elected cashier of the new corporation, the other officers being Charles H. Hackley, president, and Lyman G. Mason, vice-president. The Muskegon National Bank had been one of the most successful financial institutions in the State, and when its successor, the Hackley National Bank, was organized, composed of practically the same men, it was the first bank in the State of Michigan organized with a paid-in surplus of fifty thousand dollars in addition to its capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The stock was distributed very liberally among the citizens of Muskegon in preference to outsiders, and, being so decidedly "gilt-edged," was eagerly sought after. At the expiration of the first four months of the new organization the bank declared a dividend of five per cent on its four months' business, as well as passing a goodly amount to the account of undivided earnings. At the beginning of 1891 quite a number of shares of stock changed hands at double their face value. The surplus and undivided earnings at the end of the first year's business, on June 30, 1891, was $61,723; the deposits at that time being $580,000. After paying the first dividend, another was declared on July 1st, of five per cent. This made a dividend of ten per cent, as well as adding eleven thousand dollars to the surplus. This was most certainly successful banking, and reflects high credit on the officials of the bank. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Episcopal Church. In political faith he is a Democrat. He is also treasurer of the Board of Trade. He was married on December 24, 1874, to Miss Ella Conklin, the estimable daughter of Mr. Benson Conklin, of Detroit. Their daughters, Florence E. was born on June 1, 1876, and Anne L. on December 18, 1882; and their son, Thomas Edward, on September, 1, 1892.

HON. EDMUND A. BRUSH, who died at Grosse Point, near Detroit, Michigan, on the 10th of July, 1877, was one of the oldest American natives of Detroit, and his life may be said to have covered almost the entire history of that city. He was born in the latter part of the year 1802. His father, Colonel Elijah Brush, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, who, having first settled in Marietta, Ohio, removed thence, about the year 1798, to Detroit. There he subsequently married Mrs. Adelaide Askin, whose father had for many years been a leading merchant in the last-named city. In 1806, Colonel Elijah Brush received a conveyance of the Askin farm, subsequently known as the Brush farm, and occupied it until the time of his death; after which his widow, with her children, continued to reside upon it for many years. Colonel Brush was the first attorney-general of Michigan Territory, and held that office up to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1813. He left four children—three sons and a daughter—of whom Edmund, the subject of the sketch, was the eldest. At the time of his father's death, Mr. Brush was but a lad, not yet through with his preparatory studies. In 1814 he entered Hamilton College in company with Peter Desnoyers, of Detroit. He there completed his collegiate course and received his degree. Throughout his life he retained a love for classical literature. He also spoke French fluently, which gave him great influence among the old settlers of Detroit, a majority of whom were French. After he had completed his college course, he returned to Detroit, where he entered into active duty in the care and development of his father's estate. He was associated with General Lewis Cass, who, in 1823, appointed him city register. His handwriting fills a considerable number of the early books of registered conveyances. He was afterwards admitted to the bar of the Territory, although he never became a general practitioner. He was a member of the somewhat noted expedition conducted in the year 1826, by General Cass and Colonel McKenny, to the Upper Lakes, in which arrangements were made with the Indians for allowing mineral explorations. Mr. Brush, from his earliest manhood, took an important part in the municipal affairs of Detroit and in all its local concerns. The town was incorporated as far back as 1802, and in 1815, becoming a city, it was then, and for many years after, the emporium of the great Northwestern fur-trade, and the center of Indian affairs. Mr. Brush helped to organize the Volunteer Fire Department, in which he served and took great pride. He was also, for one or more terms, recorder, when no compensation was attached to the office and the amount of labor was by no means inconsiderable. In 1852, when it became necessary to enlarge our city water-works, and a Board of Water Commissioners was appointed and organized by the Legislature, Mr. Brush was among the first named on this board, and continued on it for upwards of sixteen years. His services in this capacity have been universally regarded as valuable, and his whole career as wise and judicious. Mr. Brush continued all through his life to watch closely our municipal politics and legislation, and was always ready to bear a part in all schemes designed for the common welfare. Many public abuses were effectually thwarted by his timely interference. At the time of his death he was still considering this subject, hoping to devise some plan by which the best citizenship could be, by law, commanded into the public service. It failed of practical maturity; but had Mr. Brush been spared a year or two longer, there is little doubt but he would have done something which would have greatly benefited the municipality. He was a friend to all projects for facilitating travel and transportation to and from the city, and devoted no small amount of time to the furtherance and development of our first railroad routes. The improvement and enlargement of the city incidentally enhanced the value of his extensive real estate; and, in the sales made from it in late years, he compelled purchasers to erect substantial and handsome buildings, the effect of which is now quite apparent on that portion of his farm which lies in the northern part of the city. Mr. Brush had some peculiarities in his way of doing business, but was never hard upon his tenants where they acted in good faith toward him; and, it is said, never enforced a forfeiture. Through his long life, he retained, to a large extent, his early tastes and habits. He was not only a reader, but a student and thinker on all public affairs. Not a partisan in politics, he was still a man of fixed and decided opinions. In conversation, he was instructive as well as entertaining, and enjoyed much the genial society of cultivated men. Where he gave his affections, they were strong and sincere, and he heartily enjoyed the society of his friends and acquaintances. His attachment to his own family was especially strong. He was happily married to Miss Eliza Cass Hunt, the accomplished daughter of General



E A Brush

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John E. Hunt, and a niece of Mrs. General Cass. By this marriage, five children were born to him, who all reached early manhood and womanhood; but all of whom, save one, died before their father. This one alone survives to bear and transmit the family name. The early deaths of these children fell like pitiless blows on the heart of their father, who loved them intensely; and it is feared his grief contributed largely to hasten his own death. These children were: Edmund Erskine, the eldest; Lillie, the youngest; Adelaide, the eldest daughter, the wife of William G. Thompson; and Eliot Hunt Brush, the youngest son, who died within a year after his admission to the bar. The married daughter, Mrs. Thompson, left a young child, and these, with the widow of Mr. Brush, were the only representatives of this once promising family. Mr. Brush's death occurred very suddenly at his summer residence at Grosse Point. He never appeared better, or seemed more to enjoy life, than an hour before his death, and after rallying a little from a struggle occasioned by retarded action of the heart, he ran up stairs to his bedroom, where he laid himself down, never again to rise. Mr. Brush was widely known and esteemed, not only throughout the State, but throughout the country, and his death was lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends. It will be long before his name and memory can be blotted from the history and records of the city of Detroit.*

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* From Representative Men of Michigan.

ALEXANDER MCPHERSON, banker, of Detroit, formerly of Howell, Michigan, furnishes a practical illustration of the value to society of the cardinal virtues in business life. Such men only rise into prominence and become objects of high consideration in public estimation by the development of the noblest attributes of manhood in enterprises that largely affect the well-being of communities. The accidents of birth and fortune, and the adventitious aids of chance and circumstance, can do little to give those men position in history whose resources are within the limits of their brains and their hands. The subject of this chapter finds an appropriate place in the recorded annals of Michigan; for his force of character, personal probity, and tireless energy have contributed in an eminent degree to its substantial weal. The biographical data in his history claims a brief space. Born on the 7th day of June, 1836, in the village of Abercherder, parish of Banffshire, Scotland, Alexander McPherson is the third of eight children born to William and Elizabeth (Riddle) McPherson, a parentage that he can justly regard with satisfaction and pride. His father emigrated to America and settled at Livingston Center, now called Howell, Michigan, in September, 1836. As a pioneer citizen he long held an honored place in the community in which he lived. He established divers business enterprises; was the founder of a large general mercantile establishment, which has been under the family name for nearly a half century; and, as director and treasurer of a company, took a conspicuous part in the promotion of the Detroit and Howell Railroad, the first line in that section of the State, and which now forms a part of the Pere Marquette system. That his individuality is reflected in his son, the subject of this sketch, is apparent, as he has proven to be a worthy representative of Scotch manliness, and has exhibited the salient traits and tendencies of the virile race through which his ancestry is traced. The boyhood days of Mr. McPherson were without noteworthy incident. He gave diligent attendance to the public schools of Howell, and incidentally assisted in his father's store. His thrift, enterprise, and shrewd business ability placed him, in 1865, at the head of a private bank which was organized under the firm name of Alexander McPherson & Co., and which has since been conducted with such remarkable success that it is to-day one of the leading institutions of its kind in Michigan. The sagacity and prudence which Mr. McPherson had frequently shown in business and banking affairs, in the beginning of the year 1891, commended him to the consideration of the directory of the Detroit National Bank, resulting in a tender of the presidency to the same, to succeed the late Christian H. Buhl, retiring. This position he accepted, and removed to Detroit, where he has since resided, leaving his own bank at Howell in charge of his elder brother, William McPherson. During the period in which he has been chief executive of this widely and favorably known banking institution its business has been both highly successful and creditable. He has given to it the benefit of his lifelong experience and matured judgment, a sure reliance to the remaining stockholders that all financial operations will be conducted according to the most approved principles that obtain in the world of finance. In many respects this bank is a model. An air of capability and strength pervades the quiet, easy working of its various departments. Besides his banking interests, Mr. McPherson has large pine-land holdings in Northern Michigan, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He has long taken evident pleasure and pride in a stock farm of several hundred acres situate near his former home at Howell. The same has been highly cultivated, and improved with elegant brick buildings. Its owner is extremely fond of fine stock, and has superintended the breeding from many choice thoroughbred draft and driving horses, Durham cattle, and imported sheep. Politically, Mr. McPherson may be termed a conservative Republican. He has never sought or held any political office or appointment, but has uniformly and steadily devoted himself to the exacting claims of business, and his success may be largely attributed to the strict adherence and attention which he has untiringly given to the legitimate duties of his calling. In religious matters he adheres with fidelity to the faith and tenets of his forefathers. At present a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, he is also acting trustee for that congregation. On September, 1860, Mr. McPherson was wedded to Miss Julia C. Ellsworth, of Greenville, Michigan, a lady of many graces of person, mind, and heart, possessing much in her personality that has made her husband conspicuously favored and popular among his fellow-men. Personally, the subject of this paper is genial in manner, approachable, and agreeable to all. He holds prominent connection with many social organizations of his adopted city, being a member of the Detroit Club, the Country Club, Michigan Club, and the St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club. He, however, is very domestic in his tastes, and of temperate habits. He finds delight in his library, and is a man of general knowledge gained from travel and extended reading. He has always seemed to have, underlying all his motives and acts, a deep sense of his responsibilities as the custodian of the property of others. This obligation has been so weighty with him that he has never for a moment been engaged in any speculation; and the generous competency which he has acquired is due neither to fortunate ventures, but solely to industry, energy, perseverance, and incorruptible honesty. As a man of affairs, in all business relations, it is but a just tribute to say that he has ever combined caution with an integrity of purpose which no circumstances could alter or permit of a sacrifice of principle. And thus it is that the State of Michigan, gratefully appreciating his devotion to its best interests, and the example of his stainless life, honors him, in the dignity of his manhood, with its confidence and respect.

DR. CHARLES SHEPARD, deceased, Grand Rapids. The history we have of the struggles and trials of those pioneers who were the founders of our great Commonwealth is largely the result of the formation of social organizations having for their object the recording of the personal experiences and attainments of its early settlers, their abandonment of almost every attribute of civilization to take up a life of unceasing toil, of never-ending perseverance and industry, of forgetfulness of self, to share all the burdens and hardships of existence in a wilderness. While noble lessons of courage and faith are taught in the record of the least successful of these, the process of compilation gives to each his proper place, and how invaluable is the inspiration and example of those who, by their unconquerable will, their superior ability of mind and body, their indomitable courage and unfaltering energy, have placed their names above and in front of their fellows, standing out like beacon-lights from the common mass, and handed down to posterity the record of noble deeds, of lives whose purity and unselfish devotion to duty emblazon them for all time high on the roll of honor and of fame! The historian in the larger sphere, whose aim is the history of the whole State from its inception to the present time, is thus enabled to select the most valuable and interesting subjects, and while confined to narrow limits, both as to individuals and space, is at no loss for material. The Grand River Valley is a fruitful field, and among the first and best of the many valued names on its scroll of pioneers, whose lives were a victory for themselves and for their State, none stands more highly or commands a greater degree of respect than that which heads this article. That he sprang from a hardy and sterling stock is evident, and those of his ancestors of whom there is any record attained great age. His grandfather, Daniel Shepard, was a native of Connecticut, and died at Chatham (now Portland) in that State, at the age of ninety-seven years. Silas, his son, was born at Chatham, September 2, 1779, and removed to Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York. He died January 19, 1863, in Cattaraugus County, New York. His wife, Anna (White) Shepard, died April 11, 1873, aged ninety-two years, in Portage County, Ohio. Our subject was born July 18, 1812, at Herkimer, New York, and spent a portion of his early youth in his father's workshop, he being a carpenter and joiner. Having no opportunity for obtaining a college education, he was dependent upon the common schools, and such reading as was obtainable in the books at hand, for his education. He early developed a taste for the study of medicine, and having an energetic disposition and a large ambition he commenced to prepare himself for that profession, at eighteen years of age, in the office of Dr. H. W. Doolittle. Subsequently he attended lectures and graduated, in March, 1835, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, situated at Fairfield. He commenced practice in Jefferson County, and at the end of six months came West, arriving at the then village of Grand Rapids, October 20, 1835. He was, with one exception, the first physician to settle at that place, where he announced his intention of remaining permanently. His first professional labor performed in Michigan was the vaccination of one hundred and fifty Indians at Thornapple (now Ada). Grand Rapids was then a hamlet in the midst of the dense pine-forests, which have since disappeared—the Monroe Street of to-day, its principal business thoroughfare, was an Indian trail—and to eke out an existence he added surveying to the practice of medicine. He formed a partnership with Dr. Stephen A. Wilson, who had located in Grand Rapids about two months before him, which continued until the spring of 1839. His work as a physician was rendered doubly arduous by combining surgery with medical practice, and it was in this field of labor perhaps that he won his great renown. His name first became prominently known throughout the State in this branch of the profession in 1837 by some notable surgical operations performed upon the badly frozen crew of a vessel which was wrecked near the mouth of the Muskegon River. For many years he was the only surgeon within a radius of nearly one hundred miles, and the stories of his frequent pilgrimages on horseback, then the only mode of travel, over this territory, show at once a most unselfish devotion to what he considered to be his duty, the highest regard and sympathy for the sufferings of his fellows, and ofttimes tell a tale of hardihood, adventure, and daring. Many of these, too, show to how small a degree was he influenced by the expectation of a mere money reward, as the necessities of many an occasion called for financial as well as medical aid at his hands, and it was never withheld or granted stintingly or reluctantly. One undeviating principle governed him in his pioneer practice: if called, he went. It was never a question of compensation with him; the demand meant necessity, and he never failed in prompt response to the call. During the winters of 1843, 1860, and 1872, Dr. Shepard visited the medical colleges and hospitals of New York City in order to keep

Chas. Shepard

up with every advancement in medicine and surgery. To some extent he made a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of women, and so successful was he in this department that frequently patients were brought to him from various other States, in addition to those attracted by his popularity and ability from his own Michigan, where his name was almost a household word. During his active practice he was called upon to perform almost every species of capital operation, and in general practice stood at the very head of his profession in Western Michigan, as he did in time of service. He possessed one of the finest medical libraries in the State, and a costly microscopical outfit, being greatly interested in that study. In later years he to a large extent relinquished general practice, and devoted himself to office-work and consultation. Having the unbounded confidence and esteem of his fellow-practitioners, much of his time was taken up in this way. It was his endeavor, if possible, to avoid any public prominence, and while foremost in every public duty, actively interested in every case that touched his great heart or excited his compassion, he sought rather to hide his large charities than to ostentatiously display them, and it was only "in his passing away that his good deeds were unfolded to his neighbors." He was one of the founders of the Union Benevolent Association Hospital, president of its Board of Managers, and chief of the medical staff, and it was through his efforts that physicians of all the different schools secured the privilege of practicing there. He was four times president of the Grand Rapids Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Association, of which he was the president in 1876, and represented Michigan, as the delegate therefrom, at the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He was also a member of the American Microscopical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Medical Association. During 1855 he was mayor of Grand Rapids, and was for two years, 1853-1854, a member of the Board of Aldermen. For a number of years prior to his death, Dr. Shepard was president of the Old Residents' Association, in which he took a most active interest. "In his religious views he was a follower of the tenets of the New Church (Swedenborgian), and in a day when obloquy awaited the man who professed such doctrines he was the acknowledged leader of that Church in the community, and the first to promote its interests. In spite of almost certain religious, social, and business ostracism, he proved the loyalty of his convictions, and was the first and last president of its Society, as well as a continuous worker in the cause." Dr. Shepard was twice married, his first wife being Lucinda A. Putnam, who died April 17, 1873. Their five children had all died at a comparatively early age. July 27, 1876, he married Dorinda N., daughter of Edward and Abbie Sage, formerly of Portland, Connecticut. Mr. Sage died May 3, 1855, and his widow resides with her daughter at Grand Rapids. Mrs. Shepard, who, with their two sons, survived her husband, was born at Portland, March 11, 1839. Their eldest son, Charles, was born October 12, 1878, and Silas Edward was born May 3, 1881. A true indication of the character of our subject is found in his reference to his sons in his will. He says: "It is my desire that my sons be thoroughly and liberally educated, and that out of my general estate they have such yearly allowance as their guardians think will best promote their growth in life and tend to ripen them in mind and body into men useful and helpful to others." Dr. Shepard died Wednesday, March 8, 1893, falling quietly and sweetly asleep after an illness of some four months, the result of a general breaking down of the vital forces. A fitting tribute to his life and services was paid by the Rev. George N. Smith at the memorial services held on March 19th, from which we quote: "As a citizen, as a physician, and as a father, Dr. Shepard was an ideal man of the times. Two things went to make up his character—an unbending tenacity of principle on one hand, and a spirit of kind forgiveness on the other. He was a man who took a true and lasting interest in the public welfare, and in all offices of trust he fulfilled his duties as a citizen without hope of reward. His business mottoes were always centered around the law of doing justly by his fellow-men. He stood at the head of his fraternity in the respect in which he was held, being esteemed the ideal physician. Phenomenally skillful, successful in dangerous surgery and in general practice, he was remembered gratefully and affectionately in hundreds of homes where but to have had his kindly presence was to have received a benison." That he won for himself the highest honors of citizenship in the hearts of his friends and the people of his adopted city was evidenced in the resolutions of respect and regret which were adopted by the Medical and Old Residents' Associations, of which he was a member, as well as in the beautiful tributes paid to his memory by various of his intimate friends. His name will long be remembered gratefully and lovingly and with all reverence and respect by the whole community, and must ever be as a guiding star, an example fit for all men to follow, a standard of upright morality, of all that is best and great and good in our American citizenship.

HON. FERRIS S. FITCH, of Pontiac, ex-State superintendent of public instruction, was born at Fitchburg, Ingham County, Michigan, on February 1, 1853. His parents, Ferris S. and Emma Fitch, moved from Cuylerville, New York, to Bunker Hill Township, Ingham County, Michigan, in 1848, and settled in the wilderness, where the village of Fitchburg now stands. The father was a mason by trade in his early years, taught school some, and read law, but, after coming to Michigan, always lived on his farm. He was a man of broad views, wide reading, and fine literary taste. He was a member of the Legislature in 1853, when the son was born, but went out of office with the Democratic party, and died in 1883. Ferris S. Fitch, Jr., was educated at the district school, the State Normal School, and the State University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. That year he accepted the chair of Ancient Languages, and later the acting presidency of Smithson College, Indiana. In 1878 he became principal of the Pontiac High School, was promoted to the superintendency, and continued in charge of the schools of Pontiac till July 1, 1890, when he resigned to establish and take charge of the *Oakland County Post*. He directly became chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and in the State Convention of that year was unanimously nominated, against his wishes, as State superintendent. In the administration of this office his purpose and ambition were to elevate the standard of the primary schools of the State through a better professional training of teachers. He recognized the deplorable inefficiency of the teachers' institutes and the inadequacy of *one* State Normal School. He established a graded course of professional reading and study for all primary teachers in the State, connected this with the county institute work and the teachers' examinations, and was steadily working toward a unification and increased efficiency of the whole machinery for the professional training of teachers, by the establishment of an organic connection between the institutes, the State Normal School and the University. Though unanimously renominated, he was defeated with the rest of the Democratic State ticket in 1892, and his single term left him upon the threshold of his cherished educational reform. In 1893 he was appointed superintendent of Michigan's Public School Exhibit at the World's Fair, devised the plan of exhibit, and, by his own personal efforts, raised the funds without which the exhibit would have been impossible. The award of the judges attested its success. On the 4th of August, 1882, he had married Lettie M. Humphrey, who died February 27, 1895, leaving three children, Constance, Marjorie, and Ferris, the oldest then six, the youngest two years old. In September following he sold the *Post* at a handsome profit, and abandoned journalism. His editorial pen had always been enlisted in the cause of sound money. He began, with his advent to journalism in 1890, by opposing the Sherman Silver Purchase Bill, then before Congress, combated with all his might the free silver propaganda then industriously working in the Democratic party, and, after the nomination of Bryan, became a member of the State Committee of the National Democratic party. In March, 1896, he was appointed postmaster of Pontiac by President Grover Cleveland. *The Northern Educator* spoke of him as follows: "Mr. Fitch is the peer of any man in the State in almost every line of intellectual activity. Though most thoroughly posted in the science of political economy and civil administration, he has never accepted the nomination to any office in the gift of the people, and it is doubtful if any nomination could have secured his acceptance, save the one so graciously thrust upon him, and that only because first and foremost in all his ambitions in life is a desire to serve the common schools of our Commonwealth. Though naturally of a practical and conservative mind, he is one of the most progressive of educationalists and the inveterate foe of effete forms, of the pouring-in process, and of unthinking rote-work; in a word, of education which does not awaken and develop thought, but merely crams the memory. He has never let an opportunity pass to advocate improvement in our district schools, and a more intimate connection between the parts of our educational structure from the district schools, its foundation-stones, to the university, its summit."

FORDYCE HUNTINGTON ROGERS, manufacturer, of Detroit, as a son of our Peninsular State, has well exemplified its possibilities and opportunities for true citizenship. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, and were prominent among the active defenders of the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War. That enterprise and spirit exemplified in his progenitors have left their impress in the individuality of our subject, as attested in his social, military, and business career, placing him in the foremost rank of the citizenship of our prided Commonwealth. His father, George Washington Rogers, was essentially a pioneer citizen, coming from his native State, Vermont, to Michigan in 1840. He established, and conducted, until the time of his decease in 1860, a general merchandise store at Pontiac. His mother, Jane Clark Emmons, was a sister of Judge H. H. Emmons, the late distinguished lawyer and jurist of this State. The subject of this sketch was born at Detroit, October 12, 1840, soon after his parents' adoption of their new Western home. He attended the public schools at Pontiac until 1856, when his independent and restless nature prompted him to engage in and combat life's struggles for himself. For a number of years his ventures were varied, but in a degree successful. Coming to Detroit, he readily found employment, remaining there until the spring of 1858, when he went to California, and there soon engaged with a water company in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Michigan, and until 1861 was engaged in mercantile enterprises both at Lapeer and Detroit. In June, 1861, he responded to his country's call on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, being the first man to join Colonel Thornton F. Broadhead, whom he assisted in recruiting the First Michigan Cavalry, which was quickly mustered into the Federal service. His official army record recounts many deeds of gallantry and valor during his service in the Army of Virginia, one noteworthy incident being his adventurous entrance into the camp of General Stuart when in command of the cavalry advance-guard of the Rebel army, and securing a haversack containing papers of private instruction from General Lee, which afterwards proved of invaluable service to the Union forces, and which alone probably averted the threatened capture of Washington. Mr. Rogers was commissioned as second lieutenant on entering the service, but soon afterwards received the appointment as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant in his regiment. Subsequent to his being mustered out of service in September, 1862, he was tendered a majorate in a Michigan cavalry regiment, and also in a New York cavalry regiment, but declined both offers, again going to California, where he was variously occupied until 1865,

Ford. H. Rogers

when he secured a position in the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, serving, respectively, as book-keeper, paying teller, and cashier, until in 1872, when he entered upon a career of mining and stock brokerage, and was the secretary and treasurer of no less than thirty different mining companies. This gave him a great insight of the operations of mining companies, and in 1879 he went to New York, where he became a member of the American Mining Board. Coming to Detroit in 1880, where he has since resided, he has there achieved a worthy place among the successful manufacturers of this country in the promotion, management, and upbuilding of the now great Detroit White Lead Works, the most complete establishment of its kind in the world. Coming into ownership of this concern at a most precarious period of its history, when it was of small capacity and unknown beyond a limited radius, he has given it a personal supervision and care which has been persistent, well-directed, and unflagging. With unusual executive ability, great energy, intuitive knowledge of character, and broad and liberal business judgment, united to a certain boldness and courage, without which great business success is rarely attained, he has been the essential factor in achieving the flattering success that is now established for this institution. As well as being manufacturers of paint, they also have a large and fully-equipped printing-office, in which they do all of their own printing, of which they use an immense quantity, covering a large variety of productions in color as well as in black. Operated by the same stockholders, and under the same management, on the same grounds as occupied by the Detroit White Lead Works, is the Detroit Varnish Company, another of Detroit's important manufacturing institutions, and of which, also, Mr. Rogers is president. In 1868, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Eva C. Adams, of San Francisco, California. She dying in 1892, he, in 1895, married Miss Grace J. Haynes, formerly lady principal in Olivet College. Mr. Rogers has always been a Republican in political faith and earnestly interested in the success of his party, but having no predilection for political preferment, being devoted to his business interests with a singleness of purpose, so that he has but few equals among the successful business men of the city or State. He is a charter member of the Loyal Legion, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a thirty-second degree Mason, and interested in social organizations. He is progressive and liberal-minded, unobtrusive in deportment, courteous in business, independent in the expression of opinions in personal intercourse. He impresses the thoughtful man as a representative of pure American character, accompanied and controlled by a business sagacity dependent in its exercise upon the principle that all intelligent and representative humanity is entitled to the rights with which it has been endowed by a Beneficent Creator.

WELLINGTON R. BURT. There are some men—men of prominence, too, in the world's estimate—about whom it is almost impossible to write. There are other men, a sketch of whose lives becomes a pleasant endeavor; and of the latter class, to him who holds this pen, is Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw. The northern portion of the Peninsular State was fortunate enough to attract to itself some of the ablest and brightest minds of the country, to aid in its future development. Many of them took nothing with them but their splendid intellect, their brave young manhood, and an indomitable will; and the result has been almost magical. Cities have sprung into being; mines of richest wealth have been developed; railways have been built; and all of this has been accomplished by but a handful of men, comparatively. There is no city in Michigan which has grown more rapidly, or about and around which there are grander future prospects, than Saginaw; and the men who have aided in making it such a power for good are deserving of recognition. The early lives of all who gain eminence in America are singularly alike in one particular. Trace the career of every prominent man in the land, and you will find the early life of toil and hardship. No inherited wealth for them; no boyhood days passed in affluence and plenty; no young manhood, striving for scholastic honors in seminaries of learning. On the contrary, you would see, generally, the pioneer clearing in the forest; the oldest son the hardest-worked; the parents struggling; the children aiding. And yet, no matter what the nature of the surrounding circumstances may have been, there was always an effort made to afford to the children the best education attainable; always an endeavor to make the lives of their offspring better and brighter than those of the parents. And the children of such parents, although handicapped somewhat in life's race, yet the very things which would have retarded others became, in their case, the elements of future success. The children learned self-reliance in a hard school, and yet the lesson was well taught and well learned. Mr. Burt's childhood was of a piece with all such childhoods. Born in Genesee County, in the State of New York, August 26, 1831, he was but seven years old when his parents migrated to Jackson County, Michigan, and began the work of clearing and making a new home. When he was thirteen years of age, his father died, and, as he was the eldest son, the burden of care-taker for the family rested upon his young shoulders. He attended the district school in his neighborhood; and he secured two years more of a higher education, but this was the extent. The life of a pioneer farmer was an actual reality in his case. At the age of twenty-two years, however, his life took on a new phase. Opportunity for travel—a chance for extended exploration of the world—opened, and the next three years were passed in various employments, and in visiting many countries. Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and South America were among the places he saw; and all this varied experience, backed up by the demands of necessity, fitted him for his future life of usefulness. He was now twenty-five years of age, and, satisfied with his journeyings in foreign lands, he resolved to settle definitely in Northern Michigan. He located three hundred and twenty acres of land in Gratiot County, and a few uneventful years passed; but his active mind soon grasped the fact that the lumber business possessed more possibilities than any other, and this thought and this purpose became the mainsprings of his life. This was in 1858, at which time he took up his residence in Saginaw, which latter place has since become his permanent home. He erected a large mill and salt-works at Melbourne, eight miles below Saginaw, which were a model in their way. But a disastrous fire, that scourge to all efforts in the lumber-traffic, destroyed in a few hours what had taken years to plan and perfect; and the loss involved exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. Only a short interval elapsed, however, before another mill and another salt-block, located at Zilwaukie, were purchased by the concern in which Mr. Burt was interested; and the business was conducted as energetically as ever before. However, he retained his interest in this latter institution only a short time; but, having sold out, his active brain could not rest idle contentedly; and he soon had two sawmills in operation at Grand Marais, Lake Superior, together with a planing-mill and lumber-yard at Buffalo. He owned extensive tracts of pine-land in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and, like most wealthy Saginawians, a cattle and sheep ranch in Texas. He had large vessel interests also. But it is not the design of the writer to give an estimate of the wealth a successful man can accumulate. The motive is a higher and a better one than that, or the guiding purpose of the sketch is lost. It is not what a man may have saved; the question is, What, if anything, has he created? Is the world the better for his having lived in it? Judged by these questions, Wellington R. Burt is a success, and his life is a pertinent answer. A mere grubber and saver of money is a qualified success; but the man who, while he accumulates for himself, sets the wheels of industry in motion, gives employment to hundreds of his fellow-men, and improves and beautifies the spot in which his industry is established, is a public benefactor. All of the early experiences of such a man, all that he has seen and heard—all of these things he utilizes for good to himself and to the community. The manufacture of salt being an important factor in the general welfare of the whole Saginaw Valley, Mr. Burt devoted some of the best years of his most useful life in its thorough and profitable development as an important industry; and in this particular, also, he deserves the praise which is unanimously bestowed upon him. He especially excels in his power of generalization, and in his ability to fully grasp a subject in all of its details, and he thoroughly mastered the salt question, its supply, and the finding of a proper market for the product. The success which attended his efforts is a just tribute to his executive abilities. Mr. Burt is in the full vigor of his manhood. Tall, finely formed, and of imposing presence, he naturally attracts the attention of a stranger. At home, in Saginaw, he is at the head of, or soon becomes interested in, every project that is proposed for the city's welfare. He is always abreast of the times in ordinary matters; but there are things into which he has a clearer insight than others have; and, for a while, he becomes slightly unpopular; but this phase of feeling soon passes, though not always with the acknowledgment that he was in the right. He is a positive man, as successful men usually are; but as his views are generally reasonable, no lasting enmities are evoked from his positiveness. Every new railway enterprise has in him an enthusiastic promoter; or it would be more correct to say that he is generally the originator of every new railroad scheme that will aid in the development of Saginaw. His active brain must have some beneficent object to work on. This is but a brief outline of a really eventful life: the life which is open to all the world to see; a world in which he is deservedly honored. But there is another life for him—his home life, his real life; and there he dispenses a genial, liberal hospitality. A hearty welcome there takes the place of ostentatious observances; and there he is the tender husband, the affectionate father. A finer, sweeter family group is seldom gathered in any household; and its kindly, loving influences must mold for good all who come within their reach.

MAJOR GEORGE COLLIDGE WETHERBEE, manufacturer, of Detroit, both from his qualities as a man and the high and well-earned reputation of the Company which bears his name, is looked upon justly as one of the representative citizens of Michigan, and one of the means by which its first city stands so well before the business world as it does to-day. It is indeed a pleasure to put on record the life of such a man, who, by his intelligence, industry, and business fidelity, has earned the right to a commendatory position in the community in which he lives. He was born at Harvard, Worcester County, Massachusetts, July 27, 1840. His parents were Zophar and Sarah (Collidge) Wetherbee. A liking for the conducting of hotels has been a trait of this branch of the Wetherbee family. George C. Wetherbee's grandfather kept a hotel at Harvard, Massachusetts, and for some forty years his son, Zophar, was proprietor of the same hostelry. Of Zophar's sons, Gardner Wetherbee, became proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, New York City, and Charles Wetherbee, of the Buckingham Hotel, New York City. Gardner Wetherbee is now one of the proprietors of the Manhattan Hotel, New York City. His son, Frederick Wetherbee, became connected with a New York wholesale dry-goods house. The subject of this sketch early exhibited an active, restless disposition. He attended the district school, and later engaged in various employments in his native village until he arrived at the age of eighteen years, when he went to Boston and engaged as clerk in a provision store. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, his regiment forming a part of General Burnside's command. His record as a soldier is a most worthy one. From private he was first detailed as commissary of his company. After about eighteen months' service, during which he participated in all the campaigns and engagements of his regiment, he was pro-

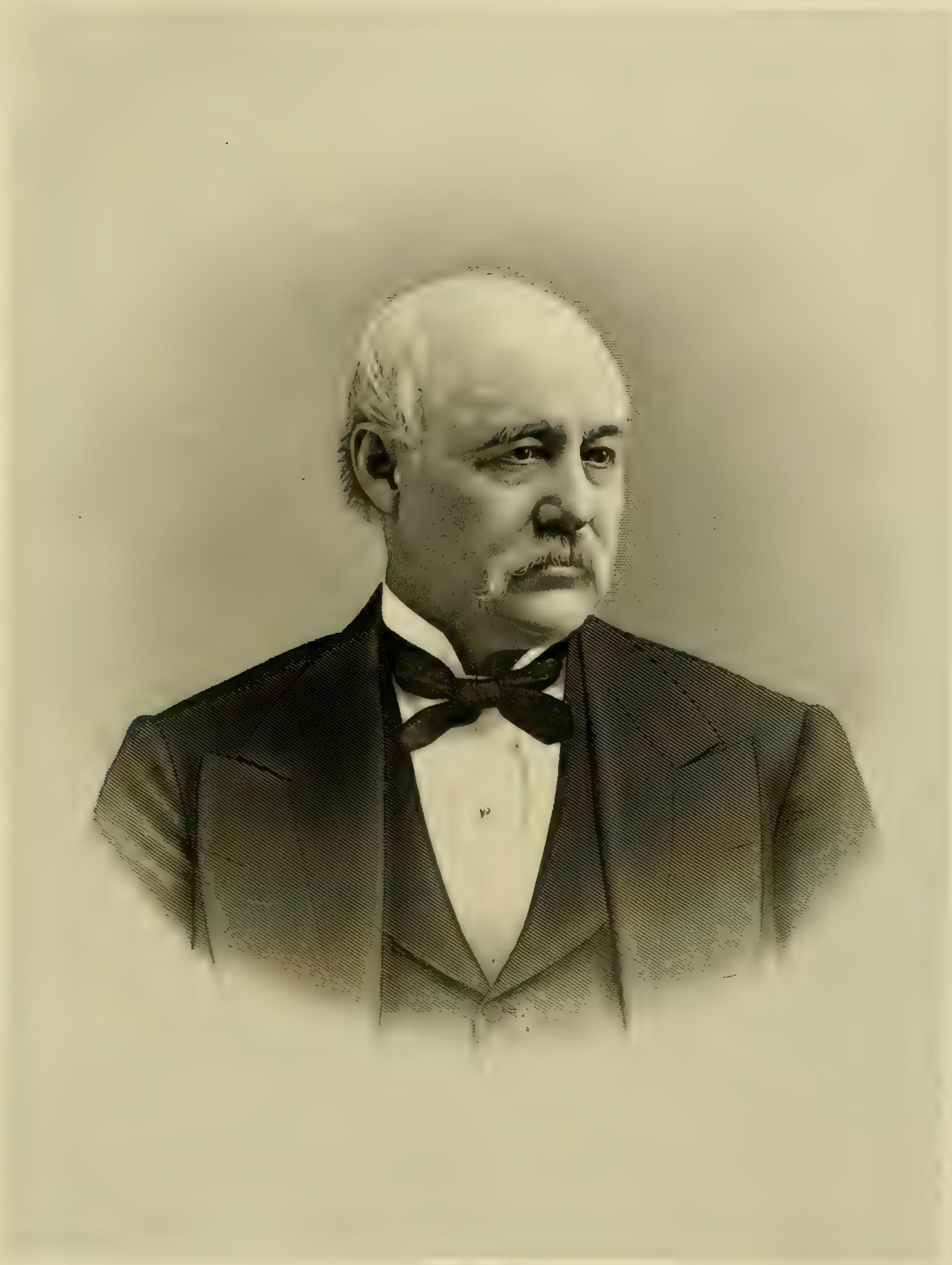
Geo. C. Witherbee

moted to a first lieutenancy by the governor of Massachusetts, and was soon after assigned to duty as acting assistant commissary of subsistence on the staff of General Foster, and ordered to Roanoke Island. On August 19, 1863, he received a commission from President Lincoln, as captain and assistant commissary of subsistence of United States Volunteers. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of General Devens at the formation of the Army of the James at Fortress Monroe. After the capture of Richmond he resigned, and was honorably discharged. On June 24, 1865, in recognition of meritorious service, he was brevetted major. After a brief visit to his old home, Mr. Wetherbee, in the fall of 1865, came to Detroit, and engaged in the produce business. The latter proving an unfortunate investment, he embarked in the grocery business with S. S. Farquhar, under the firm name of Farquhar & Wetherbee. In 1869 he sold out his interest and purchased that of C. M. Garrison in the wholesale wooden and willow ware business of William Saxby & Company. In 1873 he secured the interest of Mr. Saxby; the late Governor John J. Bagley then becoming a special partner, and the firm name of George C. Wetherbee & Company was then adopted. In 1876, Mr. Wetherbee bought out the Bagley interest, and continued the business alone until 1882, when it was incorporated, he becoming the president and general manager of the Company, which is now known as one of the largest manufacturing and jobbing institutions of its kind in the West. In 1873, Mr. Wetherbee undertook the manufacture of brooms at the State Prison, and this branch of his business is the most extensive of its kind in Michigan. In 1883 he organized the United States Truck Company, of which he became president. In 1887 the Novelty Brush Company, of which he is president, was organized. He was also president and chief owner of the Michigan Elevator & Engine Company; a director and treasurer of the Detroit Vise Company, until it was bought out by the Gardner Elevator Company; and a director in the Thomas Ink & Bluing Company, of Canada. He is first vice-president of the Standard Savings and Loan Company, of Detroit; president of the Boerth Mining Company, of Ontario; and president of the Colonial Gold Mining Company, of Canada. In politics, Mr. Wetherbee has been an active, earnest Republican. He has served on the Board of Park Commissioners of Detroit. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 348, and a member of the Loyal Legion. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the State Soldiers' Home of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and president of the New England Society of Detroit. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarian Church, of which for many years he has been a trustee. On January 22, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Phelps, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They have two children—a son, Mr. Charles P. Wetherbee, who is assistant general manager of the Bath Iron Works, a large shipbuilding establishment at Bath, Maine; and Miss Bertha C. Wetherbee, who has just graduated from the college at Wellesley, Massachusetts. The success Mr. Wetherbee has achieved as a manufacturer in lines requiring close attention to minute details, is good evidence of his business ability. His executive and administrative abilities have been tested in the numerous enterprises he has promoted and conducted with unfailing success, and he has been found equal to every occasion. In the commercial community he is justly recognized as an upright business man, while his private life is above reproach.

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTIN, of West Bay City, born at Rochester, New York, May 9, 1844, is a son of N. C. and Mary J. (Gifford) Martin, natives of Vermont. The father, who followed the occupation of locomotive engineer for many years on the New York Central Railway, died in 1877. Our subject received a good education at the common and high schools of Rochester, and early developed a taste for railroad life. Previous to his coming to Michigan he spent three years as clerk in a Rochester dry-goods store. This employment, however, though he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his employer, did not offer the opportunity of work most congenial to him. Accordingly, in 1865, Mr. Martin came to Detroit for the purpose of accepting a situation as timekeeper in the locomotive-shops of the Michigan Central Railroad in that city. He was gradually promoted, in 1869 receiving the appointment of chief clerk at Jackson, Michigan, and in 1876 he was moved to Bay City as trainmaster of the same corporation. He was appointed assistant superintendent in 1880, which position he held for ten years, becoming a popular and efficient officer of the road. In 1890 he became division superintendent, and has since discharged the varied duties of that important office with satisfaction to the company and with credit to himself. He was honored by being elected mayor of West Bay City in 1888, and again in 1890, having proved himself one of the ablest and best mayors that city has ever had. Mr. Martin was married, in 1866, to Miss Betty Boorman, a native of England. Ot this union two children were born, one of whom died at the age of thirteen years, and in 1874 the estimable mother also died. After a lapse of five years, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Mattie H. Chapman, in 1879, and of this marriage three children have been born, two of whom are living—a son and a daughter—one daughter having died in infancy.

GEORGE HOWARD LOTHROP, eminent lawyer, deceased, Detroit. That character is inherent, being the foundation, the central column, and the capping-stone of reputation's temple, is well exemplified in the life of our subject, a worthy representative of the eighth generation of a noted family which was founded in America over two centuries ago. Born in the city of Detroit on April 18, 1850, the son early imbibed many of the attributes which made up the individuality of his distinguished father, Hon. George Van Ness Lothrop, LL. D., who was minister plenipotentiary to the imperial court of Russia during the first Administration of President Cleveland. After attending the public schools of his native city, he completed a literary and law course at Cornell University, and in 1872 began active practice in his profession. His natural gifts, cultivated by habits of industry and close application, soon won him high rank as an advocate, and attracted to him an enviable clientèle. But apart from his career as a general practitioner, it was in the specialty of patent law that Mr. Lothrop earned deserved distinction. In that branch of the law he had but few peers in this country, and, since 1880, the demands for his services by litigants throughout the Middle and Western States brought him an onerous but a most lucrative practice, which was confined almost exclusively to the United States courts. He was ardently devoted to his profession, and his energy was commensurate with his high ambition to succeed in the same. Overwork, it was said, superinduced a last and fatal illness while at the noonday of life, and in the midst of an even more promising career, his death occurring November 21, 1896. In 1880 he was married to Miss Fannie Owen, daughter of John Owen, deceased, a one-time prominent and highly-esteemed citizen of Detroit. Of this union three children were the issue. Besides the widow, two daughters survived the deceased husband and father. Mr. Lothrop, during his lifetime, affiliated with the Democratic party, but had no predilection in favor of a political career. He was, however, induced by Mayor Pingree to accept an appointment as one of the members of the original Public Lighting Committee, of Detroit, and much of the success of that board is due to his hard work and practical experience. In 1885, Mr. Lothrop was tendered the position of commissioner of patents by President Cleveland, but refused the appointment, owing to the number of claims pending in that bureau which he had been retained to prosecute by various clients. He was a member of the Detroit and other social clubs. As a citizen, the subject of this sketch was universally recognized for his purity of character and his charitable love for what was just and true. He was an implacable enemy of hypocrisy and sham. Of the strictest integrity, to him, "in that sacred wreath of manly virtues, *honesty* was the purest and fairest flower." As a lawyer he was a national character. His ready grasp of a subject, coupled with thorough and intelligent research, his candor and lucidity of expression, inspired confidence in the righteousness of a cause he represented, and has often given him the victory. His manner was peculiarly dignified and courtly, and he possessed the other qualities of the lawyers of the old school. Lastly, his life was fragrant with good deeds, and the inspiration of a good example ennobles his memory.

NELSON LUDINGTON. The name of Ludington is closely identified with the development of the material resources of Wisconsin and Michigan, and occupies an honorable position upon the roll of the distinguished public servants of the former State. Away back in the thirties, when Milwaukee was but a little more than a village, and Wisconsin was modestly asserting its ability to uphold the dignity of Statehood, the Ludington brothers, Harrison and Nelson, were already laying the foundations of a substantial and permanent business career. They came from good old New England stock, invigorated and enlarged by transplanting to the Highlands of New York. Nelson Ludington was born in Ludingtonville, Putnam County, New York, January 18, 1818. One of an unusually large number of brothers and sisters, eight of the former and seven of the latter, he realized quite early in his career the necessity of striking out for himself, and in the spring of 1839, he bade farewell to his ancestral home, and joined his brother Harrison in that land of promise, as undefined in its possibilities as in its extent—"the growing West." He located in Milwaukee, and for a few years carried on a general merchandise business, under the firm name of Ludington, Burchard & Co., a well-known pioneer firm. Later on, deeply impressed with the ultimate value of the timber-lands of Wisconsin and Michigan, he joined the Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., still living, and his brother, the Hon. Harrison Ludington, lately deceased, in the formation of the firm of N. Ludington & Co., for the manufacture and sale of pine lumber. Their first mill was located in 1849 at Flat Rock, Michigan, the forerunner of the present flourishing city of Escanaba. Their business developing beyond their most sanguine expectations, the Hon. Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, was brought into the firm, and another and a larger mill was erected at Marinette, Wisconsin, on the Menominee River. During all these years, from 1849 to 1883, the year of his death, Mr. Ludington remained at the head of this enterprise, and by his prudent and conservative management, built up an industry, which has withstood the rudest of financial strains, with capital unimpaired and credit never questioned. The N. Ludington Company, incorporated, successor of the old N. Ludington & Company, exists to-day, a monument to the foresight, the energy and the thrift of its founder. Mr. Ludington removed to Chicago in 1852, the transfer of the headquarters of the firm requiring his presence there. Milwaukee, however, was ever dear to him. Here was the scene of his early struggles and success, here he married his wife, and here all his children were born. He continued to live in Chicago until the day of his death, January 15, 1883, and there, as in Wisconsin and Michigan, he contributed largely to the building up and expansion of the marvelous industries of that world-famed city. His prudent and conservative management of the property with which his name is identified, naturally led others to seek his assistance and co-operation. He was one of the organizers of the Fifth National Bank. From the first a director, he became successively vice-president and president. He retained the position of president until the reorganization under the name of the National Bank of America. Advancing years and failing health compelled him, to the great regret of his associates, to retire from the active control of the new organization; in fact, he died but a few weeks after it had commenced operations. Nelson Ludington was a marked type of extreme caution, allied to rugged honesty and intuitive perception. His judgment both of men and their enterprises was eagerly sought, because so rarely erroneous. He was slow to



form an opinion, indeed, was usually quite averse to expressing one, and yet, when once formed, he acted up to his convictions with an inflexibility of purpose rarely surpassed. He was modest almost to a fault, diffident to the degree often of positive embarrassment, and yet when aroused to the defense of a position which he felt to be right, he revealed a moral courage of no mean order. He was a man of deep feeling and extreme sensibility. His charities were unostentatious, yet numerous and well-timed. Ardently attached to his family, he delighted to gather his friends about his fireside, but always evinced a most positive dislike for what may be called general society. He was fond of books and travel, and during the last five years of his life gave much of his time to them. It was during these years of comparative leisure that the kindly generous nature of the man most clearly revealed itself. He detested shams and subterfuges. Accustomed to straightforward dealings throughout his whole career, he had an utter detestation for those who attempt to gain their ends by devious ways. For clean-cut, honest methods, strict performance of his obligations, and an unswerving fidelity to the interests of those who intrusted them to his care, he is an example worthy of emulation. A wise counselor, a prudent husbandman, a helpful friend, Nelson Ludington will always be remembered with honor and respect.

JOHN N. MCDONALD, manufacturer, of Bay City, was born in Chippawa, Welland County, Ontario, in 1838, his parents being Archibald and Margaret (McNaughton) McDonald, both natives of Argylshire, Scotland, from whence they came to Canada in 1837, and settled in Chippawa, removing in 1842 to Chatham, Ontario, where the former died in 1848, and the latter in Bay City in 1878. Archibald McDonald was a landscape gardener by profession; but during the McKenzie Rebellion of 1837–38 he entered the military service of the Royalists, his organization doing guard duty along the border, on the Niagara River. John N., in early life, attended the common schools at Chatham, Ontario. Having lived near a flouring-mill, and having had for his companions the miller's sons, he had had for a long time a desire to engage in that business. This desire finally became so great that, in 1867, he sold out his other business and removed to Bay City, Michigan, where he built for himself the Bay City flouring-mill with a capacity of fifty barrels per day. In 1870 he had the misfortune to have his mill burned; but with commendable energy he set about rebuilding, and in 1871 had rebuilt with an increased capacity. The demand for the products of his mill increased so much that, in 1890, it was necessary to again enlarge the plant, which brought its capacity up to two hundred barrels per day, it being known as the Bay City Flouring-mills. Mr. McDonald was for six years a member of the Board of Education of Bay City, in whose affairs he has always taken considerable interest. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City, of which he was a trustee for many years. In political faith he has always been a Democrat, although he has never held office nor been an aspirant for such. June 3, 1862, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Mary, oldest child of Christopher and Sarah (Warren) McDowell. His wife's mother, Sarah Warren McDowell, was a daughter of Judge Warren, of Putnam County, New York, a representative in the Congress of the United States, and a gentleman noted for the purity of his character. One of the wisest acts of his life was the appointment of his nephew, G. K. Warren, to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated, and during the Civil War rose to the rank of major-general, becoming prominent as commander of a wing of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have had six children, three of whom were sons. The eldest son, William A., after graduating in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, is interested in, and manager of, a large lumber business at Seattle, Washington. The second son, John A., after two years as a student at the University of Michigan, went into business with his father, under the firm name of John N. McDonald & Son.

SEYMOUR FINNEY, deceased, of Detroit. It is but simple justice that high tribute should be expressed in the recorded history of the great State of Michigan to the character of its early settlers, to which it owes much of its pre-eminence in all that goes to make the world better and brighter in the advance march of our civilization. That distinctive individuality possessed by such pioneer residents as Seymour Finney, General Lewis Cass, Governor H. P. Baldwin, James F. Joy, Henry Ledyard, and many of their contemporaries, has also contributed much to those progressive influences which have made Detroit, Michigan's first city, famous in this day and generation. To write of our subject takes one back into the dim vistas of the past; for most truly does he belong to another age—an age that calls up but memories of men and affairs. Seymour Finney was born in New Windsor, Orange County, New York, August 28, 1813. By the death of his mother, he, at an early age, found that he had his own fortune to build from the very foundation-stone. His educational advantages were necessarily limited; for, at fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed as a tailor at Geneva, New York. In 1834 he came to Michigan, determined to make it his future home, his father having previously settled upon a new farm fifteen miles west of Detroit, where he resided until his death, in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Until 1838 he worked at his trade in Detroit and at London, Canada, when, despairing by long-continued ill-health, he decided to change his vocation, and for a number of years engaged as hotel clerk, hotel proprietor, and later in the grocery business and as a day laborer, all with varying financial success. Having undaunted faith in the future growth and greatness of the then provincial town, Detroit, he, in 1850, with his limited means bought the site where later stood the Finney House, at the corner of Woodward and Gratiot Avenues. He also purchased the lot on which the Chamber of Commerce building now stands, which was then considered suburban property in the fullest sense of that designation. On the latter he erected a barn which he conducted in connection with his hotel, then known as the Temperance Hotel, the same being successfully operated by Mr. Finney, and later by his lessees, on strictly temperance principles. During the days preceding the War of the Rebellon, the proprietor, with his hotel and barn, played a most important part in the transportation secretly of slaves from the South to Canada. An ardent supporter of the cause for the abolition of slavery, Mr. Finney was of great service to the agents of the "Underground Railroad," his barn being for several years the passenger depot for the north end of the line, and where many of the poor wretches were kept temporarily in hiding, being supplied with food from the hotel while waiting to be piloted across the river to freedom. On several occasions, it is related, the masters of the slaves who were secreted in the barn-loft were stopping at the hotel, with the hope of catching the fugitives before they reached the desired haven in the Province of Ontario. From this yet meager narrative of the career of the subject of this sketch, it may easily be surmised that he possessed many strong and independent attributes of character. His convictions on all subjects, whether of a social, political, or religious nature, were ever freely, openly, and earnestly expressed. Long an active Democrat, he, in 1852, repudiated the regular and identified himself with the Free Soil branch of that party. He urged and worked for the coalition of the Whig party with the Free Soil party in the memorable campaign of 1854, which resulted in the birth and formation of the Republican party, and to its tenets he ever since remained a devoted adherent. Mr. Finney was, in 1874, elected an alderman from the old Fifth Ward of Detroit, and later returned from the newly-organized Second Ward, and for fourteen years rendered commendable service to the city, serving four terms as chairman of the important Committee on Claims and Accounts. Mr. Finney had long been an inflexible temperance man, a total abstainer, and had ever exerted his influence in behalf of legal regulations governing the traffic in spirituous liquors and the rigid enforcement of the same. In religious belief he was a steadfast and devout Baptist, and an attendant at the First Baptist Church of Detroit. Mr. Finney married in Detroit, in 1839, Miss Mary A. Segar, a native of New York State, who died in 1876. His tastes were domestic and this union greatly promoted his happiness. Six children were born to them; namely, Jared W., ex-United States district attorney, an eminent lawyer, and the oldest living graduate of the Detroit high school; Sarah J., long a teacher in the Detroit public schools; Harriet E., deceased; Hiram Seymour, lawyer and erstwhile judge of the Recorder's Court at Pomona, Los Angeles County, California; James H., employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company; and Harold T., of A. E. Holt & Co., of Detroit. Since 1857, Mr. Finney had engaged in no active business pursuit, living in retirement in the fruition of his early efforts, having no memory of the past or fear of the future to mar the happiness of his latter days. Devotion to principle had been the distinguishing trait of his career, and had been manifest in every action of his life, whether in domestic, social, business, political, religious, or official affairs. With nearly three-and-a-quarter score years' residence in the environments of Detroit, his ready fund of reminiscence, information, and anecdote, was of surpassing interest as pertaining to that development of a provincial town to a modern metropolis. For one whose boyhood and early manhood was a struggle against adverse circumstances incident to lack of financial aid and influential friends, his enviable record as a citizen furnishes an example for emulation worthy of the commendation of all true and independent men, and for the imitation of the young men of this and coming generations. Mr. Finney died at his home in Detroit, May 26, 1899.

EMIL SOLOMON HEINEMAN, deceased, of Detroit. The accidents of birth and fortune, and the adventitious aids of chance and circumstance, can do little to give those men position in history whose resources are within the limits of their brains and their hands. Men in business life can only rise into prominence and become objects of high consideration, in public estimation, by the cultivation and development of those nobler attributes of manhood in the formation of those enterprises that largely affect the welfare and upbuilding of communities. The subject of this biographical chapter finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the State of Michigan, whose marked individuality, whose strength of character, whose untiring energy, and whose sterling probity have earned such flattering success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit, thus contributing much to the development of the vast resources of this noble Commonwealth. Mr. Heineman's ancestral tree finds deep root in Bavarian genealogy. His parents were born in the village of Burg Ellern, Bavaria, but in the early part of this century were compelled to leave that province through religious proscription then being directed against both Protestants and Hebrews, to which latter race the family belonged. They chose the city of Neuhaus, near the seaport of Hamburg, for their new home, where the elder Heineman established himself in business, and eventually became the leading merchant. He also there for many years held a Government civil appointment. At this place our subject was born on December 11, 1824, being the fourth of ten children—five sons and five daughters—born to his parents. Custom ordaining, neither his education or training for some life's vocation were neglected. With many of the young men of Germany the failure of the purposes of the Revolution of 1848 wrought a turning point in their lives. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Heineman resolved to emigrate to America, and obtaining his father's consent, he took passage on the steamer *Washington* for New York. Coming from New York first to Cincinnati, he remained there but a short time before locating at Detroit, which afterwards proved to be his permanent abode, and until the time of his death which occurred

Yours truly
Emil S. Heineman

May 10, 1896. For nearly forty years his name was a familiar one and a potent factor in the mercantile business of Detroit and the Northwest. From his employment as a clerk in a clothing-store during his first two years' residence in Detroit, he branched into the same business for himself, conducting an ever-increasing retail business until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. In 1861, Mr. Heineman was married to Miss Fanny Butzel, of Peekskill, New York. In the following year his two brothers-in-law, Messrs. Magnus and Martin Butzel were admitted into partnership, the firm afterwards being known as Heineman, Butzel & Co., and doing exclusively a wholesale business. He had an abiding faith in the future greatness, and took a lively interest in the growing prosperity, of his adopted city. In 1885 he erected the fine building which bears his name, and fronting on Cadillac Square, Detroit. He also took a financial interest in many of the representative corporations of the city, being one of the organizers of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company; an original subscriber to and director of the Michigan Life Insurance Company; and also was a director in and treasurer of the Fort Wayne and Elmwood Street Railway Company. Not given to speculative tendencies, Mr. Heineman was conservative in his own personal business, and also in his various outside investments. An earnest Republican in political faith, he had no predilection for political preferment. Domestic by nature, he loved best the privacy of his home, the cultivation of the handsome garden surrounding his residence, and the companionship of his books and family. Of the latter, his widow and four children survive: Solomon E., an enterprising business man, and president of the Merz Capsule Company; David E., a prominent lawyer and representative in the Michigan State Legislature, both of Detroit; also Mrs. Benjamin Pritz and Mrs. Charles M. Thurnauer, residing at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAPTAIN GILBERT HART, one of Detroit's men of affairs, and one who has long been identified with the history and success of the industrial interests of Michigan. In the example before us we have a man, without any special fortuitous circumstances, rising by his own force of character, great energy, and good judgment, to the head of one of the most important lines of manufacture in this country. Whenever metal is worked the use of the emery-wheel is often an important adjunct, and with it is closely associated the name which introduces this brief biographical sketch. Gilbert Hart was born at Wallingford, Rutland County, Vermont, on the 11th day of August, 1828, and is the son of Irad and Lucinda (Wright) Hart. His ancestry is traceable in America to early New England times. His grandfather removed from Connecticut to Vermont prior to the Revolution. He was an ardent patriot, and was honored and influential both in private and public life. Reared upon a farm, the boyhood days of Gilbert Hart were without noteworthy incident. His father died when he was fifteen years old, but his health had been so feeble for many years before his death that the care of the home devolved largely upon his sons. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Gilbert Hart was one of the first volunteers from his native State, enlisting in November, 1861, for three years in the Third Company of Vermont Sharpshooters, of which he was elected captain. This company became Company H of the Second Regiment of United States Sharpshooters, and formed part of the Army of the Potomac. Captain Hart served through the campaign of 1862, and in January of the following year was honorably discharged, he being then physically incapacitated for further service. In 1865, Mr. Hart came to Detroit, where he has since resided, and won high standing as a business man and a public-spirited citizen. His natural mechanical genius directed his attention to the manner of producing emery-wheels. By the year 1871 he had designed several improved methods of manufacturing the same, securing various patents, and commenced the making of wheels in a limited way. The process of strengthening which he had devised proved superior to all other methods in execution of work and durability, and the business has steadily grown in extent until it is second to none in the United States, the manufactured product finding a market wherever the same is used. The plant at the corner of Jefferson and Field Avenues, Detroit, is a large one, and complete in every detail, and nearly all the appliances used in the production of the emery-wheels are mechanical devices of Mr. Hart's own invention. Mr. Hart is also financially interested in various other business concerns in Detroit. He was a director and the first president of the Central Savings Bank of Detroit, and is a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Detroit. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but is not active in political affairs beyond that interest which every good citizen should show. His religious faith is expressed in being a member of the Unitarian Church. The domesticity of his beautiful home and its environments are his chief pleasures. He enjoys the confidence of the business world, and has the respect of all who know him. In February, 1858, Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Calista Giddings, of Cavendish, Vermont. Their son, Frederick P., born in July, 1875, is actively associated with his father in business.

JOHN W. STILES, one of the most popular citizens of Menominee, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, October 2, 1854, and is the son of William and Catherine (Brennan) Stiles. He received but a common-school education, and at an early age became a cigar-maker. Then he came West, and settled in Norway, Menominee County. It was not long before he became a prominent figure in the political campaigns of that county, being always a stanch advocate of Democratic principles. In 1886 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention for the office of sheriff of Menominee County, and was elected by a handsome majority in the face of a strong opposition, and in spite of the fact that the county is generally considered safe for the Republican party. He was re-elected to the same office in 1888. The State laws prescribe that the same man shall not hold the office of sheriff more than two consecutive terms, and therefore Mr. Stiles could not again be a candidate in 1890. But the Democrats of the county wanted his name on their ticket, and they gave him the nomination for the office of county clerk. This time Mr. Stiles was elected by nearly one thousand majority, being by far at the head of his ticket. To those acquainted with him, his popularity is not surprising. A man of pleasing manners, of high integrity, frank, charitable, and public-spirited, he can not have any personal enemies. Although not a wealthy man, he is considered as one of the most useful citizens of Menominee; one always ready to do his share towards promoting the industrial development and improving the appearance of the city. Mr. Stiles has found time to build up an extensive business in manufacturing. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He was married to Miss Ellen Gary, November 18, 1878. Out of six children born to them, one only remains, a bright little daughter who was born in 1886.

RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, litterateur, of Detroit. Michigan has had a rich heritage in both her native and adopted sons. Many of them would add luster to a much older State, and some have made for themselves a lasting name beyond her borders. Her jurists and statesmen, her scholars and divines, have been the jewels of her crown, and have gained for her, as well as for themselves, an enduring fame. The name of no citizen that illustrates her annals is more worthy of special mention than that of the subject of this biography, a man distinguished for his versatile genius, profound and varied learning, and for his ability as an author and journalist. He enjoyed a career singularly embellished on life's beautiful side. He came from a long line of literary folks. His genealogy reveals many ancestors that wielded the pen. Molders of public opinion, essayists, and writers on every kind of literary phenomena, are to be credited to this very interesting Willis family, for the past one hundred and thirty years. Richard Storrs Willis was a descendant of George Willis, a distinguished Puritan, who came from England in 1626, and who in 1638 was elected deputy to the General Court. Born at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 10th day of February 1819, Mr. R. S. Willis was the youngest son of Nathaniel Willis and Hannah (Parker) Willis; his brother, the celebrated N. P. Willis; his sister, Sarah Payson Willis, the charming "Fanny Fern," whose writings have left their impress upon the thought of subsequent generations. Mr. Willis was educated at Chauncey Hall, later at the Boston Latin School, and entered Yale College in 1837. At the last named institution he cultivated his innate musical talent, composed industriously for the college choir and orchestra, and published his first productions, the well-known "Glen Mary Waltzes." After graduation he attended various schools in Germany, and studied musical science. He there became associated with many authors, critics, and composers, whose fame is now world-wide. From a tour then made through Europe he returned to America, and taught German for a time to tutors and professors at Yale, and engaged in musical composition. In 1847, Mr. Willis went to New York City, and gradually interested himself in the literary and journalistic life of the day. He subsequently bought and edited the *Music-Times*, which later on was consolidated with the *Musical World*. Later he started the magazine *Once a Month*, devoted to the fine arts. He also compiled a book entitled, "Our Church Music," and later was the author of a volume of church chorals, etc. During the Civil War his "Anthem of Liberty" (words and music, both of his own composition), won the prize offered for the best patriotic song. His song, "Why, Northmen, Why?" and others of similar strain, were then edited and published by him. Had Mr. Richard Storrs Willis been superstitious, he should have had an unreasonable respect for the mystic number "three," but he attached no morbid significance to the persistence with which it followed the family affairs. It is of surprising interest that his grandfather was the editor and proprietor of three newspapers from the years 1776 to 1800; his father edited three newspapers from 1803 to 1860; his brother edited three papers, and Mr. Willis, himself, three papers during his lifetime. Many of these publications still have their names preserved, and some have achieved wide reputation and are of note in the literary world of to-day. Other members of the family have followed literary pursuits exclusively, and won wide distinction for their labors. To further reveal the romantic influence of the "three" it must be added that Mr. Willis's three daughters married three naval officers of the United States flagship *Franklin*, when the family was on a European trip and sojourning at Nice in 1876. During the four years he lived abroad, 1874–78, where he went for the education of his children, Mr. Willis collected his miscellaneous lyrics and national songs into a volume, entitled "Waifs of Song," which was published in Paris, and ran through several editions. In 1851, Mr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Cairns, of Roslyn, Long Island. She died in 1858, and her life is tenderly delineated in her husband's "Memorial." In 1861 he was married to Mrs. Alexandrine Macomb Campau, a lady distinguished for her beauty and her many graces. At his beautiful home and at his office in Detroit, Mr. Willis devoted his time to literary and musical compositions. He also found time to serve the people of his city as president of the library commission, vice-president of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, a member of the New England Society, and a member, as representing the city, of Grace Hospital Training-school. On the morning of May 7, 1900, his useful life was brought to a close by his quietly passing away, the immediate cause being heart-failure.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH NICHOLSON, a name for many years identified with the merchant marine of the great lakes, but, for more than a generation succeeding, one that has stood for the executive head of that widely-known penal institution, the Detroit House of Correction. The best estimate of a man's powers and qualities can be found in the work he has done, and in the repute in which he is held by those who know him best. Judging by these standards, the subject of this biographical sketch

Richard Storrs Willis.

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held an honorable position, and was recognized as a most estimable and worthy citizen of Detroit, and few men in Michigan were more generally known. Captain Nicholson was born at Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, September 25, 1826, and was the son of Thomas and Jane (Small) Nicholson. He was a lineal descendant of Donald McNicol, who, in the reigns of Charles I and II, was chief of the clan in the Isle of Skye. His father was a prosperous farmer in Ireland, an officer in the militia, and an influential man. The family came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Illinois. The mother of Captain Nicholson was a daughter of Robert Small, who participated, with his brothers, in the Irish Revolution of 1798, and who, for the part he took, was sentenced to be shot, though afterwards pardoned. It was in 1845 that Captain Nicholson came to this Western Continent, landing at Quebec, where he found employment as a sailor. In 1855 he was master of the steamer *Arctic*, and in 1856 master of the steamer *Planet*. The next three seasons he was with the Ward Line. From 1862 until his retirement from the lake service in 1865 he was master and part owner of the boat he sailed. In 1866, Captain Nicholson received the appointment of marine inspector from the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In 1877 he was appointed superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, and his administration of its affairs gained for him a national reputation. A strict disciplinarian, he also possessed a ready tact in dealing with his prisoners, and the institution over which he presided came to be known as the model of its kind. Another most commendable feature of his management was the fact that the institution was not only self-supporting, but that he was enabled to turn a surplus into the city treasury. He had often been called upon to prepare papers on the subject of penology and the treatment of criminals, and his remarks were considered most valuable. His only other official position was that of a member of the School Board of Detroit. In political faith he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He was twice married: first, in Dublin, Ireland, in 1860, to Henrietta Nicholson, who died in 1865, leaving three children, of whom Mrs. Mary Louise McDonald and Miss Frances Jane Nicholson survive the father; and next, in 1868, to Elizabeth A. Gillman, of Detroit, of which union three children were born, none of whom survive. Captain Nicholson was of a genial disposition. He naturally took interest in boating and yachting, and was a member of many social clubs and beneficial organizations. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and a Knight Templar. His friends were legion, and no one held more securely the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. The Detroit *Evening News* gives the following summary of his characteristics:

> "Captain 'Joe' Nicholson has always been known as a genial, simple, kindly character, with a heart that felt for the unfortunates under his charge. He understood the weaknesses of human nature, and out of the depths of his sympathy he could find a palliation for them. 'We know what they have yielded to,' was his motto, 'but not what they have resisted. Don't judge them too harshly.' . . . But he could be severity itself when occasion demanded. It was his idea that every man should work, and he could not endure the idler or the shirker. To such as these he would talk in a way that was not to be misunderstood. He would paint their character to them in the blackest of hues, and tell them in his rough, sailorly way that they had to do better. One warning of that kind was always sufficient; for although no man bore Captain Joe malice for what he had said, still he did not want him to say it again. So, too, with a man who was being liberated. Captain Joe would give him good advice, earnestly beg him to reform his ways, and offer him every assistance he could in doing this.
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> "He was a capable organizer and a stern disciplinarian. His language was impressive and his vocabulary limited to the vernacular of the day; for he never claimed to be a scholar. He organized the six hundred prisoners, whom he has had to manage of late years, into three details, and set one to making chairs, another to pearl buttons, and a third to brushes; had them work nine hours a day, and saw that the work was done well.
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> "Although not a scholar, he used to make researches on his own account into the causes of crime, and he came to the conclusion that parental indifference had more to do with the making of criminals than anything else. The other principal causes were set down by him as heredity and environment.
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> "It may be a question if the death of any other citizen of Detroit would have brought a sense of personal loss to a more varied representation of local society than has that of Captain Joseph Nicholson. No man ever had warmer friends in all classes, from the hobo to the millionaire, than had Captain Joe, as he was familiarly known.
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> "Captain Nicholson furnished a splendid example of a sound mind and a big heart in a sound body. He was past the half-century mark in years when he undertook the management of the Detroit House of Correction, and his rcord at the head of that institution has been a veritable revelation in prison discipline. Of the thousands upon thousands of criminals who passed through the House of Correction while it was under the management of Captain Nicholson, there are few who were not benefited in some way or another by their contact with that big-hearted man who could be as tender as a woman or as stern as an avenging angel, as the case might require. From the miserable vagrant off the streets to the 'bad man' from the West, who alternately robbed trains and reduced the population of the flourishing cities of the Occident, Captain Joe exercised a benevolent influence upon all. It was the cardinal principle in his code of discipline that every prisoner must earn his bread in the sweat of his brow, and he must earn it honestly. Men who went into the House of Correction knowing no trade but theft, came out experienced craftsmen. In all his dealings with prisoners of every grade in crime, Captain Nicholson strove to be impartially just. The rules that governed them were few in number, but all were taught that those rules must be observed. The prisoner soon learned that the treatment which he was to receive during his period of incarceration depended chiefly upon himself, and that he had it within his power to make his condition endurable or unendurable as he saw fit.
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> "No criminal was ever the worse for his experience with Captain Nicholson, and hundreds have testified to the practical benefits which their forced association with him brought. Captain Nicholson never pretended to any knowledge of an efficacious method of preventing crime, but he understood the most feasible plan of reforming criminals, and the good that was accomplished by that great-hearted, strong-minded disciplinarian during the two decades in which he was superintendent of the House of Correction can never be estimated. To the critically-inclined stratum of the submerged tenth, Joseph Nicholson was a veritable inspiration, and there are few who came under his influence so steeped in sin that they will not utter a fervent 'God rest his soul!'"

It was on March 6, 1900, only twelve days before his death, which occurred March 18, 1900, that Captain Nicholson submitted his last annual report for the Detroit House of Correction, which showed net earnings of that institution for the year at over thirty-three thousand dollars. During his twenty-one years' superintendency he had turned over to the city treasury $621,578; in addition to which over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars had been expended for construction and repairs.

This is a showing that in all probability far surpasses that of any other penal institution in the country. The Detroit *Free Press* of March 19th, speaking of him, said:

> "Though heralded as inevitable, the announcement that Captain Joseph Nicholson died yesterday morning at 10.45 o'clock shocked many an anxious friend and created profound sorrow in many a breast. 'Captain Joe' was beloved by all who knew him, for his manly courage and human gentleness, and not only were his friends found among that class of intelligent humanitarians who valued him for his labors in the perfection of modern prison arrangements, nor yet among the citizen public generally, who admired him for his public spiritedness, but those were his friends who were forced to serve sentences in the institution that has been directed by his masterful mind for the last twenty-one years. His reputation as a disciplinarian might seem to imply that he was unduly harsh, and this he never was. He believed in treating every case individually, and in handling a prisoner he always studied his character and temperament. No prisoner was roughly treated because he bore a tough reputation, but his treatment depended upon his behavior while in the prison. Unless sick, every man and woman who eats must work, was Captain Joe's motto, and he was therefore opposed to solitary confinement for various reasons. If the shops were full the surplus prisoners would be set to work washing windows or doing other work that would keep them outside their cells during working hours. He never scrupled to punish a prisoner who he thought deserved it, but he never acted hastily or until he had exhausted other means of persuasion. Captain Nicholson knew the personal history of every long-term prisoner in the institution, and for many of them he had a soft spot, feeling that circumstances, of which the public knew nothing, at least partially condoned their crimes. Not a few men were pardoned through his efforts in their behalf, after satisfying himself that their sentence was not warranted. In this place the opportunity offered him to exercise his brains, in conjunction with the sympathetic promptings of his large heart, was embraced to institute reform after reform in prison management, until he became one of the most widely-known and highly-commended wardens on the American Continent. To him, perhaps, as much as to any other one man, is due the great and wonderful advances that have been made in the last two decades in the scientific care of prisons and prisoners. His reforms were not based alone upon theories, but from close and actual contact with the unfortunates that the law placed in his custody he learned to appreciate their needs and inherent rights better than could possibly be learned by any philosopher who studied prison conditions from the sunny side of the walls.
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> "Announcement of Captain Joseph Nicholson's death will touch thousands of hearts with the pangs of a personal bereavement. Few men there are who have the same wide association with all classes that came to him as a consequence of his eventful career, and still fewer who have attracted universal esteem for the sterling qualities of manhood that ranged from the tenderest sympathy to the most indomitable courage. Duty was his mentor wherever he was placed, and no one could have a more delicate appreciation of its admonitions. Captain Nicholson was one of those exceptional men of whom it can be truthfully said that the highest eulogy which love and regard can pay his memory is to be found in the story of his life. Earnestness, determination, and persistency were a part of his birthright. Never did he sit down and wait for Fortune to seek him out, or ask of the Fates that which he did not earn. All his thoughts and energies were alert and concentrated upon whatever invited their exercise. He was the same embodiment of strength, cool judgment, and determination when sailing a yacht-race as when he defended some interest of the House of Correction before the Legislature, or enforced discipline against some refractory prisoner. Time and again he scored against defeat where all but the strongest men would have failed. In the gentler phases of his character he was no less admirable. The piercing eyes, before which evildoers were wont to quail, could soften to the gentleness of woman when pity appealed. No one deserving went to him in vain, and it was the captain's way, when in doubt, to err on the side of mercy. He possessed to a rare degree the faculty of leaving his cares when he turned his back upon them, and greeting his pleasures as though they were the whole of his existence. There was no more genial or welcome companion, no man who carried more warmth and sunshine into his home life.
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> "It goes with such a nature that its possessor was the soul of honor and faithful in every trust that he accepted. He was absolutely loyal in all his obligations, and to meeting them he addressed his sound judgment, his business shrewdness, and a vigor that was with him to his final illness."

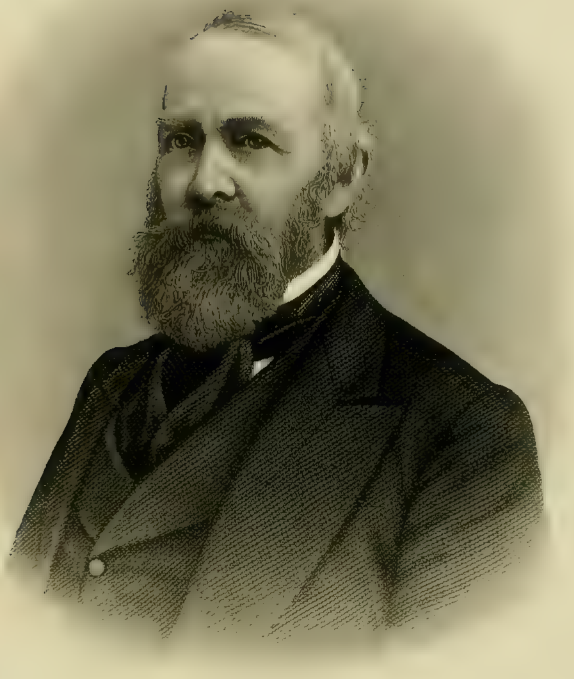
HON. FRANKLIN B. GALBRAITH, physician and surgeon, of Pontiac, Oakland County, a son of John Galbraith, a physician and pioneer of Sanilac County, and his wife, Nancy *née* Humphrey, was born at Worth, Sanilac County, Michigan, on December 26, 1839. After obtaining his boyhood education, he, long before reaching man's estate, commenced the study of medicine under the tuition and influence of his father, and at the early age of nineteen entered upon his studies in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where, at the close of his second year (in 1860), he won the degree of M. D. He then went to New York City and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he remained one year, and graduated with honor in 1861. He returned to Michigan, and in April of the same year commenced the practice of his profession in Lexington, Sanilac County. The great Rebellion now broke upon the country, and the demand for surgeons was imperative, and so, with true patriotism, in October following, he abandoned his private practice and accepted a commission as assistant surgeon in the Tenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until compelled to resign on account of broken health, in 1863, having taken part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and in 1863 charge of the hospital in Corinth, and in the fall of the same year supervision of the fever department of the general hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, where he himself was taken sick. In the ensuing summer he was appointed surgeon to the Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan, and was one of the board that conducted the first and second drafts that were made in the Fifth District. In the course of a few months he resigned his position on this board, and engaged in the practice of medicine with Dr. C. M. Stockwell in Port Huron, where he continued in active practice until 1865, when he was appointed surgeon to what was designed to be the Thirtieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John Atkinson, and rendezvoused on the fair grounds in Pontiac. It was finally dismembered, and the detachments sent to replenish the depleted ranks of regiments already in the field. Dr. Galbraith was offered the appointment of surgeon to the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, which, however, he declined, as the regiment was then with Sherman on his march through Georgia, and the war seemed to be about over (which it virtually was), and the doctor being in Pontiac, and liking the town and the beautiful surrounding country, concluded to remain there and practice his profession. And so, in November of that year, 1865, he rented an office and entered upon the work which has resulted in building up the largest and best practice ever done by any physician in Oakland County, the people speedily recognizing his superior skill in their various needed treatments, gained by his large practical

F. B. Galbraith

experience in army service, supplementary to the thorough earlier training in the colleges. To be a highly successful practitioner in that noblest of professions devoted to the alleviation of human suffering—the art and science of medicine and surgery—is, in itself, an honor gratifying to the noblest impulses of man. But Dr. Galbraith's fellow-citizens were not content that this alone should be his reward, and so advanced him to municipal honors and political preferment by three times electing him mayor of Pontiac, with majorities running from 155 to 265, although the city was strongly of the opposite political party, he himself being a Republican; and to the State Senate in preference to both the Democratic and Prohibitionist nominees; thus showing that "the man was above the party," and that he was chosen for his own personal and intrinsic worth. He has also been an honored member of the Northeastern Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society, and corresponding member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and surgeon, with the rank of major, to the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake. The doctor was married on December 10, 1865, to Miss Maria Smith. Now, in the zenith of his usefulness and powers, we look back over a well-spent life, whose early professional activity commenced amid the stirring and awful scenes of war, and has since been continuously maintained in the less-exciting but arduous duties that ever fall to the successful country practitioner, whose services are in such constant demand over so extended a territory. And whether in the practice of his profession, or the holding of civil office, or in the Senate of his native State, we find him the same man of honor, usefulness, and ability, ranking the best and surpassing the many.

HON. EDWIN BARUCH WINANS, governor of Michigan, was born at Avon, Livingston County, New York, May 16, 1826, and died at his home in Hamburg, Michigan, July 4, 1894. He was the only child of John and Eliza Winans. At the early age of eight years he removed with his parents to Michigan, where they settled upon a farm at Unadilla, Livingston County. Here he attended the public schools, which at that time were very primitive. In all his earnest endeavors he was ably assisted by his mother, who was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and far in advance, in scope of learning and in extent of culture, of most women of that time. The impress of her thoughts and the desires of her heart were manifest in her son. His first aspirations to be more than a hewer of wood or a drawer of water were derived from his noble mother, who early taught him that faithfulness to a purpose and application and industry were fundamental principles of a strong and well-developed character. While yet a lad, young Winans's father died, and his mother moved to Pettysville, a little hamlet which had nothing to recommend it but a good water-power, on which had been erected a flouring-mill and a wool-carding and dyeing establishment. Here the lad found employment, grinding grist for the farmers, and dyeing and pressing the domestic flannels for the farmers' wives. But he had higher ambitions, and at the age of twenty entered Albion College. Here the same industry characterized his efforts. Early and late he was found at his tasks, and no amusements diverted him from his studies. It was his intention, as soon as prepared, to enter the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but the discovery of gold in California changed all his plans. In March, 1850, he started for California by the overland route, with a respectable outfit consisting of four good horses and a wagon well filled with supplies. What privations he suffered, and perilous escapes from the attacks of Indians and wild animals, will never be written in history, nor fully understood except by those who were fortunate enough to accomplish the same hazardous journey; but his experience brought him in closer sympathy with the toiling masses who were struggling for bread and homes. After weeks of weary traveling, the horses became disabled, footsore, and reduced to mere skeletons. It was found necessary to put the provisions on the back of the best-preserved horse. Finally, it could go no farther, and young Winans, making a pack-horse of himself, took the necessary supplies on his own back, and left the faithful animal on the bleak plains. After four months, footsore and weary, and in an almost exhausted condition, he arrived at Placerville. As soon as sufficiently recuperated, he commenced digging in the mines for the precious metal, at which he labored with varied success for a considerable time. Later he was one of the principal stockholders of the Rough and Ready Ditch Company, at the same time engaging in a bank in the town of Rough and Ready. In 1855 he returned by ocean steamer, and then went to Hamburg, his former home, to find his mother had passed to the great beyond. In September of the same year he married Miss Elizabeth Galloway, daughter of one of the early pioneers of Livingston County, and soon after, with his wife, returned to California. Mrs. Winans, however, was not in love with her California home, and in 1858 he sold out his business there and they sailed for their Michigan home, where they settled on the farm on which Mrs. Winans was born. But the restless spirit of adventure would not be quieted, and with the Idaho excitement he started overland to that far-off country, which at that time was a perilous undertaking. Mr. Winans came near losing his life by the accidental discharge of his own gun on his return trip by stage. The country was overrun by robbers and outlaws, and scarcely a stage passed over the route without being waylaid and robbed. Every one went heavily armed. When he loaded his gun for the trip he remarked to a friend, "The man that gets that will get ——!" The roads were over the roughest country, and the drivers were reckless and daring. In passing over a dangerous part of the road the stage was upset, and Mr. Winans received the contents of his own gun. He was badly wounded, and five days' ride from the settlements. After arriving at Salt Lake City he had the medical attendance and care necessary for his recovery, and after a few weeks was able to continue his journey homeward. He then quietly settled upon his farm, where he since continuously resided, save when called upon by the people to represent them in the State and National capitals. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and re-elected in 1862, and in 1867 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was judge of probate of Livingston County from 1876 to 1880. He was also elected to the forty-eighth and forty-ninth Congresses, where, as a member of the Pension Committee, he was influential in helping old soldiers in the advancement of their claims. On September 10, 1890, he was nominated for governor of Michigan in the Democratic State Convention at Grand Rapids, and was elected by a plurality of twelve thousand. He had always been a Democrat. He believed the tariff to be a tax paid by the people, and that it should be levied for revenue only. He was an advocate of the free coinage of silver, and believed the passage of such a measure would be in the interest of the people. On temperance he was with his party, and not abreast of the advance thought of the times, though he never tasted liquor or tobacco. On the subject of the justice of equal suffrage to male and female he was silent. He was a slow, conservative thinker, and on most practical subjects had a clear head and sound judgment. He was in sympathy with labor. The farmer governor, that sat in the council as chief adviser in the numerous State boards, was not afraid of manual labor. The same hand that signed the executive documents scattered broadcast the seeds that fructify the earth. Governor Winans belonged to the Masonic Fraternity, and was a Sir Knight. He and his family were members of the Episcopal Church. He had two sons: Major George G. Winans, of Lansing, and Lieutenant Edwin B. Winans, Jr., of the Fifth Cavalry, United States Army, who in the war with Spain was a major in the Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry, United States Vounteers, and as such took part in the siege of Santiago, Cuba.

HON. THEODORE H. HINCHMAN, a noted financier, and widely-known merchant of Detroit, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, March 6, 1818, and died May 12, 1895. He was a son of John R. and Mary (DeCamp) Hinchman, who were of families who had been settled in New Jersey for more than a century. John R. Hinchman was a son of Joseph Hinchman. The occupations of both had been iron-mining and manufacturing. The business not continuing profitable after the close of the War of 1812–15, John R. Hinchman moved to New York City in 1825, and engaged in the grocery business. His son, Theodore H. Hinchman, attended public school in the primary and the higher grades until 1830–31. After a short period in a bookstore, he spent one year in a retail drugstore. In 1832 he was an office clerk in the wholesale grocery-house of John Johnson & Sons, where he remained in a confidential capacity until May, 1836; attention to collections and banking were his duties. At that date, John Owen invited him to Detroit; the offer was so favorable that it was accepted. The population of Detroit then numbered between six thousand and seven thousand, and the State between sixty thousand and seventy thousand. A retail drug and grocery business was entered into, conducted by Chapin & Owen, which included such wholesaling as could be done in Michigan and Canada, the latter branch increasing slowly but steadily with the growth of the city and State. Dr. Chapin died in December, 1838. In 1842, Mr. Hinchman was admitted as a partner, and the firm was thereafter, until 1853, known as J. Owen & Co. The interest of Mr. Owen was purchased in 1853, and the business continued until 1864 in the name of T. & J. Hinchman; after that date by T. H. Hinchman alone until 1868, when John M. Hinchman, the oldest son, was admitted a member of the firm, under the style of T. H. Hinchman & Son. F. D. C. Hinchman was admitted in 1870, and C. C. Hinchman in 1873; and the firm became T. H. Hinchman & Sons. After the death of the father the firm became T. H. Hinchman Sons & Co., and later was amalgamated with the firm of Williams, Davis & Brooks, under the firm name of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons, one of the greatest concerns of its kind in the entire country; known, also, for brevity, as "The Michigan Drug Company," and of which Charles C. Hinchman is second vice-president, and John M. Hinchman treasurer and auditor. Mr. T. H. Hinchman married Louisa, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Chapin, in 1842. His tastes and inclinations were developed as a persistent reader when living in New York, and continued as time and the arduous duties of business and other employments would permit. He has also written much as occasion demanded. His military tastes were deficient, he having served as a soldier one month only during the patriot war. In 1839 he became connected with Fire Company No. 1, and served seven years. He was again a member, this time, of Continental Fire Company No. 8, from 1854 to 1862, and served the larger part of that time as foreman of the company. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the Detroit Fire Commission, and served with credit until nominated for public office in September, 1877; and was again appointed and served until 1881. He was also a sewer commissioner from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to the State Senate, and served during the term of 1877. He was made chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages; member of the Committee on Incorporations; and of the celebrated University Committee that investigated the institution. He displayed ability in the Senate, and at once earned recognition as one of the few conspicuous figures there. Governor Jerome appointed him a member of the Board of Control of the Industrial Home at Adrian, and later Governor Alger designated him a member of the Semi-centennial Commission, in all of which he was indefatigable in his efforts, giving more attention to the duties of these positions than to his commercial business. Upon the organization of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank he was made its president, and successfully guided its affairs until 1877, when it was reorganized as the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, and he was again chosen president. When the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange was organized in Detroit, Mr. Hinchman was prevailed upon to accept the presidency, and he served seven years, through the experimental period of the ex-

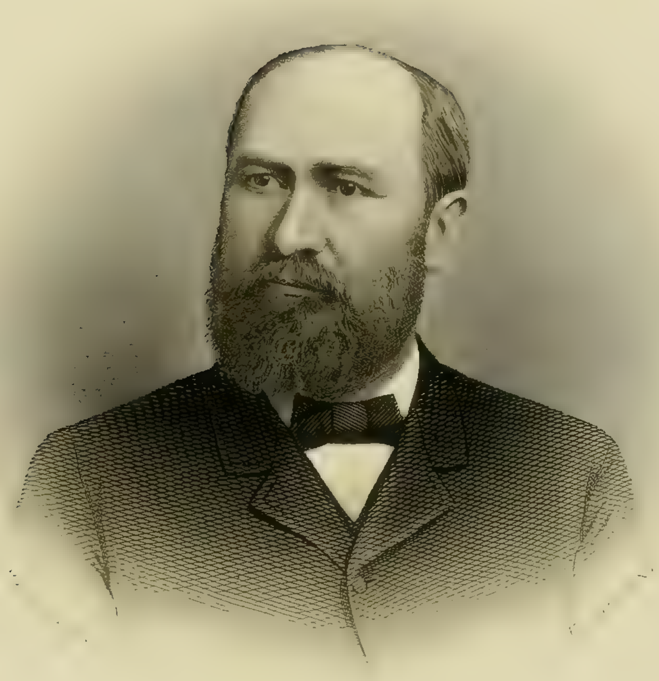


Theo H Hinchman

istence of that important and useful society. He was treasurer of the Detroit and St. Clair Plank-road Company for ten years; and president and treasurer of the same for seven years. During the later years of his life Mr. Hinchman did not shrink from the discharge of public and business duties, though retirement in the company of books and in the use of the pen was more congenial to him. He was the author and publisher of a volume of one hundred and seventy pages, entitled "Banks and Banking in Michigan," which comprised a complete history of banking operations in the State, together with historical sketches and personal notices of prominent bankers, etc.; and it fills an important place in the historical literature of Michigan, and will prove invaluable in future years. He was also engaged in the compilation of a more extended work on commerce, finance, and kindred subjects; his more than fifty years of active business life, his wide acquaintance with men and measures of several generations, his familiarity with the legislative machinery of the State, his habits of study and close observation, all were advantages that probably gave to him a better equipment for work of such character pertaining to Michigan than was possessed by many other citizens of the State. Mr. Hinchman joined the Democratic party in 1867, and had ever since been one of its wisest counselors. In religion he inherited a preference for the Presbyterian Church, and had always sought its highly intellectual and social advantages, contributing freely to its support. Mr. Hinchman was also the author of many able papers bearing upon the subject of fire protection, railroads, bankruptcy laws, banking, and other business matters, usually by appointment or request of the National Wholsale Druggists' Association, or of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange. It will be noticed that the sons of Mr. Hinchman are the grandsons of Dr. Marshall Chapin, who commenced the drug business in Detroit in 1819, and that the Hinchman firm was a successor, or continuation, of that founded by Dr. Chapin. The sons conducted the business in all its details from the time Mr. Hinchman visited Europe in 1878; since when he traveled extensively, visiting every State in the Union, and familiarizing himself with the history and resources of every section of the country. The State of Michigan has reached that point in her development where the work and example of such men as T. H. Hinchman will have a far greater intrinsic value than is accorded by the thoughtless now. The period that has been so productive of men who have achieved grand successes as financiers, merchants, and manufacturers, has been far less fruitful of men who combine the elements of business success with the habits of a close student; and fewer still are the men who, like him, have won personal success and at the same time found opportunity to trace the tendency of their times during the formative period of the Commonwealth, and leave in permanent form something of substantial value to the student of later generations. Mr. Hinchman, as a merchant, manufacturer, and banker, was closely identified with the commercial and progressive history of Michigan for a period of nearly sixty years, and upon it he left the impress of his strong individuality and indomitable energy. In addition to the three sons, who were his business associates, Mr. Hinchman is survived by his widow, Louisa, and two daughters, Miss Mary Hinchman, and Mrs. Herbert L. O'Brien. Thus, in the passing away of Theodore H. Hinchman, this State and its first city has lost another valued pioneer, a commercial landmark of whose memory they may well be proud.

M. W. O'BRIEN, banker and financier of Detroit, president of the People's Savings Bank of Detroit, and one of the leading financiers of Michigan, is a gentleman of whom it is an especial pleasure to write; for his long, active, and busy public career is such as reflects the highest honor on himself and on the State in which he has acted so important a part. Mr. O'Brien was born in Flynfield, County of Kerry, Ireland, in September, 1834, a son of William O'Brien. Educated by the family private tutor, and afterwards at the academy in Killarney, he came to the United States at the age of eighteen years, where his first step in life was the practice of civil engineering with the Rock Island Railroad, and later connected himself with the lumber business in Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Cone & O'Brien, later Cone, O'Brien & Co. At the close of the Civil War, Mr. O'Brien sold out his interest in the firm, and engaged in lumber operations in Bay City, Michigan, when, in January, 1870, with his assistance, the People's Savings Bank was organized and incorporated with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. The late Francis Palms was its president, and Mr. M. W. O'Brien its cashier. This bank, so modestly founded, was the second institution of its kind in Detroit. In such able hands its success was assured, and before the close of the year it was found advisable to increase the capital stock to $60,000. In 1872 this was increased to $125,000; in 1878, to $250,000; and in 1884, to $500,000. In 1899 its surplus and undivided profits were over $230,000, and its deposits over $6,000,000. It is one of the largest savings banks in the State of Michigan. On the death of Mr. Palms, in 1886, Mr. O'Brien was elected president, and under the will of Mr. Palms his immense estate was entailed in the hands of three trustees (his son Francis F., his daughter Clotilde, and Mr. O'Brien). During his administration as cashier and as president, his has been the directing and controlling mind in the bank's affairs and progress. One of the characteristics of Mr. O'Brien is the fact that a short acquaintance with him impresses one in such a way as to win confidence, and inspire faith in the integrity of his character. He is a combination of modesty, diffidence, and integrity, and in all matters of finance in which the city has a common interest he is generally selected to represent that interest, being the one upon whom other bankers especially rely to produce unity; and he usually succeeds in conciliating all factions. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Detroit Clearing-house Association. He was the second president of the Bankers' Association of the State of Michigan. He is one of the trustees of the Palms estate. He is a man of broad, charitable views, and for years has been treasurer of the Association of Charities. He is treasurer of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company. He was largely instrumental in introducing natural gas to Detroit, and was one of the directors and treasurer of the Natural Gas Company, which has since merged into the Detroit Gas Company, of which he is a director. During the memorable currency famine and financial troubles of 1893, when so many banks throughout the country went to the wall, while the wave of intense excitement swept eastward from Chicago, and the most extravagant and unfounded rumors were freely circulated, the gravest apprehensions felt on every side, and runs started upon even the best institutions, the People's Savings Bank was the first one attacked in Detroit. Several banks of the same name having previously suspended in other cities, the rumors resulting from a similarity of name precipitated a run upon it from some of its most ignorant and thoughtless depositors, which immediately extended to all of the other savings banks in the city. It was deemed fortunate that one of the strongest of their number, and under able and experienced management, had to bear the brunt of the shock. The People's Savings Bank met it in such a manner that its example was followed by all the other savings banks until the excitement subsided, and the business of all the banks, with the aid of the committees of the Clearing House, became gradually restored to its normal condition, without a single bank failure. This was a time that tested to the utmost the skill and good judgment of bank officers, and it is a matter of pride to the city of Detroit to know that the head and the subordinate officials of this great bank were equal to the occasion; for their action, governed by the wisest and best judgment, averted what might easily have become a calamity of terrible magnitude, not only to Detroit, but also to the entire State. These unprecedented circumstances and conditious, such as never before occurred in the country, affected every banking institution in the United States. The banks of Detroit, by great good wisdom, united to uphold each other, and Mr. O'Brien was called upon, as chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and as a member of the Credit Committee of the Clearing House, to participate in the discussions, and also in the decisions. Through the combined wisdom of these two committees of the Detroit Clearing House, every bank in Detroit was saved; not one went down; and this at a time when a single mistake would have been fatal, and have brought ruin to thousands. These meetings, consultations, and decisions, to which we refer, were of course private; and while their effect is well known, the nature of those conferences will ever remain sealed. Sufficient it is to know the result—a triumph more glorious than that of the martial conqueror; and the people of Detroit owe a debt of gratitude far greater than they realize, or ever will realize. In religious and in social, as well as in business affairs, he has been called upon to take important part. When the Grand Army of the Republic assembled in Detroit in 1892, he was elected treasurer of the funds raised by the citizens for their entertainment, and at the meetings of the Catholic Congress, held in Baltimore in 1889, and the Catholic Columbian Congress at the World's Fair, in 1893, he enjoyed the distinction, not only of being chosen treasurer, but of being also a member of the Executive Committee which organized each Congress. In the year 1874, Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Martha F., daughter of the late James Watson, of Bay City, an elegant and refined lady. To them were born three sons and one daughter. Mrs. O'Brien died on June 15, 1894. On July 20, 1898, Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Miss Mary I. Flattery, a highly-educated and accomplished native of Detroit. His oldest son, William J., a sergeant in the Torrey Rough Riders, died of typhoid fever in Jacksonville, Fla., during the Cuban war.

JOHN S. GRAY, banker, manufacturer, and business man, of Detroit. It is interesting to contemplate as busy and successful a life as Mr. Gray has led since he came to Michigan, now nearly a half century ago. So conspicuous have been his unceasing labors that he has not only become the head of the largest establishment of its kind in the State, but prominently identified as well with all that concerns and conserves the general welfare of the city of his adoption. John S. Gray was born on the 5th day of October, 1841, in Edinburgh, Scotland, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. With his parents, Philip C. and Amelia Gray, he sailed from Liverpool on April 6, 1849, and soon after arriving in America settled on a farm in Wisconsin. His father had previously been engaged in the mercantile business at his native place, and soon tiring of farm life, he removed with his family to Detroit in the spring of 1857. Until the time he attained the age of eighteen years our subject was a regular attendant at the public schools, and upon the opening of the Detroit High School was one of its first pupils. During the winter of 1858–59 he engaged in teaching at Algonac, and in the following summer he entered a small toy-store, which his father had opened in Detroit, and began a business career that has been remarkably successful. In 1861 they sold out the stock and formed a co-partnership with C. Pelgrim, under the firm name of Pelgrim, Gray & Company, in the manufacture of confectionery, which continued until January, 1862, when their establishment was destroyed by fire. They, without loss of time, found a new location, where they continued the business with an enlarged capacity, and soon enjoyed a greatly-increased trade. Mr. P. C. Gray erelong retired from business, and Mr. Joseph Toynton was received into the partnership. In 1865, Mr. Pelgrim retired, and the firm became Gray & Toynton. In 1870, Mr. J. B. Fox was admitted as a partner, and the firm became Gray, Toynton & Fox, and they bought the large building which they since continued to occupy. In 1881 occurred the death of both Mr. Toynton and Mr. Fox, and, their interests being withdrawn, the firm became an incorporated company under the name of Gray, Toynton & Fox. Subsequent to its establishment the business continued to gradually increase in extent, necessi-



John S. Gray

tating the enlargement, or removal of quarters for the same five separate times, and now giving employment to nearly three hundred hands, and being the largest of its kind in Michigan. From the time of its incorporation Mr. Gray has been president and manager of the company, and has won for himself honor, wealth, and the esteem of his fellow-citizens, who recognize him as a man of high ability and true worth of character. On January 5, 1895, he was elected president of the German-American Bank of Detroit, which honored position he still holds. For some years he also has been associated with Orin W. Grover, under the firm name of Grover & Gray, and doing an extensive lumber business at Cheboygan, with branch yards at Detroit. Mr. Gray was united in marriage at Beloit, Wisconsin, on October 31, 1864, to Miss Anna E. Hayward. Three sons and one daughter were born from this union. Mr. Gray takes a keen interest in general literature, and is a close student. He has traveled extensively in both the Old World and the New. He is learned in the Scriptures, and has been a member of the Christian Church since 1857, and an active worker in missions and the Sunday-school. He is thoroughly identified with the best citizenship of his State and city, has shown himself to be a public-spirited citizen, an eminently worthy representative of Scotch manliness, thrift, and persistent energy, and has achieved a position alike honorable to his ancestry and to himself. He has for some time been a member of the Board of Library Commissioners of the Public Library of Detroit; and on February 1, 1900, was elected president of the board.

HON. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, of Marquette, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, comprised of the counties of Baraga, Gogebic, Houghton, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon, the eldest son of General Asa and Hannah H. Williams, was born March 22, 1834, in Washtenaw County, Michigan, where his father had settled as early as 1825, one of the pioneers of Michigan, having migrated thither from New York. General Williams was born at Norwich, Connecticut, October 21, 1802. His wife was a native of Conway, Massachusetts, where she was born in 1809. William D. Williams, after spending four years in school at Albion, entered the University of Michigan in 1854, and was graduated from the Scientific Department of that institution in 1857. Having determined to adopt the legal profession, he entered the law office of Judge Samuel T. Douglass, of Detroit, as a student. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar in Detroit, and concluding that the then comparatively unknown and undeveloped country of the Upper Peninsula offered superior advantages to a young lawyer with plenty of pluck and energy, he at once removed there, and commenced practice, first in Ontonagon, and later extending throughout Houghton, Baraga, and Marquette. The wisdom of his decision and choice was evidenced by his beautiful home in the lovely city of Marquette, and in the fact of his being a large owner of real estate in that great mineral section of the country—the Lake Superior region, containing as it does the greatest copper and iron deposits in the world. Being a close student, his legal attainments soon brought him to the notice of large corporations, who were anxious to engage his services as attorney, and in 1874 he took up his residence at Marquette in the capacity of leading counsel of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad Company. In 1869, political honors were conferred upon him by his election to the State Legislature, where he did good service in the securing of railroad extension. In 1876, judicial honors were conferred, he being the nominee of the two great political parties for circuit judge. So much satisfaction did he give to the people at large, that at the expiration of his term of six years he was still further honored by a renomination. In political faith the Judge was a Democrat, a firm believer in those great fundamental principles of the science of government as expressed by the immortal Jefferson. On October 26, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Cardell, of Detroit, a most estimable and accomplished lady, possessed of that elegance of grace and dignity that is born of an innate and delicate refinement. Their happy marriage was blessed with two sons—Robert C., who is a mining engineer, representing extensive interests in Idaho and Oregon; and Edward H., a graduate of the Law School of the Michigan University. It was on November 27, 1893, that Judge Williams passed away.

JOHN T. RICH, ex-governor of the State of Michigan, and collector of customs for the port of Detroit, son of John W. and Jerusha (Treadway) Rich, was born at Conneautville, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1841. In 1846 his parents removed to Shoreham, Vermont. The mother dying one year later, John T., in 1848, came to Michigan to reside with an uncle at Elba, which has ever since been his home; and here on the farm he was raised, receiving his early education at the district school of the village, the public schools of Lapeer, and the academy at Clarkston. He was raised a farmer, and has ever been in close touch with the farming fraternity. His own beautiful farm of three hundred acres, with its well-appointed buildings, is evidence of his success as a farmer. This farm, when bought by his father, who died in 1872, was native forest, and John T., in his early manhood, worked early and late to clear and cultivate it. In early life his neighbors recognized his worth by electing him to represent them on the County Board of Supervisors, where his good judgment and sound sense led to his selection, in 1872, to represent his district in the State Legislature, where for a period of six years he served on important committees, and in 1877 and 1879 was speaker of the House. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, where also he served on important committees, and, before the expiration of his term, was sent to Congress as the representative of the Seventh Michigan District, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Omar D. Conger to the United States Senate. In 1886 he was appointed commissioner of railroads by Governor Cyrus D. Luce, which position he filled with credit to himself, and benefit to the State. In 1890 he was elected president of the State Agricultural Society, and was re-elected the following year. He was chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1879, and chairman of the Senatorial Caucus in 1881, when Omar D. Conger was elected to the United States Senate. In 1892 he was elected governor of Michigan, and in 1894 was re-elected by a plurality of over one hundred thousand votes. In 1898, President McKinley appointed him collector of customs at Detroit, he taking office March 1st of that year. Governor Rich was married March 12, 1863, to Miss Lucretia Winship, of Genesee County.

FRANK W. HUBBARD, the subject of this sketch, is one of the lineal descendants of George Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, who was born in England in 1601, and removed to Middletown in 1635, when that portion of the State was first settled by the white race. In 1640 he married Elizabeth Watts. In 1650 he was appointed by the Colonial Government as Indian agent for the Mattabesett District. He died March 18, 1684, and his widow died in 1702. Eight children were born to them, of whom Samuel Hubbard, the fourth child and third son, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in May, 1648. He married Sarah Kirby, August 9, 1673, and died in Hartford, November 4, 1732. Eleven children were born to them, of whom John Hubbard, the tenth child and fifth son, was born in Hartford in August, 1691, and in October, 1715, he married Agnes (Spencer) Humphries, who was the daughter of Samuel Spencer, and the widow of Nathaniel Humphries, of Hartford. John Hubbard died in Bloomfield, Connecticut, February 14, 1775. They were the parents of seven children, of whom John Hubbard, the fourth child and eldest son, was born in Hartford, April 25, 1721. He married Hannah Cadwell, and died November 24, 1760. They had four children, of whom John Hubbard, the second child and eldest son, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 28, 1748. He married Susannah Mills on the 15th day of June, 1775, and died September 11, 1830, leaving three sons, of whom Joab Hubbard, the second son, was born in Wintonbury, Connecticut, December 22, 1777. He married Ruth Brown, December 2, 1804, and died February 7, 1855. Eight children were born to them, of whom Langdon Hubbard, the fifth child and third son, was born September 2, 1816, in Bloomfield, Connecticut. In April, 1862, he married Amanda J. Lester, the daughter of George S. Lester. Langdon Hubbard was the father of Frank W. Hubbard. He located in Lexington, Sanilac County, Michigan, in 1839. He was an energetic, active business man. His clear judgment and business foresight led him to invest largely in pine-lands and lumbering operations at a time when such investments assured profitable returns. In 1854 he removed to Huron City, Michigan, where he built his home, and lived for the remainder of his life. While there, he conducted large lumbering operations, and carried on an extensive mercantile business. He also cleared and improved a number of very large farms, and was greatly interested in breeding fine stock. His business instincts seldom led him astray, and for years before his death he was one of the most honored and responsible business men in the "Thumb" of Michigan, and was known as one of the largest land-owners in the eastern part of the State. After a life of marked usefulness, he died at his old homestead in Huron City on the 24th day of September, 1892, at the advanced age of seventy-six, leaving two sons, Frank W. and Richard L., and one daughter, Annabel Hubbard. Miss Annabel was united in marriage about seven years ago to William L. Phelps, who is an instructor in English literature in Yale University. Richard L. Hubbard is the youngest of the family, and is still unmarried. Frank W. Hubbard was born at Port Huron, Michigan, April 16, 1863. He laid the foundation of his education at the West Middle Grammar School of Hartford, Connecticut, and then entered the Hartford High School, with the intention of acquiring a professional education. But before this purpose was accomplished, his father lost his confidential business man, and desired Frank to fit himself as soon as possible for taking charge of his large and somewhat complicated business. He therefore entered Hannan's Business College of Hartford, where he graduated in the spring of 1882, and immediately returned to Michigan to undertake the management of his father's business. At this time he was less than twenty years of age. His father was extensively engaged in lumbering, farming, and stock-raising, besides conducting a large mercantile business. He was also very largely interested in real estate, and possessed heavy landed and banking interests in several different States. His business interests were very diversified, and extended over a large territory. His health had become so precarious as to incapacitate him from giving much of his attention to business, and the whole burden fell at once upon the shoulders of his son. Frank devoted much of his time during the first year to the task of abstracting and perfecting the titles of some forty thousand acres of land owned by his father. He devised a system of private abstracts by which the title to each tract of land could be traced at a glance upon the books in his own office. In addition to these lands, there were a number of thousands of acres sold upon contracts to various parties, upon which payments had been made at different times in varied amounts. He prepared another book, which was almost as voluminous as a public record, by which the condition of each land contract and the amount unpaid thereon could be determined in a moment. With the same painstaking care he acquired a perfect knowledge of all the other business in which his father was interested. Within two years he had mastered all the details of a business so diversified that it might properly have been divided into departments, and at the age of twenty-two his father gave him sole charge of the entire business. He made it the ruling principle of his business life to become thoroughly acquainted with every detail of any business with which he was connected. Where he was obliged to rely on others to manage any department, the results were kept constantly under his own supervision, so that he understood it as thoroughly as though he had managed it himself. He introduced a

Frank N. Hubbard

system and method in all his work that enabled him to retain active charge of the whole. In June, 1886, he established the bank of F. W. Hubbard & Co., at Bad Axe, Michigan, of which he is the principal owner. The success of this bank has been such that the business has steadily increased from year to year, and it now does the largest and most flourishing banking business in the "Thumb." In 1887 he established the Sandusky Bank at Sanilac Center, Michigan, which has grown into one of the most solid and prosperous banks of that county. In 1891 he organized the Sebewaing Bank, at Sebewaing, Michigan, and the success of that venture was beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1895 he established the Farmer's Bank at Pigeon, Michigan. In 1899 he established the Kinde Bank of F. W. Hubbard & Co. He is president of all these banks, and vice-president of the Caseville Bank of R. L. Hubbard & Co., which, in conjunction with his brother, he organized in 1892. He is also president of the Huron Investment Abstract and Title Guarantee Company, and of the Bad Axe Planing-mill, which has lately been placed upon a substantial basis. He owns a controlling interest in each corporation with which he is connected, and gives to each his personal judgment and attention. In addition to his extensive banking interests in Huron and Sanilac Counties, Mr. Hubbard is also a large stockholder in the Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio. Many men are officially connected with a great many different private corporations, who do little more than to lend the influence of their names to secure public confidence; but Mr. Hubbard keeps personally acquainted with all the details of every enterprise with which he is connected, and infuses into each the active business energy which has made all his projects successful. But his financial career has not absorbed all his virility, and during the past ten years he has been very active in the political affairs of the Seventh Congressional District. He is a Democrat by birth and education. In 1886 he was elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Huron County, and he successfully carried into his political work the same skill in organization that he manifested in the conduct of his private business. He has been unanimously re-elected as chairman at each succeeding Convention. In 1888 he was elected as one of the delegates from Michigan to the National Democratic Convention held in that year in St. Louis. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for four years, and was elected as one of the Presidential electors for Michigan in 1892, under the Miner Electoral Law. The Seventh District Democratic Congressional Convention, in 1894, tendered him their nomination as a candidate for Congress, and, although the district had elected a Democratic congressman for the previous eight years, he refused the honor on account of the demands of his business. In April, 1896, he was again selected by the State Convention as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago. He has never sought or desired a public office, and his connection with politics has been purely a labor of love, based upon his convictions of right. He has never been appealed to in vain for aid for any plan calculated to further the interests of the communities where his business projects lie. He is always relied on for a liberal subscription in every charitable or religious cause, and what he does in these lines is done without ostentation or display. A few years ago a destructive hailstorm wholly ruined all the crops in a large portion of one township, and he supported about twenty families for the following winter out of his own private purse. It can be truly said of him that in matters of charity "he does not let his left hand know what his right hand doeth." Many a family in distress has received assistance from him through a minister or physician, and knew not the source from whence it came. He is one of the truest friends that a man ever had. No malicious tale or mischievous gossip can shake his faith in any man he calls his friend. He requires, in such cases, "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ." He may be also an uncompromising foe, but he never strikes in the dark nor works by secret means. His nature and disposition are such that his hosts of friends are bound to him with bands of steel, and he probably has fewer enemies than most men of his positive and energetic character. Mr. Hubbard was married, June 7, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Lockwood, the accomplished daughter of Colonel F. St. John Lockwood, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Owing to Miss Lockwood's social prominence the wedding was a brilliant affair, and was attended by many of the society lights of New York and Boston. Colonel Lockwood is a prominent figure in Eastern railroad and manufacturing circles. Mrs. Hubbard is one of those rarely genial ladies whom even a stranger delights in meeting, and, having met her, one leaves with the impression of being better for her acquaintance. She is one of the leaders in most of the good work that is instituted in the vicinity of her home, and in deeds of charity is a fit companion for her liberal husband. They have been blessed with three children: two daughters—Carolyn, who was born September 13, 1894; Annabel Ruth, who was born January 30, 1898—and a son, Frank Langdon, who was born January 29, 1900. Mr. Hubbard is still so young that much of his life's work remains unwritten; but we prophesy that, if a Divine Providence permits him to live the allotted span of man's life, his achievements will rank among those the State delights to honor.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON DEY, who for nearly fifty years was a well-known banker in Detroit, was born November 22, 1819, in the lake region of Central New York, in the village of Geneva, so beautiful for situation on the borders of fair Seneca Lake. His father was Benjamin Dey, a prominent lawyer of that place, and his mother Mary Jecobus. The father, Benjamin Dey, died early, leaving all his estate—which in those days was esteemed large—to his son, who, by his will, was made a ward of John Rose, Esq., of an old Virginian family, who was also constituted executor of his will. The preliminary education of Mr. A. H. Dey was acquired in the widely-celebrated "Canandaigua Academy," where he was fitted for college. His college course was passed in Hamilton and Union Colleges of New York State, from the latter of which he graduated in the summer of 1841. On finishing his collegiate course he entered the law office of Judge Welles, of Penn Yan, New York. After one and a half years of the study of law, he was advised by his physician to go South on account of an attack of pulmonary pneumonia. March 21, 1842, he was married to Miss Augusta Stewart, of Penn Yan, and, acting upon the above advice, left directly after for St. Augustine, Florida, where he remained until the return of warm weather. This early failure of health led to his avoiding the student life, and in 1843, while visiting in Detroit, after his return from the Southern trip, he purchased an interest in the banking office of the late James O. Graves, situated on Jefferson Avenue, just east of Woodward Avenue. Later, Mr. Dey purchased Mr. Graves's interest, and continued the business of the office by himself. In 1845 he moved to New York City, where, with his brother-in-law, Elisha Steele, he opened a private banking-office. Mr. Steele's health giving way, the enterprise was abandoned. Thereafter Mr. Dey returned to Detroit, and in the autumn of 1855 he bought out the private banking-house of Coe & Coit, situated on the west side of Woodward Avenue, just one door north of Jefferson Avenue. Here Mr. Dey carried on a banking business for a number of years, during which he established for himself an enviable reputation as a careful and judicious banker, and as an honorable and upright citizen. In the year 1858 he removed his office to the Seitz Block, on the northwest corner of Griswold Street and the Post-office alley. During all those years the business of banking, especially in the West, was, owing to the uncertain character of the currency then in circulation and the frequent failures of banks, attended by great risks. The liability of being left with considerable of such money from daily deposits, which no banker could decline to receive, was a constant source of worry, which ultimately led to the adoption of the National banking system. In the year 1865, Mr. Dey's bank was merged into the "American National Bank of Detroit," and under this organization he assumed the office of president. In 1880 the banking-house was removed to the southeast corner of Griswold and Larned Streets, in the Newberry Building. In the year 1885, the charter of the American National Bank expiring, it was reorganized under the name of "American Exchange National Bank of Detroit," Mr. Dey continuing to serve as president until his death, August 5, 1889. Mr. Dey was a man of positive convictions, and could not fail, therefore, to leave his impress very markedly upon the community. In politics he had pronounced views, but never held public official positions of any kind, except when appointed in 1883, by Governor Jerome, to act as one of the commissioners who were appointed to receive and disburse moneys contributed for the relief of many distressed families who suffered from the extensive conflagrations in the northern forests of the State, and in a more quiet way as a trustee of Elmwood Cemetery. He was better known as the friend and counselor of large numbers of widows and orphan children in our city, who had sought his advice and aid in the management of their business and financial affairs. To all such, and they are many, his death came as a great bereavement. Several times during his residence in Detroit he found it necessary, on account of impaired health, to go away for rest and change, once to Cuba, once to Mexico, and upon three occasions an ocean voyage, and sojourn for a time in Europe. His health was always delicate, and he sometimes remarked that, to this circumstance more than any thing else, he attributed his conservatism in business. He felt that life was too uncertain in his case to take any ventures. Mr. Dey was a very quiet man socially. His manner was reticent, and often seemed brusque when harassed by business complications or pressed about matters which he cared not to discuss. He was liable therefore to be misjudged, and was sometimes regarded as morose and austere. He hated shams, and was intolerant of all false pretenses; but his heart was warm and affectionate, and the manner which seemed repellent to some, to others, who knew him better, concealed a kindly and sympathizing motive. His loving and self-sacrificing interest was ever manifested towards individuals in distress and suffering from whatever cause. Mr. Dey suffered much through life from physical infirmity due to ill-health, and to this cause may be attributed much of the manner above alluded to. By all such as were embraced within the inner circle of friendship—and there were many—he was loved with ardent and sincere affection. Mr. Dey's family consisted of four sons. The eldest, Hamilton Stewart, died in infancy; another Stewart died in 1865 when thirteen years of age. The other two, now living, are Hamilton Dey, cashier, and Hermann Dey, assistant cashier of the American Exchange National Bank of Detroit.

JOHN BRENNAN, deceased, of Detroit. The great State of Michigan owes much of its prominence among the sisterhood of States, through the material prosperity which it enjoys in this later day, to the character of its first settlers, the essential factor which has been instrumental in all of the substantial changes, both physical and moral, in the development of our Commonwealth. What many of the pioneers of the great Northwest have accomplished is a benediction in itself. Present and future generations will ever accord just tribute to their independence, self-denial, industry, and perseverance. The name which serves as a caption to this sketch has been identified with the manufacturing history of Detroit for more than a half century, and has been a synonym for not only business enterprise, but for business integrity and ability as well. John Brennan was a marked example of a self-made man. Born in Ireland, March 16, 1820, his parents emigrated to America during the same year and settled in New York City. His parents both died before he was ten years of age, and incident to that fact his boyhood and early manhood was a struggle against adverse circumstances. But retaining the characteristic spirit of his nationality, he early began to combat life's battles for himself, apprenticing in the smithing department of the great Allair Iron-works, his employ-

John Brennan

ment continuing there until 1847, when, with the savings he had acquired through persevering industry and economy, he came to Detroit and joined his uncle, James Brennan, in the boiler-making business, under the firm name of J. & J. Brennan. In 1865 he became sole owner of the establishment, and in 1882 the business was incorporated in name as John Brennan & Company, manufacturers of boilers and workers of sheet-iron, a branch concern being also operated at Battle Creek, Michigan. The institution has steadily prospered, gaining regularly in prestige and strength until it now ranks as one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. Since Mr. Brennan's decease, September 14, 1890, the extensive business of this company has been under the sole control and efficient management of Mr. Frank S. Werneken, nephew of the founder of the enterprise. Mr. Brennan was twice married, his first wife being Matilda Van Drummond, of Long Island, who died soon after her arrival in Detroit, leaving a son who subsequently died. On April 28, 1851, he married Hannah Hilton Butler, a native of Maine. Preceding the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Brennan was a Democrat in politics, but subsequently he gave steadfast adherence to the Republican party. He ever resisted the allurements of active politics, refusing all inducements to hold public office, which were tendered him on account of his personal popularity among his fellow-citizens. Personally, the subject of this sketch always exhibited a lively interest in all things for the betterment and welfare of the people and the promotion of the common interests of the city and State. The character and career of Mr. Brennan presents a useful example to the living. They may serve to show that good sense, sound discretion, diligence, industry, and unaffected piety may accomplish more for the good of mankind and the advantage of the possessor than is ever achieved in the absence of these qualities by the most brilliant genius, the most vigorous intellect, or the profoundest erudition. Such men are an honor and a blessing to any community.

Hon. James Stewart Crosby, Greenville, Montcalm County. The future, near or distant, brings to the men who have wrought the most bravely for the world's progress and humanity's success their just reward. Historians and poets are given their meed of praise, because they have recorded heroic deeds, and made men gentler and better; brave soldiers who have fought for the right and finally, overcoming all obstacles, have redeemed a land from oppression—these, too, will have ample justice done them. But the men among men who deserve the highest renown are those who are termed the practical men of the day; men of quick thought and never-failing resource, who seize favorable opportunities in which to develop or add to the resources of the country; men who *make* opportunities, if occasion arises, and who, acknowledging no such word as "fail," make the world the richer, better, and happier for their presence. In this class belongs the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in the township of Gorham, Ontario County, New York, August 10, 1849, the second son of Egbert H. and Almeda G. (Stewart) Crosby. E. H. Crosby was born in Putnam, New York, and though by trade a carpenter, was, at the time of the birth of our subject, engaged in farming, which since continued his principal occupation. J. S. Crosby attained his education in the common schools, and later the academy at Penn Yan, New York, which he left to complete his studies at the collegiate institute of Fort Edward, on the Hudson. Leaving there in the spring of 1870, he spent some time in teaching school and on his father's farm, and, in March, 1871, came to Greenville, Michigan. It had been his original intention to seek a field further West, but arriving at Nebraska City, Nebraska, he became convinced that Michigan offered better opportunities for a successful career, and, returning to Greenville, in May, 1871, he commenced work in the lumber-mills of the vicinity. Soon, by determined energy and perseverance, he was in a position to engage in business for himself, his first venture being the purchase of a sawmill, which burned shortly afterwards. Undeterred by this misfortune, he gradually increased his business until, in the lumber industry, it attained enormous proportions. He became the owner of about twenty million feet of standing timber in Montcalm and Mecosta Counties, owning a large portion of the remaining uncut pine in Montcalm County. He also owned lands in Wexford County, Michigan, estimated to contain at least twenty million feet of pine, hemlock, and hardwood. In 1877 the George Collin Company was organized and incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, of which sixty-two thousand dollars was paid in. This company engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Mecosta County, and cut annually about eight million feet. Its officers were: Mr. J. S. Crosby, president; Mr. W. W. Collin, vice-president; and Mr. J. C. Newbrough, secretary and treasurer. The firm of Crosby & Collin was organized in 1877, composed of Mr. J. S. Crosby and W. W. Collin. They were manufacturers and jobbers of lumber, handling from twelve to twenty million feet annually. Mr. Crosby also established a retail lumber-yard in Detroit, which did an annual business of about one hundred thousand dollars. In connection with these enterprises, from one hundred to three hundred men found employment according to the season of the year. To many the success attained in this business, and the responsibility involved in its proper management would be an adequate return, and other interests would be shunned, but our subject was not one of that class. While his lumber business grew with giant strides, bringing him, in a comparatively few years, a handsome fortune, he allowed it to be but a means to an end, and to the lover of the highest cultivation in animal life the country over the name of J. S. Crosby became familiar. To the raising of pure-bred domestic animals much of his time, labor, and capital were devoted, and the enterprise became one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States, and in one particular, that of the importing and raising of the celebrated Shropshire grade of sheep, it had no competitor in this country. Eureka Place, a farm of four hundred acres in extent, lying two and one-half miles east of Greenville, on the line of the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railroad, purchased by J. S. and W. G. Crosby in 1882, was what might be termed the "homing" ground for that branch of the business. A farm of one hundred acres, known as the Crescent Trend Breeding Establishment, owned by Mr. Crosby, located in the Second Ward of the city of Greenville, fronted one and a half miles on the Flat River, from the peculiar course of which, at that point, the farm took its name. Near McBride's Station, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, also in Montcalm County, was a farm owned by Mr. Crosby, known as "The Ranch," which consisted of ten hundred and eighty acres, used for grazing and hay-raising purposes principally, and a grazing farm of four hundred and eighty acres, located at Cedar Lake, Montcalm County. Located on these farms were the finest and most extensive stock-barns in the State of Michigan. In the selection of stock, Mr. W. G. Crosby, brother of our subject, paid annual visits to England, and, invariably governed by the quality rather than the price, made his selections. Mr. J. S. Crosby's contributions to some of the leading journals devoted to stock interests have received wide circulation, and attracted universal attention. And while devoting himself thoroughly to these large and varied business interests he yet found time to carefully study the leading economic and political questions of the day. He was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party in his district for State senator, and his name throughout the Eighth Congressional District was, on several occasions, most prominently mentioned for the nomination to Congress. While appreciating these courtesies, their subject, when the former nomination was tendered him, consulting what he believed to be his duties to his business interests, declined, and has permitted his name to go before the people as a candidate for such offices only as would not prevent his constant presence and superintendence over his business. In the spring of 1884 he was elected mayor of Greenville, and in his closing address recommended that the question of obtaining a water-works system be brought before the public as a most important measure looking to the advancement of the city's interests. On his re-election to that office in the spring of 1887, this question was among the first to receive his attention, and before the close of his third term—he having been elected as his own successor in 1888—the establishment of the present system was an accomplished fact—a result due almost entirely to the enterprise and far-sighted sagacity of Mr. Crosby. But perhaps the most important work accomplished during his tenure of office was the raising, by the city, of the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars to secure the building of the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railroad, and the location at Greenville of their main repair shops. A prime mover in this enterprise was Mr. Edward Middleton, to whom much credit was due. The following, from the Greenville *Independent* of February 2, 1888, will give an idea of Crosby's part in this work:

> "The night of the last day of grace arrived, and there was nearly eight thousand dollars yet to be raised. A meeting was held, largely attended by citizens whose display of anxiety over the outcome seemed to exceed their enthusiasm, and it was then that Mayor Crosby proved himself equal to the occasion. Mounting a table, he stood for four hours in unremitting effort, and exhibited such tact and skill and executive ability in securing pledges that he is the admiration and pride of the community. His resources seemed unbounded, his self-possession unruffled, his confidence undismayed, and so, hour by hour, scheme after scheme, device after device, originated in his fertile brain and were developed into action, until the necessary amount was secured."

Mr. Crosby was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for several years, and a member of its Executive Committee for two years from 1886. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1888 at St. Louis, and his choice from first to last was, even more emphatic than that of the Convention itself, for Grover Cleveland for President. Mr. Crosby was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but for many years was an active member of the Congregational Church of Greenville. He held the office of trustee of the Church, and took a lively interest in its Sunday-school and charitable work. He was married, September 8, 1874, to Miss Emma Collin, daughter of Henry C. Collin, of Benton, Yates County, New York, and a sister of Mr. W. W. Collin, of Greenville. To Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have been born three children, as follows: Helen, born April 5, 1885; Marguerite, born October 12, 1887; and Collin, born November 24, 1889.

HON. JOHN MARCUS SWIFT, M. D., deceased, was long the first and most useful citizen of Northville, and whose manhood, as exemplified in his life's career, honored this his native State. Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us "to demean ourselves to God, humbly and devoutly; to our government, obediently; to our neighbors, justly; and to ourselves, soberly and temperately," would seem to have been the axiom governing his conduct through life. Dr. Swift was a man of strong character. He came of heroic ancestry. He was born in Nankin, Wayne County, Michigan, February 11, 1832, and was the son of Rev. Marcus and Anna (Osband) Swift. His ancestor, William Swift, came from England prior to 1634. General John Swift, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was killed in the War of 1812. His maternal grandfather was also a participant in both these patriotic contests. Both his parents knew the hardships and shared the rigor of pioneer life. His father, the Rev. Marcus Swift, emigrated to Michigan in 1825, founding his home in the wilderness. When Dr. Swift was ten years of age his mother died. His father afterwards married Huldah C. Peck, a noble woman, who, perceiving the boy's ability, fostered his ambition and devoted her spare hours to his education. A year in the district school at Plymouth, three terms in the Griffin Academy at Ypsilanti, and part of a year at Adrian College, comprised his school privileges. The rest of his education was obtained by the fireside on long winter evenings, or from the book fastened to the plow-handle as he turned the furrow. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine, graduating from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in

J. M. Swift M.D.

1854, and, subsequently, taking an additional degree of M. D. from Rush Medical College of Chicago. In his professional career he early obtained high rank. He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Oakland County Academy of Medicine, and of European Societies. He was frequently called to consult with the Faculty of the State University, and with eminent physicians in different cities of the country. He was a frequent contributor to medical magazines, and his articles attracted wide attention. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. In 1868 he entered into partnership with Mr. Croul in mercantile business, Mr. Croul taking charge of the details; and after a highly successful business career of sixteen years he sold out, and since then, and up to the time of his death, which occurred August 20, 1897, he followed no occupation other than his profession, except as he had been interested in the fostering of manufacturing industries, and other interests of his village. In all that concerned the latter he was deeply interested, and was tireless in helping to maintain the high standard of moral and intellectual culture for which the same is noted. He held many offices of honor and trust. In 1864 he was elected to the State Legislature from the Fourth District of Wayne County. Governor Bagley appointed him one of the commissioners to locate and prepare plans for the erection of the State House of Correction at Ionia. Some time prior to his death, and on account of ill-health, he resigned as a member of the Northville Board of Education, the presidency of the Village Council, and, lastly, the presidency of the Northville Savings Bank. Dr. Swift, from an Abolitionist, became an active Republican upon the organization of that party. A strong temperance man, he was an ardent advocate of its cause. He was also an earnest Christian, and gave of his time and means in aid of various Churches. In social life he was greatly beloved. He had the magnetic power which gains and holds friends. In 1852, Dr. Swift was united in marriage with Miss Emily B. Barker, of Grand Rapids. One child was born of this union, Mary Elizabeth, who was married in 1877 to George A. Milne, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and died January 5, 1884. She was a highly-gifted and accomplished woman, and was universally beloved. Dr. Swift was one of those broad-minded, highly-cultured men, of liberal views, and well versed in the affairs of the world. The range of his reading and study was so wide that it was always safe to call upon Dr. Swift for a speech upon any subject on the occasion of public gatherings.

THOMAS NESTER, deceased, is a good example of what the industrious, persevering, and honest young Irishman can do for himself in a country that affords him an opportunity. Good health, strong and willing hands, and a bright intelligence, with a ready wit to grasp opportunities, united with a light-hearted fund of good nature, go a long way in helping a man to help himself; and of all these Thomas Nester was the happy possessor. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in January, 1833, and in 1846 came with his family to Canada, where they settled near the city of Hamilton, and there the father carried on his blacksmith business, which he also taught to his son Thomas. In 1851, Thomas Nester came to Bay City, which proved to be the stepping-stone to his after fortune as a lumberman; for there he entered the employ of John Drake, at that time an extensive mill-man. The following spring found him working at the Whitney sawmill at Bangor, and his next move was to Port Huron in the employ of the Howards. In the winters he went into the lumber-camps in the woods, and in the summers he worked in the mills. He soon became known as one of the best and most expert of workmen, and was therefore rapidly promoted. When Thomas Nester was twenty-two years of age, his parents followed him to the United States, and bought a farm in Sanilac County, which was paid for by Thomas out of his earnings, and who, when he had made the final payment, handed the deed of the property to his parents. While working one night at Port Huron, Mr. Nester was the means of saving from loss a fifty-thousand-dollar raft of timber, and also saving the life of the owner, Mr. Avery, who, filled with gratitude and admiration for the dexterity and courage of young Nestor, who had risked his own life, the following morning insisted that he should enter his employ. Soon after this event, Mr. Nester became a sub-contractor on his own account, employing some fifty men in lumber-camps. In 1862 he secured a contract from the firm of Avery & Murphy for cutting timber in Midland County, which occupied him for three seasons. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Little & Brown, of East Saginaw, for lumbering fifteen hundred acres of timber-land purchased from E. B. Ward. This occupied about three years, and Mr. Nester's share of the profits was about thirty thousand dollars. In 1868, Mr. Nester formed a partnership with Jesse Hoyt, the New York capitalist, which continued until 1873, they in the meantime having conducted lumbering operations in Midland County. For several years Mr. Nester operated on his own account, building extensive sawmills at what is now the village of Alger. In 1878 he bought forty thousand acres of land in Roscommon and Gladwin Counties, where he built a railroad twenty miles in length, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to enable him to get out his timber, there being no stream there. He next formed a partnership with A. W. Wright, and also with Wells, Stone & Co., all of East Saginaw, under the firm names of Stone, Nester & Co., and Thomas Nester & Co., he at the same time holding and operating other individual interests. He afterwards sold his railroad for five hundred thousand dollars, and it eventually became a part of the Pere Marquette system. He had also cleared a farm of eight hundred acres, which he sold to the A. W. Wright Lumber Company in 1882, which closed his Saginaw operations, and he removed to Detroit, where he built for himself a magnificent mansion and made his home with his family. Mr. Nester was united in marriage, in 1860, with Miss Margaret Molloy at Minden. Their four surviving children are George, Mrs. M. T.

Bourke, John, and Frank P. Mr. Nester was a member of the Mother Church, and a regular worshiper at St. Patrick's. He was a stockholder in the People's Savings Bank of Detroit, and owned large tracts of pinelands in Ontonagon, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, and Marquette Counties, some of it being in the celebrated and rich Gogebic Mineral Range.

WALTER JOHN GOULD, of Detroit. The accidents of birth and fortune, and the adventitious aids of chance and circumstance, can do little to give those men position in history whose resources are within the limits of their brains and their hands. Men in business life can only rise into prominence and become objects of high consideration in public estimation by the cultivation and development of those nobler attributes of manhood in the promotion of those enterprises that largely affect the welfare and upbuilding of communities. The subject of this biographical chapter finds an appropriate place in an historic review of those men of business and enterprise in the State of Michigan whose marked individuality, whose strength of character, whose untiring energy, and whose sterling probity have earned such flattering success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit, thus contributing much to the development of the vast resources of, and enlarging the possibilities incident to, our Commonwealth. While not native born, our subject is essentially a product of our Peninsular State. Born in Kenton, Somersetshire County, England, December 25, 1830, he was the only son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Hill) Gould. When six years of age his parents emigrated to America and settled at Detroit. This was in 1836, the year made memorable by the admission of Michigan to Statehood, so that his subsequent life's career has been contemporary with the State of his adoption, and, in review of the same, it is truthfully apparent that Mr. Gould is one of the category of self-made men, and surely such in that broad sense which the term implies. As a youth he found his opportunities sorely limited, but his naturally active temperament soon found for him employment both for his body and mind. He worked during the summer-time and attended the public schools during the winter months until he arrived at the age of eighteen years, when he entered the employment of the widely-known financier, Captain E. B. Ward, as a steamboat clerk, filling in an able manner that position for seventeen years on many of the larger boats then plying the Great Lakes. The business training and education he there obtained he improved and promoted by diligent study and thorough attendance at Goldsmith's Commercial College for a number of terms. In 1864, Mr. Gould made his first important business venture in opening a wholesale grocery-house in Detroit, having a Mr. —— Fellers for a partner. Under the firm name of Gould & Fellers the business was conducted until 1873, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Gould continuing the business alone, and with such unvarying success that, in 1881, the necessity for more commodious quarters determined the location of the business in an imposing five-story block at the corner of Jefferson and Cass Avenues. During the spring of 1898, in order to accommodate the manufacture of a line known as grocers' specialties, and a rapidly-increasing volume of general business, the establishment was removed to numbers 76 and 78 Jefferson Avenue. While, since 1881, the business has been conducted under the name of W. J. Gould & Co., the same has been continually under the personal supervision and management of the founder, Mr. Gould, and has gradually grown in extent until it has become the largest in the State, and with a most flattering prestige throughout the central Northwest. Personally, Mr. Gould is esteemed best by those who know him most intimately. While quite set in his way of doing things, he is anything but cold-hearted and ungenerous, giving largely and wisely in a charitable way, but not parading his benevolences. Honest and straightforward in business transactions, with excellent financial abilities, pleasing address and courteous manners, he is a good type of the business men who create and sustain the great fabric of commerce in the city and State.

HENRY FRANCIS LE HUNT LYSTER, M. D., Detroit. Considering the life of this man, we marvel at the activity manifested in such varied fields, yet all leading up to, and in harmony with, the ideal physician. In fact, the renown acquired in each sphere would mark a man of success. His military career was marred by no blemish. He was an orator, and in the literature of his profession especially he holds a place of honor. As a pioneer in college founding in the West he has conferred lasting benefit on future medical research. On the staff of instruction, whether in college or university, his work will long be remembered by his fellow-instructors as well as by the many instructed. To the several medical societies his membership was a valuable acquisition, while he was one of the best known medical examiners. As a public official he sought not the laurels of a politician, but always the advancement of his less fortunate fellow-men, added to all this a splendid private practice and a brilliant social career. Such in brief was Henry F. Lyster, and with such a record, irrespective of descent, he is an *ancestor* of a family who, with true pride, can look back upon him as one of the greatest American Lysters. Yet he had all the virtues of noble lineage; for, born at Sanders Court, Wexford County, Ireland, his father was the Rev. William N. Lyster, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the same family of whom Lord Ribblesdale is now the head. The family originally came from Yorkshire, England, and the present Lyster family have the heraldic right to the family crest and coat-of-arms. The Rev. William Lyster came to America at first on a visit, and being favorably impressed, prolonged his stay, returning to Ireland temporarily, during which time the birth of Henry F. took place, November 8, A. D. 1837. Shortly afterward the family located in America, and the Rev. Lyster became one of Michigan's most notable Episcopalian clergymen, and first rector of Christ Church, Detroit. Henry F.'s older brother, W. J. Lyster, became colonel of the Ninth

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United States Infantry, and his younger brother, Theodore, a banker in Colorado, and his only sister was married to Walter S. Cheesman, of Colorado. The early education of the youthful Henry was mostly obtained in the public schools of Detroit, his parents having made it their place of abode when he was about ten years of age. In due time he entered the State University, where, in the Literary Department, he became a Bachelor of Arts in 1858, and two years later he took his degree in medicine. Meanwhile the events which shaped themselves into the great Civil War were rapidly maturing. Dr. Lyster had scarcely settled in his profession when the universal call for volunteers spread abroad in the land. It found a quick response in the young physician, and on the early date of April 25, 1861, he received from Governor Blair a commission as assistant surgeon to the Second Michigan Infantry. Just one month later he was mustered into the United States service, and on the 10th of June was in Washington. He was on duty in the First Bull Run campaign, likewise at the battle of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861. Conspicuous for energy and alertness, he saw the first Michigan soldier wounded in the war, and the first amputation required by a Michigan soldier was performed at the hand of Surgeon Lyster. Such were his faithfulness and skill, that on the 15th of July, 1862, he was made surgeon to the Fifth Michigan Infantry, with rank of major. He followed this regiment through many campaigns, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Gettysburg, and Petersburg. During the entire war he had but three months' furlough, having served on the regimental, brigade, division, and corps staffs. He was chief operating surgeon, and again medical director of the Third Army Corps. In the second day's fighting in the Wilderness, while on the customary field striving to make right the inevitable cruelties of war, Dr. Lyster was pierced by a Confederate bullet, and disabled for a time; however, he soon returned to active service, and finally ended with the Army of the Potomac in the triumph of Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, having on that day, at Clover Hill, assisted in making the last amputation required on a Michigan soldier, who had been wounded in a skirmish of the pickets before they had been apprised of the surrender. As a fitting crown to a creditable military career, Dr. Lyster was made a member of the first class in the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion, April 13, 1885. After the close of the war, Dr. Lyster settled permanently in Detroit, where his fame as an army surgeon had preceded him; hence we manifest no surprise on seeing him always at the front in efforts for the progressiveness of medical science. But about this time he became the hero of another achievement, which, while not strictly pertaining to his profession alone, it must be looked to as conducive to all his subsequent brilliant professional and social achievements. In January, 1867, he married Miss Winnifred Lee Brent, a typical American girl of the fine old Revolutionary stock; for her father was Captain Thomas Lee Brent, of the United States army, who had given creditable account of himself in the Mexican and Florida wars. On the one side he was a descendant of Governor Brent, of Maryland, who in turn was of the historic Carroll family, one of whom was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and from whom the city of Carrollton, Maryland, takes its name. On the maternal side, Captain Brent was from the famous Lee family of Virginia, which gave to history the person of General Robert E. Lee. The foregoing episode noted in the life of Dr. Lyster proved all that the romance of marriage ever exacted. In later years he and Mrs. Lyster traveled quite extensively, their last trip to Europe being made in 1892. A profitable and pleasant winter was spent among the old monuments of Italy, where the doctor's fine Latin scholarship stood him in good service. The summer was spent among the beautiful lakes of Switzerland, and renewed health was not the least of Dr. Lyster's rewards. But to resume his professional life, we find that in the insurance societies he was held in high repute. He was medical director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and chief medical examiner and referee of the Mutual Life of New York. He was examiner for the Travelers' Life Insurance Company, for the Pennsylvania, Ætna, Northwestern, New England and Connecticut Mutual, besides being a member of the Life Insurance Medical Directors. In medical societies he held positions of paramount importance, ranking in the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Detroit Medical and Library Association, where the doctor became the first honorary life member. He was corresponding member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and honorary member of the Association of Railway Surgeons. In his service to the public Dr. Lyster was, among other things, a member of the State Board of Health during the first eighteen years of its existence. He served a period as city physician and another as school inspector, besides which he helped establish the Detroit High School, and aided in the development of the Detroit Public Library. Dr. Lyster was a voluminous writer, and contributed largely to the medical journals and reviews. He acted as editor to the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine*, and was author of many papers on Surgery, Climatology, and Sanitary Science. He was numbered among the early advocates of the cold-bath treatment of patients suffering from typhoid fever. As the early part of his work largely antedates medical periodicals, the doctor was among those who established and conducted such publications for the benefit of medical study. In course of time he became the originator of the Michigan College of Medicine, and held the presidency of the Faculty till its amalgamation with the Detroit School, of the new Faculty of which he became a member, serving in the chairs of practice and clinical diseases of the chest. He was consulting physician at Harper Hospital, at the Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home, and at the Children's Free Hospital. He was elected to the chair of surgery in the University of Michigan in 1868–69, and to the chair of practice 1889–90, and again before that body he delivered a series of lectures on Sanitary Science. In view of all the foregoing we wonder how Dr. Lyster ever found time for that large private practice which so endeared him alike to rich and poor, and helped win the way to that immense social pre-eminence of which many a banquet and Church and educational entertainment are witness; for his character was superb as his skill. The Hon. Sidney D. Miller, a life-long friend, says: "I knew Dr. Lyster from his youth, and can speak of him with as much freedom as of any man I ever knew, and, what is more, I could not say anything about him that was not good, nor is it putting any charitable construction on it to say as much. In personal appearance he was tall, slender, of fine carriage, and dignified always; had a fine head, most winning eyes, full of kindly expression, and his sympathy was of the most unselfish sort; socially, a delightful gentleman, genial, very entertaining with his beautiful humor of the purest Irish type; a man of sterling integrity and great simplicity, yet discriminating and sagacious. Professionally and personally he was one of the most self-sacrificing men I ever knew. He was not particularly a financier, nor did he ever try very hard to learn how to make money; for his generosity was such that his practice for the sake of charity was far in excess of that for which he ever received pay. He was devout and reverential, and religious sentiment of the highest tone went right into his personal and professional life. His death was the saddest taking off, right in the midst of what should have been the most successful part of his career; cut short largely through his intense anxiety to discharge every engagement and provide for the welfare of others." 'T is needless to add that these sentiments are shared by a large circle of acquaintances. Dr. Lyster's sudden death occurred on board a Michigan Central train, while on his way to the South for the benefit of his health. He had for several months been suffering from pernicious anæmia, and decided to spend the winter in a warmer latitude. At the noon of October 3, 1894, in company with his wife, his son, and Dr. C. B. Jennings, he took the train on his way to Santa Fe, and when but a few miles from Niles, Michigan, he fainted, and very shortly afterwards expired. Dr. Lyster's wife survives him, and he leaves a fine family to emulate his virtues. The oldest son, William J. Lyster, is meeting with success in the chosen vocation of his father. The next son, Henry L., graduated in June, 1896, from the Law Department of the Michigan University, and the youngest son, Thomas Lee Brent, is making rapid progress in a life of study. The oldest daughter became the wife of Edward H. Parker, January 24, 1896, and the youngest bears the name of Florence Murray Lyster. With such a wealth of ancestry, and their aspirations trained in the right direction, they reflect credit on their time-honored and historic families.

ERALSY FERGUSON was born in Oneida County, New York, January 14, 1820, and died at Detroit on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1892. He was one of those strong and vigorous characters who, by their native sense, business tact and ability, and the performance of duty, do honor to the Commonwealth with which they unite their fortunes. Many such have made their homes in Michigan, but none more worthy of honorable mention than Eralsy Ferguson. He began life without means, and with but slight educational advantages; but he was full of energy, and was prosperous in business from the first. When he was quite young, he, with his parents, removed to Canada, and from thence, in 1826, to Monroe, Michigan, and a short time later to Detroit, where for a while his father kept a small hotel, but in 1829 settled on a farm in Oakland County, Michigan. Two years later, Eralsy left home, and returned to Detroit, where he entered the service of the Hon. James Witherell, upon whose farm he worked until 1838, and attended school during the winter months. In 1839 he engaged in teaming. In 1844 he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad, at that time owned and operated by the State. In 1875 he resigned, his own business of trucking having become so great as to need his entire attention. About this time he also became one of the proprietors of the Cass Hotel, an old landmark of Detroit that has since given way for a finer hostelry. Successful in his business undertakings, he acquired a competence, and also valuable real estate, and it was his own desire that his memory should be perpetuated in a handsome business building on property that he owned on Woodward. This desire his heirs carried out by causing to be erected one of the handsomest of such buildings in the city, and it bears his name. It was on January 20, 1842, that he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Canfield, of Redford, Michigan, who survived him by about two years. Five children were born of this union, viz.: Martha E., wife of Wallis Goodwin, of Detroit; Julia C., wife of E. W. Cobb, of Adrian; Frances L. (deceased), formerly wife of Rev. Harry S. Jenkinson, of Detroit; Josephine E. and John G. Ferguson, the latter being secretary and succeeding to the management of the railroad transfer and general cartage business, which his father established under the name of The E. Ferguson Company (Limited). Eralsy Ferguson was an upright, useful citizen, and faithful to every trust reposed in him.

HON. VICTORY PHELPS COLLIER, banker, of Battle Creek. The subject of this sketch, like so many others who have contributed to the development of the State of their adoption, was a native of New York, having been born in that State April 25, 1819, in Victor, Ontario County. His father, Stephen Collier, also a native of New York, removed when quite young to Burlington, Connecticut, and there married Miss Abigail E. Phelps, a lady of great intelligence and strength of character. Soon afterward the young couple removed to Victor, New York, which was their residence for a number of years. Here Victory received his education in the common schools, afterward attending the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, for a time. Circumstances, however, compelled him to relinquish his school, and at the age of fourteen he went to work in a dry-goods store at Rush, Monroe County, at a salary of fifty dollars a year. He remained here six months, leaving with his

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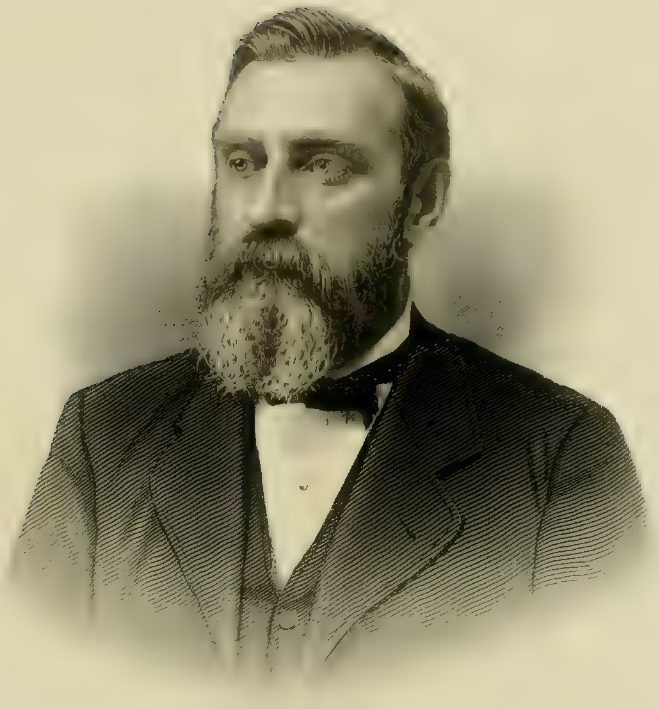
parents for the wilds of the then Territory of Michigan, September 28, 1835. Their route was by canal to Buffalo, thence by steamer to Detroit, seven days being consumed in making the journey. From Detroit they traveled with an ox-team to Battle Creek, reaching there, after ten days on the road, October 16, 1835. In the latter part of the following month Victory returned to Detroit for a load of household goods, his motive power consisting of two yoke of oxen, for the use of one yoke of which he paid a barrel of salt. He reached home in December, the trip occupying seventeen days. The hardship and exposure experienced on this journey had so changed the young pioneer that his family could hardly recognize him, and Mr. Collier attributed much of the ill-health experienced by him in subsequent years to injuries received at this time. The family located at first on land about four miles from Battle Creek, but in 1837, having sold the farm, moved into a log-house which stood a little off the main street of the village. Here they remained but a short time, however, as Mr. Collier having purchased Government land in Barry County, they removed to Johnstown, being obliged to follow an Indian trail from Battle Creek, Barry County being then a wilderness, with no white inhabitants. Here the family remained until 1847, during which time Victory was assisting in the clearing up of the farm, and making a home in the wilderness, and as settlements were scarce, and neighbors few and far between, he saw but little of society. As in the case of their progenitors in the East, the schoolhouse followed close upon the footsteps of these hardy pioneers, and when twenty years of age the young man was offered the post of teacher, which he accepted, although with some modest misgivings. He was very successful, however, in his vocation, and continued to teach for three successive winters. His ability, industry, and high character so favorably impressed his fellow-citizens that they elected him sheriff of the county in 1842, when only twenty-two years old. He also held the offices of school inspector and town clerk. But the home sphere had become two circumscribed for the aspiring, ambitious young man, and in 1847 he left home for Battle Creek with but two dollars in his pocket. Here he entered the store of H. Marsh & Co., at a salary of ten dollars a month, remaining with the firm until its dissolution in 1849, when Collier & Wallace assumed the management of the business. On the retirement of Mr. Wallace the firm became Collier & Coy, and later again Collier & Wallace; but with the exception of a short interim, Mr. Collier continued at its head until 1858, when ill-health compelled him to retire. In 1861 he again engaged in trade, this time in the hardware business, in which he continued for fifteen years. In 1864, Mr. Collier again entered public life, being elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1866. During both terms he was chairman of the important Finance Committee, the appointment being a deserved tribute to his well-known business ability. In civic affairs he had held the office of alderman from the Fourth Ward of Battle Creek, serving four years in that capacity, and in 1875 was elected mayor, serving one term. In 1870 he was elected State treasurer, and re-elected in 1872. In 1875 President Grant offered him the appointment of Minister to the Netherlands, which he declined. In 1876 he was United States Centennial Commissioner from Michigan. In the spring of that year he was again solicited to accept office at the hands of the President, being offered the important position of consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but this also he declined. Early in 1879 he was appointed by Governor Croswell a regent of the State University to fill an existing vacancy, and was elected to the position for the full term at the following spring election. Ill-health, however, compelled him to resign the office within a few months. He also held the position of inspector of the State prison, at the hands of Governor Baldwin, acquitting himself of its responsibilities with his usual ability. During the war, Mr. Collier was active in patriotic efforts to support the Government, and acted as agent to raise means for filling the quota of troops from Battle Creek. He was for many years a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was high in the councils of the party, having been a member of it since its organization. In 1867, Mr. Collier became president of the First National Bank, which later became the National Bank of Battle Creek, with a capital of $150,000, one of the leading financial institutions of Western Michigan. In October, 1849, Mr. Collier married Miss Minerva Pew, of Battle Creek, who died in 1861, leaving four children. Mr. Collier married again on March 18, 1866, and a son was born March 18, 1867. Mr. Collier had always been ready to lend assistance to all enterprises calculated to build up and develop the resources of the city of his home, and many of the manufacturing industries of Battle Creek are largely indebted for their success to his high character, business sagacity, and generous financial aid. Mr. Collier was vice-president of the Union School Furniture Company, and also of the Duplex Printing Press Company, both of them flourishing institutions. Personally, Mr. Collier was above the medium height, of spare, erect figure, and nervous temperament, giving evidence of great mental and physical activity, before ill-health had curtailed the latter. In manner he was the urbane, courteous gentleman, and his well-stored mind and large knowledge of men and affairs made him a favorite in both social and business circles. He was an excellent example of the class of pioneers who have contributed to the development of Michigan, and whose efforts have made her great. His death occurred at his home on June 28, 1898.

HON. JOSEPH W. DONOVAN, of Detroit, circuit judge of Wayne County, was born on a farm near Toledo, Ohio, March 2, 1844, and early removed with his parents to North Adams, Southern Michigan, where he attended the Union School, and soon became known as a "boy orator," and took readily to his books and instructions, and even then gave promise of a bright future. From sixteen to twenty he attended the Jonesville Academy, and soon became a good debater in the school lyceum—paying his way through school by work for H. W. Tuller, a master-builder and architect in Jonesville. Mr.

Tuller took great pride in his boy "West" as he called him, and gave him much encouragement to follow his studies, and improve every opportunity in debating schools. It is related that on one occasion he met and contended with quite a number of big guns on the debate, "*Resolved*, That Spiritualism is no humbug," for the negative of that then exciting question. So greatly was the audience carried away by the "boy orator" that they stood upon their seats and cheered nearly every sentence, and shook hands with him all the way to his seat, and made him the hero of the discussion. This debate seemed to have led to his becoming a lawyer, and after a term of schoolteaching he began to attend law lectures in Ohio, and completed his studies with Fred A. Baker in Detroit, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in April, 1870. Owing to a lucky hit in an early case—almost his first one—he engaged to travel a year at five thousand dollars and expenses for an Eastern company, and in this time saw all the cities, and became acquainted with most of the great lawyers in our country—an experience in courts better than a college course. Returning to Detroit in 1872, he joined John G. Hawley for two years as law partner, and later was a year and a half with Mr. Baker; since which time he practiced alone with marked success in the Circuit and Supreme Courts, having won the great majority of his cases, often against older counsel. His large experience and extensive reading of trials peculiarly fit him for a judicial position. He is quick, clear, and convincing as a reasoner, and quite eloquent as a political speaker and jury advocate. His father before him was of Scotch-Irish descent—an eloquent speaker. His mother was one of the Chambers's Cyclopedia family of writers, and from her he inherited his ability to make law-books, and has made four very successful selling legal-works as an evening exercise: "Modern Jury Trials," a seven-hundred-page book, issued in 1881; "Trial Practice," in 1883; "Tact in Court," in 1885; and "Skill in Trials," in 1891. These works have sold by tens of thousands, and yet in no way interfered with Mr. Donovan's practice, which had been quite extensive in his own and other circuits, some cases extending to Chicago, Cincinnati, and as far as New Mexico. He made a success at law in life and business. He is married and well-to-do. His tastes are literary, and yet he loves children and horses. He is a favorite speaker to the Newsboys' Association, and does many acts of kindness for deserving people. His whole nature is affectionate and genial. No man will pass him unnoticed. He is large-hearted and loves his fellow-men. He has met his ambition on the Bench, where his real life's work is most marked.

GENERAL OLIVER L. SPAULDING, of St. Johns, Clinton County, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during President Harrison's Administration, and again during President McKinley's Administration, is a son of Lyman and Susan (Marshall) Spaulding, and was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, August 2, 1833. He is descended in the eighth generation from Edward Spalding, who came to this country about 1630, and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. The home of the Spalding family was in Lincolnshire, England, where one member of it founded and gave his name to the abbey of Spalding, one of the thirteen great abbeys saved by Henry VIII and confiscated afterwards by Edward VI. The present town of Spalding was fostered and grew up around this abbey. It is situated on the river Welland, and is now a picturesque town of some six thousand inhabitants. Portions of the abbey buildings still remain, an interesting ruin, as well as many traces of the stupendous works of the Romans. Oliver worked on his father's farm in New Hampshire in his youth, as only the old-time farmer's sons know how to work, and preparing for college under many difficulties and discouragements, entered Oberlin College at the age of eighteen, graduating in 1855. Leaving college, he taught with much success in various places in Ohio and Michigan, meanwhile applying himself to the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in St. Johns, Michigan. In the same year he was elected regent of the University of Michigan. In July, 1862, the governor of Michigan issued a proclamation calling for six additional regiments of infantry, and assigned one regiment to each of the Congressional districts of the State, and on the day of the issue of the proclamation, Mr. Spaulding enlisted, and was authorized to raise a company for the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry. Within two weeks he recruited one hundred men, and was the first to report at Saginaw, the rendezvous of the regiment, with a full company, which afterwards became Company A of the regiment, and of which he was commissioned captain. The regiment was mustered into service early in September, and at once ordered to Kentucky, where it served during the winter, and the following year was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, in which organization it continued until mustered out at the close of the war. He was in command of the regiment a short time as captain, and afterwards during his entire service with it. He was promoted to be major in February, 1863, lieutenant-colonel two months later, and commanded the regiment in the affairs between Lexington and New Market, and in the pursuit of John Morgan, which led to his capture in Ohio. The Twenty-third, with Colonel Spaulding in command, also took part in the occupation of East Tennessee by Burnside, and in the Atlanta campaign. Following the capture of Atlanta, the regiment was engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and the movements which resulted in the total rout and virtual annihilation of Hood's army. Colonel Spaulding had received a commission as colonel while in East Tennessee, early in 1864, but as the regiment was reduced below the minimum, he was unable to muster until the following October, when the regiment, by his efforts, was recruited to the maximum number. After the battle of Nashville, the regiment was transferred to North Carolina, and participated in the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington, and the movements which resulted in the surrender of Johnston's



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army. He was brevetted brigadier-general, and, at the close of the war was in command of the brigade to which his regiment was attached. Leaving service in 1865, he returned to the practice of his profession at St. Johns, and, in 1866, was elected secretary of State of Michigan, and re-elected in 1868. In 1875 he was appointed special agent of the Treasury Department, and held this position until March, 1881, when he resigned it to take his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected in 1880. While in Congress he served on the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1882 he was again the Congressional nominee of his party; but through a change in the boundaries of his district and the fusion of the Democratic and Greenback parties, though he ran nearly one thousand ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by thirty-two votes. He was again tendered the nomination in 1884, but declined it. In 1883 he was chairman of the Government commission sent to the Sandwich Islands to investigate alleged violations of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, and in January, 1885, was again appointed special agent of the Treasury, resigning the office on the 1st of December following. In 1889 he again accepted the position of special agent of the Treasury, and held the office until his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in July, 1890. During nearly his entire service of eight years as special agent he was in charge of one of the most important special agency districts of the Northern frontier, in addition to the duties of which he was frequently assigned to the investigation of important and intricate customs questions at Atlantic and Pacific ports, requiring the exercise of sound judgment, as well as a thorough knowledge of customs laws and regulations. The St. Johns *Republican*, published at his home in Michigan, in announcing his appointment as Assistant Secretary, said: "President Harrison appointed General Oliver L. Spaulding, of this village, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury last Thursday. It had been known for some time that the appointment was probable, and when the news came it was received by our citizens generally, irrespective of party, with the liveliest satisfaction. General Spaulding has been a resident of St. Johns for many years, and it is entirely within bounds to say that no man possesses the respect and esteem of the community in a greater degree than he. He has always been an untiring worker, and has achieved high distinction in his profession. He has been the soul of honor and integrity, and his eminent ability has won for him the high place he is now called upon to fill. The honor is worthily bestowed." He resigned the office of assistant secretary at the close of the Harrison Administration, and was reappointed to the same position by President McKinley in 1897. He has always been a Republican in politics, is an active Churchman, and, for the past twenty-five years, has been senior warden of the Church of St. John. He is also prominent as a Mason, and, among other offices held in Masonic bodies, has been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Michigan. His wife is a daughter of John Swegles, auditor-general of Michigan from 1851 to 1855, and author of the tax system first adopted under the constitution of 1850. Mrs. Spaulding is well known as an artist, having, in addition to other artistic work, illustrated a number of gift-books, among which may be named "Easter Thoughts," "Grandmother's Garden," and notably the exquisite volume illustrating Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "A Lost Winter," and containing artistic sketches of Florida scenes and flowers, and views of the "Ancient City," St. Augustine.

HON. ROSWELL G. HORR, of Saginaw, former member of Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Michigan, was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, November 26, 1830, and died December 18, 1896. When a child his parents removed to Lorain County, Ohio, where young Roswell grew to early manhood, and taught school to secure the means of paying his expenses at Antioch College, where he graduated in 1857. In 1872 he began the practice of law in Saginaw, Michigan, and quickly became known as a prominent campaign orator, as well as a successful lawyer. So much of a successful politician had he become that it was only six years after his arrival in Saginaw that he was elected to represent the district in Congress, and so much satisfaction did he give to his constituents that he was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882, thus serving three terms. In Congress he proved himself to be one of the leaders of the Michigan delegation. In politics he had always been an active Republican from the date of the birth of that party, and whose interests he very materially advanced. After his retirement from Congress he devoted his splendid intellectual ability to newspaper work, in which field he won for himself marked distinction. The lecture platform also claimed his attention, and here as elsewhere in public life, he forged himself into the front rank. The following editorial from the Detroit *Journal* of the day following his decease, though brief, is an able tribute to the man: "Hon. Roswell G. Horr came into prominence in public life as a member of the National House of Representatives. He served in the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, and forty-eighth Congresses, and was recognized as one of the most powerful debaters of his time. He was a positive force in shaping legislation, and no less powerful on the stump or platform in shaping political sentiment. His keen wit and happy faculty of illustrating a point enabled him to enforce his argument in a way that usually proved disastrous to his opponent. Probably no man in the country has in recent years done more effective work for the Republican party and its policies than has Roswell G. Horr. For a term of years he has been on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune* as a high-salaried political writer, and his articles on the tariff and currency questions have been among the ablest written on those subjects. His splendid work for the *Tribune* gave both himself and the paper greater prominence than ever. He was a vote-winner with his pen and with his speech, and one of the secrets of his power over the minds of men was his intense earnestness and deep-rooted convictions. He had logic to match his wit and a knowledge of public affairs that few men possess. On economic questions he had few equals in debate, as many a crushed opponent can testify. The death of Mr. Horr is a distinct loss to Michigan, which was his home, to the Republican party and the Nation. His influence has been felt in every State. On the stump and lecture-platform he has instructed and entertained enthusiastic audiences East and West, and as a political writer of great power he has done as much as any other man for the advancement of sound political doctrines. Socially, Mr. Horr was one of the most agreeable and entertaining of men. Those who knew him best are to-day the most sorrowful mourners." Mr. Horr left four children to mourn his loss: Frank H. Horr, of Ithaca, Michigan; Rollin A. Horr, of Saginaw, Michigan; Mrs. F. W. Hebard, and Mrs. W. H. Ewart, both of Plainfield, New Jersey.

HENRY O. WALKER, M. D., Detroit, was born at Leesville (then a suburb of Detroit, which has since become a part of the city), on December 18, 1843, and is one of the chosen few in the medical profession who can claim the City of the Straits as their birthplace. His father, Robert E. Walker, came from England in 1833, and in his early manhood served for several years as confidential clerk to Daniel Webster when Webster was in Congress. In 1842 he came to Michigan, and after a short period of farming started in business as a brick manufacturer at Leesville, where he continued until his death, which occurred May 1, 1897, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years, he having, twenty years prior, retired from active commercial life. Dr. Walker's mother, Elizabeth (Lee) Walker, was the daughter of Charles Lee, who came from England in 1830, and from whom Leesville derived its name. He was a very religious man, an ardent Methodist, and was beloved by all with whom he came in contact, so much so that he was familarly known as "Father Lee." His frugal habits and easy conscience secured him a long and happy life, for he lived to the ripe old age of fourscore years. Dr. Henry O. Walker in his early years was an attendant at the ordinary district school until his fifteenth year, when, upon the establishing of the Detroit High School, he became one of its first pupils, entering the first class. So determined was he to improve the opportunities of a better education that the new high school afforded, and at that time there being no street-car facilities, he walked to and from school each day, covering a distance daily of nine miles. This perseverance of character, which he so early displayed in such a marked degree, has been the cause of winning him in after life the success which he now enjoys. At the age of eighteen he entered Albion College, remaining in that institution for one year. During the summer months he taught school, and in the following fall passed his sophomore course at Albion College, when he again taught school during the summer months. Then after attendance at the University of Michigan Medical Department one course, he received the appointment as house physician to the Harper Hospital, the first appointment of its kind on the new staff of directors. After serving in that capacity for several months, he finally determined upon completing his medical course, and for that purpose he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York, where he was graduated February 29, 1867. Upon receiving his degree as M. D., he immediately returned to Detroit, where he opened an office, and by strict attention to his professional duties he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. Upon the organization of the Detroit Medical College in 1869, the doctor was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, occupying this position for eight years, when he was made professor of anatomy, and in 1881 was appointed professor of orthopedic surgery, genito-urinary diseases and clinical surgery, retaining that office until the amalgamation of the Detroit Medical College and the Michigan Medical College, which was formed into the Detroit College of Medicine. In this institution he was a member and secretary of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, retaining the same professorship which he so competently filled in the old Faculty. At the convention in Denver he was elected, June 7, 1898, president of the American Association of Medical Colleges. He was county physician for two years and city physician from 1873 to 1876. He was also a member of the Board of Health and of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and was for some time its secretary and president. He is a member of the Medical and Library Association, and in 1887 was elected its president. Since the second year of its organization he has been a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and for one term was its vice-president. He was twice vice-president of the American Medical Association, and at its meeting held in Washington in 1884, was secretary of the Surgical Section; and at its meeting in 1892 was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, this being one of its largest and most successful meetings. He has been a medical editor, and in 1885, at the meeting in New Orleans of the American Medical Editors' Association, he was elected president. He was the founder and principal editor of the Detroit *Clinic*, a medical journal, and was also editor of the Detroit *Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy*. He was chief surgeon of the Police Department, which position he resigned in 1895; and surgeon of both Harper and St. Mary's Hospitals, and of the Polish Orphan Asylum; also consulting physician in the Detroit Sanitarium,—which important functions he has held for many years. The doctor's work has largely been confined to surgical practice, and at present his time is entirely devoted to that of surgery, in which he takes rank among the most skillful in the world. In the doctor's leisure moments his chief pastime and pleasure is that of fishing and hunting. He possesses one of the finest and the only valuable collection of game paintings in Detroit by that celebrated artist Remington, and others. He is a Republican, and has used his interests and influence to the advancement of his party, but has never aspired to political office. The only office that he has held was that of a member of the Board of Esti-

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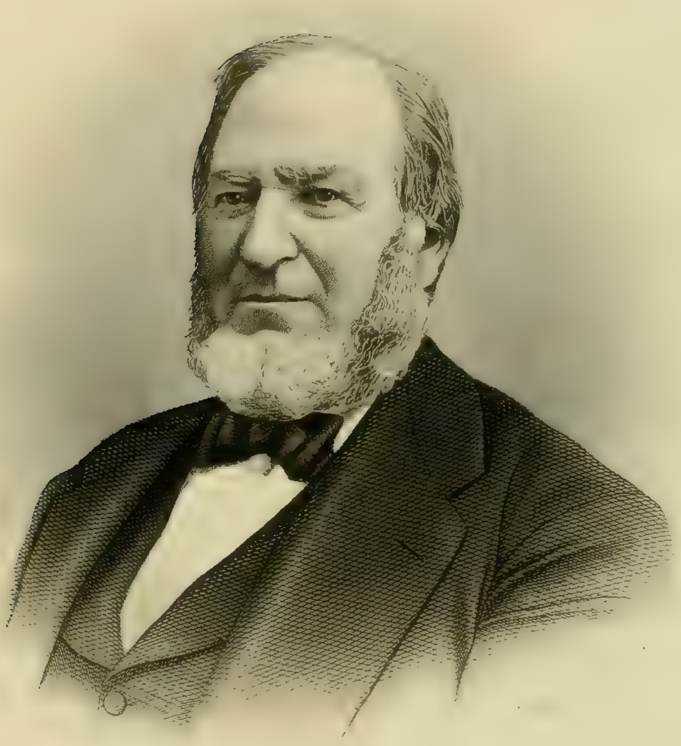
mates of the Second Ward. On November 13, 1872, he was united in marriage to Gertrude, the highly-respected daughter of Henry Esselstyn, of Detroit, a member of the shipping firm of Merrick, Fowler & Esselstyn, who owned one of the largest fleets on the lakes. The doctor's family consists of one son, Elton W., who is a member of the Michigan Mining School at Houghton, the greatest mining institution in the country.

HON. DANIEL STRIKER, of Hastings, Barry County, was born April 9, 1835, at Rose, Wayne County, New York. In August of the same year his parents came to the then Territory of Michigan, and settled upon a new farm purchased in May previous from the United States Government, in the town of Concord, Jackson County, where they remained until March, 1851, when they again moved to the town of Baltimore, Barry County, and again settled in the woods, at that time not a railroad within twenty miles of them, and the township contained but thirteen families within its limits. His parents' names were Gilbert Striker and Rebecca (Valentine) Striker, both natives of New York. His father died in November, 1874, and his mother on January 24, 1900. The greater part of our subject's education was obtained in the common district schools—he taught school two terms before he was twenty. He remained at home, working on the farm with his father until in his twenty-first year, when in October, 1855, he became a clerk in the store of Barlow & Goodyear, of Hastings, at thirteen dollars per month, in whose employ he remained for three years. In 1858 he was elected clerk of Barry County, which position he held for four years. In 1862 he was appointed deputy county clerk for two years; then again, in 1866, he was elected clerk for four years, making ten years in the office, with an interim of two years, 1864 and 1865. In 1870 he was elected secretary of State, being re-elected in 1872, making four years in the office continuously. During his official term he was also engaged in business. In 1861 to 1866 he was in partnership with James P. Roberts in the drug and book business, under the firm name of Roberts & Striker; also at one time in the hardware business with H. A. Goodyear. In 1873 he was chosen as one of the directors of the Hastings National Bank, and in 1877 became its vice-president. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of Barry County before the Hon. Louis S. Lovell, presiding judge, but practiced his profession but a short time. The same year he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Eaton Rapids, and was chosen as one of the directors. Mr. Striker, also, was one of the organizers of the Lowell State Bank at Lowell, and was a director and vice-president. In 1882 he was elected chairman of the Albion College Endowment Fund Committee, to succeed the Hon. John Owen, of Detroit. In this position he had charge of the funds belonging to the endowment fund of said College, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars. The labors of this position he performed without any compensation save that of the satisfaction derived from assisting a worthy and noble institution. Besides his other work, he had charge of several estates as executor. Mr. Striker was a pioneer, having resided in Michigan sixty-four years, nearly forty-nine of them in Barry County. October 1, 1862, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Fancher, of Hastings, who was born in the town of German Flats, Herkimer County, New York, November 2, 1839. They immediately commenced housekeeping at the corner of Jefferson and Green Streets, where they continued to reside. They had one daughter, Rebekah, born October 3, 1876. At sixteen years of age she was in the senior class of the Union School of Hastings, and graduated in June, 1893, before she was seventeen years of age. Mr. Striker held many minor offices, as supervisor, village assessor, school inspector, superintendent of poor, and was the chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In politics, Mr. Striker was a stanch Republican, and believed in protection with a big "P." He was an honored Mason. He was Grand Master of the State in 1879, and Grand High Priest in 1886, and was the General Grand Treasurer of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. In the Scottish Rite he was a thirty-three degree. In religion the entire family were Methodists, and faithful workers and devout believers. Mr. Striker was a lay delegate to the General Conference at New York in 1888. He died at Hastings, April 12, 1898, the cause of his death being diabetes, and the call came so suddenly that only a few minutes before he passed away he had been attending to business.

HON. WILLARD MERRICK LILLIBRIDGE, of Detroit, former judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court, was born April 26, 1846, at Taberg, Oneida County, New York. He is a son of Ira and Sophronia (Merrick) Lillibridge. Ira Lillibridge was a farmer and lumberman, born in Connecticut, a grandson of Rev. David Lillibridge, a Baptist clergyman, one of the pioneers of the State of Connecticut, and who took an important part in her early history. Born on his father's farm, young Willard M. had given him all the advantages of an early scholastic education. In 1865, at the age of nineteen, he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, and in 1869 was graduated with high honors in the classical course. For two years after leaving college, he was superintendent of public schools in Plattsburg, New York, where he was held in high esteem for his general proficiency in performance of his duties. In 1872 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and entered the law-office of Walker & Kent as a student, and after due course of study was admitted to the bar in 1873. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued until his election to the bench in 1893. During this time he enjoyed a large and profitable practice, having been engaged in several important cases, both in the Wayne and outside courts. Among these may be mentioned the Southworth will case, tried at Milwaukee, and the well-known mandamus case against the Diamond Match Company, which he carried successfully through all the courts of the State of Delaware. This was probably the most elaborately-argued mandamus case on record in the United States;

the opposing counsel being United States Senator George Gray, the successor of Mr. Bayard in the United States Senate. Mr. Lillibridge was also intrusted with the important litigation connected with the settling of the estate of Hon. D. M. Richardson, of Detroit, in which some three hundred thousand dollars was involved. He was the attorney for Rodney Mason against the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company, of Jackson, and subsequently against the receivers of that company after it had gone into liquidation. This also was a case involving large moneyed interests. His early schooling and connection with schools naturally led him to take strong interest in Detroit educational matters, and thus, in 1873–74, he was a member of the Board of Education, and re-elected on the same board for 1888–89. In the furtherance of education, he was largely instrumental in securing the appropriation for Detroit's magnificent public library building; aiding also in its erection. The night schools of Detroit were also largely owing to his influence in advocating the public schools being used evenings for the benefit of those who were compelled by necessity to labor during the daytime. Also the free text-book system found in him a strong advocate, he believing that education, with its appliances and requisites, should be entirely free. For twenty-five years he has ever been the friend and supporter of the public schools and their teachers. In politics, Mr. Lillibridge is a Republican, and in the spring of 1893 he was elected Circuit Court judge for the Third Judicial Circuit of Michigan, in spite of the fact that Wayne County had for so many years been overwhelmingly Democratic. This was a strong compliment to the mind and ability of the man. In religious faith the judge is an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church. On December 5, 1882, he was united in marriage to Katherine Hegeman, of New York City, daughter of Joseph and Aletta (Aycrigg) Hegeman. To them have been born one daughter and two sons. The judge is a man of liberal culture and wide sympathies, a student and a lawyer.

HON. ALANSON SHELEY, deceased. Any enumeration of the men whose business genius and industry have left their mark upon modern Michigan that left no record of the above name, and the useful service of its possessor, for over a half century, in the material advancement of the State and its metropolis, Detroit, would essentially be incomplete. Like most of the indomitable personalities that have left an impress upon the history of our pioneer citizenship, our subject was "a self-made man" in all that term implies. All the success he won and the wealth he accumulated was the product of his calculating energy and his unvarying probity in his association with his fellow-men. He was in his lifetime a monarch of business ability, a man of lovable character and of the highest moral standard. Alanson Sheley was a native of the State of New York, being born at Albany on the 14th day of August, 1809. Much of his early life was spent upon the farm of his grandfather, in Jefferson County, that State, where he assisted as a boy, and during his spare time attended school, there laying the foundation for a "common-sense" education. When sixteen years of age he began an apprenticeship to the trade of stonemason and builder, soon becoming a skilled workman, and for a time was employed as a foreman in the construction of the Rideau Canal, in Canada. As illustrative of his character,—when a mere boy he took a raft of timber down the St. Lawrence River, having to shoot the Rapids, and, safely landing it at Quebec, sold it for a good price. He had long cherished a desire "to go West," and, soon after attaining legal age, he came to Detroit in August, 1831. His long business career since that now far-off date was one of honor and success. His first venture in Michigan was the acceptance of a Government contract for the erection of a lighthouse at Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. Until the spring of 1835, Mr. Sheley followed the business of builder and contractor at Detroit, he then becoming the general manager of the Black River Steam Mill and Lumber Company, the same having been chartered the previous year by the Territorial Government. With this company he remained until the expiration of its charter in 1855. He then engaged in an extensive lumber business on his own account. In 1859, Mr. Sheley became a member of the firm of Jacob S. Farrand & Co., wholesale druggists, and steadfastly remained with that great business enterprise of Detroit through all of its changes of name, up to the time of his death, which occurred November 7, 1892. He was a director of the First National Bank of Detroit and a stockholder in the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. He was also a large holder of real estate in Detroit and Port Huron. Politically, Mr. Sheley was an active factor in the city and State. Originally a Whig, he was one of those who organized the Republican party in 1854, at Jackson, Michigan, and ever remained one of its stanchest supporters. He served his city and his State in many important official positions. For five years he was a member of the Common Council of Detroit, and for ten years he was a member of the Sewer Commission and of the Board of Review. In 1867–68 and 1871–72 he represented the First District of Michigan in the State Senate, where his ability and honest motives were of inestimable value. He was one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, of which for many years he had been its ruling elder, and for some forty-five years the superintendent, or assistant superintendent, of its Sunday-school. To the cause of the Christian religion he gave liberally of his means. He was married, September 1, 1835, to Ann Elizabeth Drury, a lady of strong character and a model wife and mother, who survived her husband until February, 2, 1894. Of the twain eight children were born, three of whom are living—one son, George A. Sheley, who was an officer in the First Michigan Light Artillery during the Civil War, and who was discharged from the service in September, 1864, on account of wounds received in active service; the daughters are wives of Mr. D. W. Brooks and of Mr. L. E. Clark, of Detroit. In Alanson Sheley the writer finds an instance of nature's



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harmony; for he was a physical giant, too. He was fully six feet in height, and weighed over two hundred and seventy-five pounds. Many stories of his deeds of prowess might be recorded. He was a man of strong individuality, of great strength of character, indomitable will, and invincible determination. All through life he refrained from using intoxicants or tobacco in any form. A brave defender of the cause of temperance as he was courageous in advocating the cause of right and justice as he comprehended the same, he was distinctively the sort of man who builds up cities, gives force to public enterprises, and makes the world purer and better because he has lived in it. His life was fragrant with good deeds, and the inspiration of a good example ennobles his memory.

HON. RUFUS WHARTON LANDON, of Niles, was born in Falls Village, Litchfield County, Connecticut, May 3, 1815. His parents, Luther and Martha (Hoyt) Landon, were Americans, of Welsh and Irish descent. Mr. Landon attended school until seventeen years of age, when he began the struggle of life for himself. Emigrating to Michigan, then a dense wilderness, he settled in Niles, Berrien County, in 1832, and became at once identified with the business interests of the village. He served four years as a clerk in a general mercantile store. In 1838 he was appointed postmaster, and in 1842 was elected county treasurer, which office he held ten years; five consecutive terms. He was clerk of the village during the years 1856, 1857, and 1858; mayor of the city in 1861, 1862, and 1865; and served two years as State treasurer, being elected in 1862. In June, 1864, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago, Illinois, and again represented his party, in 1866, at the Union Convention held at Philadelphia. He was always a strong Democrat. He was at one time president of the Niles Water-power Company, was one of the originators of the Niles Gaslight Company, of which he was president; took an active part in the organization of the Air-line Railroad Company, of which he was a director, and for some years treasurer. In 1870 he was instrumental in establishing the First National Bank, and was its first president, a position which he held several years. Mr. Landon was equally conspicuous in Masonic circles, having threaded the ways of that mystic Order, from the Blue Lodge, through all the degrees, until he attained the thirty-third, or last degree. For more than twenty years he was treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and was an emeritus member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, having, on account of failing health, resigned his active membership, naming as his successor, the Hon. Hugh McCurdy, of Corunna. Mr. Landon was a prominent and active member of the Episcopal Church, of which he was for many years, and until his death, senior warden. He was, personally, a man of fine presence, being six feet tall and very erect. Though exceedingly dignified in appearance, his voice was ever gentle and kind, while his sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity commanded the highest respect. He had been three times married. His death occurred December 26, 1886, at his home in Niles.

DR. DAVID OSBURN FARRAND was born at Ann Arbor, April 23, 1838, and was the son of Judge Bethuel Farrand, prominent in the early history of Michigan, and Deborah Osburn, a woman of culture and Christian principle; who came West in the early days from New York, and established a home that was a center of beneficence to all who came within its influence. After leaving the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, Dr. Farrand began his medical studies there. He then went to Europe, and studied medicine in Germany. He was subsequently graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Immediately after graduation, he entered the army as a volunteer during our Civil War, and soon won an enviable reputation as a surgeon; beginning his career in Lawson General Hospital at St. Louis, where he was sent by Surgeon-General Charles S. Tripler, who was then stationed at Detroit. He was recalled to Detroit to serve under Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Smith, at the barracks at the upper end of Clinton Street, to which the soldiers were transferred on their way to the front, and at St. Mary's Hospital, where all Michigan soldiers were obliged to report. The heart of every old Michigan soldier thrills at the name of St. Mary's, presided over by those loyal, unselfish women, the Sisters of Charity. St. Mary's was organized as a military hospital in August, 1863. But the first soldiers admitted were sent in May, 1862. Dr. Farrand's service continued here until 1864, when Harper Hospital was built and leased to the Government, and used as a resting-place and distributing-point for the wounded soldiers during the War of the Rebellion. The amount of hospital relief thus furnished was very large, nearly five thousand soldiers passing under Dr. Farrand's care during this time of service. While at Harper Hospital he was commissioned assistant-surgeon in the regular army. He held this commission, and also received the brevet of captain, till July 1, 1866, and also served as medical director of the Post, succeeding Dr. E. F. Sanger, when he resigned, to enter private practice with Dr. Zina Pitcher in Detroit. The year previous to his resignation, at the request of General Cass, permission having been granted by the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, Dr. Farrand remained with General Cass during his last illness. After the death of General Cass, Dr. Farrand resigned his commission in the regular army and was appointed contract-surgeon by request of the officers stationed at Detroit, and served as such at department headquarters on the staffs of General Ord, of General Robinson, and of General Pope, till the winter of 1871, when, being ill, he was relieved by Assistant-Surgeon Hartsuff, United States Army. Through the dark days of the war, Dr. Farrand never for a moment doubted the result of the contest, and never for a moment faltered in his devotion to his country. "At the close of the war he engaged in active practice in Detroit, and, down to the close of his noble and useful life, gave himself to the work of helping his fellow-men." His activity was ceaseless, his energy and industry remarkable. He won the highest honors his profession has to bestow, and worked for them, not for their own sake, but because to win them was to make himself more useful. His great skill as a physician and surgeon brought him, unsolicited, many posts of trust and responsibility, and his influence was accordingly extended through every part of the social and business community. He was president of the Board of Health of the city of Detroit; surgeon of the Detroit police force from its establishment to his death; surgeon in chief of the Michigan Central Railroad; surgeon of Harper Hospital; chief medical examiner of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company; a member of the leading medical and surgical associations of the country, physician to the poor, and to the people. Notwithstanding his immense activity in the domain of his profession he found his relaxation in business and politics. He was an active, ardent, and leading Republican. As chairman of the Republican County and Congressional Committees he conducted several hard-fought campaigns. He was vice-president of one of Detroit's largest manufacturing institutions, the Griffin Car-wheel Company; and was also director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. As a politician and a business man he was a success. Dr. Farrand was always deeply interested in everything that pertained to the advancement of education, and was always warmly attached to the University of Michigan and its interests. Dr. Farrand was married September 11, 1866, to Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Hon. Royal Thaxter Twombly, of Maine, who came West in 1836, and who become prominent in Michigan, as a stanch American, and loyal Democrat, and Mary Parker McLellan, of distinguished Scotch ancestry, whose representatives in America are among the earliest and ablest of the settlers of New England. Dr. Farrand died March 18, 1883. The funeral was held at the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. The Rev. George D. Baker, the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, and President Angell of the University, conducted the services. About five hundred people, including the Faculty and medical students of the university, came from the city of his birth to pay their last tribute. The endowment of the Farrand training-school for nurses, in connection with Harper Hospital, is a lasting and fitting monument to his memory. The beautiful monolith at Elmwood, erected in grateful memory by his friends, the street and the public school which bear his name, all show the affectionate wish to keep him in remembrance. It is perhaps worthy of note that this was the first instance in which a general and unanimous contribution has been made for the erection of a monument to a citizen of Detroit, and as such it is no small testimonial to the esteem in which Dr. Farrand was held. Dr. Farrand died at the comparatively early age of forty-five; yet when we speak of his life as prematurely ended, let us not fail to remember that it is only so in regard to those who are left behind; for we can imagine none more full or complete in itself, whether we think of the name he achieved, the work he accomplished, the love that he won, or the countless acts of kindness and benevolence which have gone up as a memorial to the Master whom he served.

HON. THOMAS MARTIN CROCKER, of Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, is a descendant of old English families who settled in the American Colonies, his ancestor on his father's side having come from Devonshire in 1634, and settled in New England, where Deacon William Crocker, the founder of the American branch of the Crocker family, located at Barnstable, Massachusetts, and became a man of note and influence. Mr. Crocker's mother also was from an English family from Devonshire, who settled in the New England Colonies in 1634, being descended from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who was the pastor of the first Church at what is now the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and who, with part of his flock, went into Connecticut, and founded the city of Hartford. Coming from this good old New England stock, Thomas Martin Crocker was born, November 23, 1825, at Pawlet, Rutland County, Vermont, a son of Thomas and Mary (Hooker) Crocker. His father a farmer of the Green Mountain State, he grew up on his father's farm, attending school in the manner of farmers' boys, supplemented by the private tutorship of Lyman Chandler, at Granville, New York. Having completed his scholastic education, he determined to make a place for himself in the West, and so, in 1844, joined his uncle, who was farming in Macomb County, Michigan, and in 1851 settled in the nearby town of New Baltimore, where, in 1852, he had the honor of being elected a justice of the peace. He immediately set to work in the study of the law, and this was what determined him in his future life's career. So well did he advance that, in January, 1859, he was admitted to the bar. Wishing for a larger field for the practice of his profession, he, in November, 1862, removed to Mt. Clemens, where he formed a partnership with the able and well-known lawyer Giles Hubbard, Mr. Crocker having been elected prosecuting attorney of Macomb County. At the expiration of his term as prosecuting attorney he was elected probate judge. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Convention engaged to draft a new constitution for the State of Michigan. In 1874 he was elected president of the village of Mt. Clemens. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Mt. Clemens, to which office he was re-elected in 1891. In 1893 he was appointed collector of customs at Port Huron by President Cleveland, and served during his Administration. On retiring from this office he resumed the practice of his profession at Mt. Clemens. Mr. Crocker was married, in May, 1849, to Miss Fandira Emory, of Vermont, who died in 1876, leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Samuel, became a civil engineer, and a resident of Algonac, Michigan; the second son, Martin, became a lawyer, and has been a member of the Michigan House of Representatives and of the Michigan State Senate, and in 1889 became a partner with his father in the practice of law at Mt. Clemens. Of the daughters, Mary became the wife of Harry B. Hutchins, dean of the Law Department

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of the University of Michigan; and Fannie, a graduate of Cornell University, of the class of 1891, became a teacher in the high school at Mt. Clemens. In 1892, Mr. Crocker was married to Mrs. Cordelia Sabin. Mr. Crocker's popularity, and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, have been fully attested by the many official positions to which he has been elected, and in the field of National politics by his appointment to the important Federal position of collector. As a member of the great Democratic party, to which he bears allegiance, he has always done his duty in the furthering of its interests, and in the advancing of its propounded tenets. During his long career as a lawyer he has been successfully engaged in the advocacy of many important causes, and has also been the trustee of estates of magnitude. A thorough student of the law, and a man of sound judgment, with an even balance of mental faculties, he may well be considered to be one of Michigan's leading legal lights, and in the evening of his life, as in the early morn and noonday, he enjoys the respect, confidence, and love of his fellow-men.

THOMAS CRANAGE, of Bay City, one of Michigan's most successful business men, a benefactor to many of her sons of toil, and a man to whose ability and integrity of purpose the thriving city of his residence owes much of its prosperity, was born at Ludlow, Shropshire, England, July 21, 1833. His father, Thomas Cranage, came to America in 1835, bringing with him his little son, who was, all unconsciously to his parents, in after life to become so prominent and successful as a business man, and so highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens of all classes for his benevolence and other commendable traits of character. The father went back to his native country in 1840, taking his family with him. Returning to America shortly afterwards, he finally settled in Detroit in 1845. There he amassed a fortune, the whole of which was bequeathed to his family, consisting of his son Thomas, our subject, and three daughters, all of whom reside in Detroit, except Mr. Thomas Cranage, of Bay City. The subject of our sketch was educated in Detroit, attending as he did the best schools the city afforded at the time. But, after all, our education, if it is a thorough and useful one, has only been primary at school. The great life-work of our most prominent statesmen and business men, with more or less time snatched from their busy lives and devoted to reading, has been their most efficient teacher. Such gentlemen as Mr. Thomas Cranage should be, and are, classed largely as self-educated and self-made men. His first business training, it may be said, was obtained in the drug business in Detroit. After several years' practical attention to this business, as a proficient and successful druggist, Mr. Cranage removed to Bay City, as resident manager and junior partner of the late firm of Samuel Pitts & Co., succeeded by Pitts & Cranage after the death of Mr. Samuel Pitts, his estimable father-in-law, whose success in the manufacture of lumber and salt, as well as in other business enterprises, is too well known to need further reference here. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Cranage's efficient connection with the two firms just referred to, virtually as chief in command, was one that marked him as a man of great business ability and foresight, which evidently had for a foundation practical knowledge of many details, and that best-of-all experience, the essence of time, and in whose progress many problems and difficulties have been overcome. He is largely interested in many enterprises of great importance, not only in Bay City and its vicinity, but also in Detroit. He is president of the McGraw Transportation Company, having a paid-up capital of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which succeeded the McGraw Steamship Company in January 1893, with headquarters at Bay City. He is also president of the Michigan Salt Company; president of the Bay County Savings Bank; vice-president of the First National Bank of Bay City; vice-president of the Michigan Salt Car Line Loan Company; and a large stockholder in The Ideal Manufacturing Company, of Detroit. Socially, he stands high, in the best sense of that expression, both in the city which his energy and public-spiritedness have conspicuously contributed to build up, and also in his old home, the beautiful city of Detroit. In politics, Mr. Cranage is a Republican, but not an extreme partisan, believing that men should be chosen for offices of public trust rather from their ability and good qualities as citizens than because they are strong adherents of any particular political party. Trinity Church, Bay City (Episcopalian, Rev. T. W. MacLean its eloquent and truly Christian rector), has not a more devoted or consistent member than our subject—the genial and liberal supporter of all good Churchmen's natural obligations. He has rightly been called one of the pillars of the Church, and the writer has reason to know that much of his time and money has been given, and no doubt will continue to be given, to further the best interests of the commendable work Trinity Church is doing for the cause of religion. In October, 1863, Mr. Cranage was married to Julia, eldest daughter of his late partner, Mr. Samuel Pitts, of Detroit. There were three children born of this marriage. The eldest daughter died in 1875. Samuel Pitts Cranage, now a young gentleman of education and ability, is secretary of the McGraw Transportation Company, and interested also in other business of his father's. Miss Mary H., younger than her brother, is an accomplished young lady, and a bright star in the home life of her parents, who socially, as well as son and daughter, are very popular, and deservedly so. Mr. Cranage has been an extensive traveler. He and his family have visited most of the European countries and special places of interest, particularly those of antiquity, in them. In 1890 he made the trip of the "Valley of the Nile," and stood on the banks of the sacred and historic river of Jordan. A prominent Michigan gentleman, long and intimately acquainted with Mr. Cranage, being asked for an expression of opinion, said, in effect, that Thomas Cranage's business career has been one exhibiting from the first singular ability and fitness for commercial enterprises of magnitude; that the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy," has been his ever-present motto; and to this fact, as well as to other commendable characteristics, is largely due Mr. Cranage's praiseworthy success, and the high esteem in which he is held socially as well as in commercial circles.

WILLIAM REID, of Detroit, importer and jobber of plate-glass, window-glass, etc., is the representative man, in Michigan, of his particular line of commerce. There are but few walks in life to which the Dominion of Canada has not added her very acceptable quota; for the bracing climate across our northern border—a country that produces a fine race of men, men noted for their robust development of brain and muscle—contributes to the United States the flower of its youth, and, under the more favoring conditions here realized, the men become foremost among our citizens, energy, enterprise, and good citizenship being their marked characteristics; the subject of this sketch being a brilliant example of this fact. Mr. Reid was born in the village of Mersea, Essex County, Ontario, in 1842. His father, John Reid, was born in the town of Stranraer, Scotland, where, in his early manhood, he assisted his father in shipbuilding, and afterwards continued in the same line for himself, operating for a time on the world-famed Clyde. He was married in Scotland to Margaret Bennett. In 1836 he came to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1840, when he removed to Western Canada, in the county of Essex, and shortly after bought a farm in Kent County, where he resided until his death in 1861. William Reid was an attendant at the district school until his seventeenth year, and in 1861 came to Detroit on a visit to his friends. As Detroit offered better educational facilities, he decided to remain and take advantage of the opportunities afforded. He accordingly pursued a course of studies, and, returning to Canada, taught school in Kent County till 1863, when he again returned to Detroit, and, after taking a commercial course, in 1864 accepted a position as book-keeper in a prominent law firm at East Saginaw, Michigan. It was then his ambition to adopt the legal profession; but, his health failing him, he was compelled to abandon that idea for a time, and returned to his home in Canada, where he was confined to the house a greater part of the year. In 1865, after recovering his health and strength, he again came to Detroit for the purpose of securing a position where he would not be so much confined, but finally, in October of that year, became book-keeper for the paint firm of Liable, Wright & Hopkins. In January, 1867, the firm dissolving, a new partnership was formed, under the name of William Wright & Company. Mr. Reid, in this partnership, represented the Company. In the fall of 1868 the firm removed to larger quarters, and in July, 1871, Mr. Wright retiring from the firm, Mr. Reid, in conjunction with Mr. B. C. Hills, formed a new company, under the name of Reid & Hills, Mr. Reid being the principal partner. In 1879, Mr. Reid withdrew from the firm, starting in business for himself at 12 and 14 Congress Street, East—his present retail establishment—where he made a new departure in the plate-glass trade, and was principal agent for W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, Indiana, one of the largest, as well as the first, manufacturer of plate-glass in the United States. Mr. Reid continued till 1884 purchasing glass through New York importers, and from W. C. DePauw. By that time he had built up a large and extensive business. Fully realizing the rapidly-increasing demand for plate-glass, he determined upon importing direct, and buying from the manufacturers. He accordingly entered into a contract with the Crystal Plate-glass Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, of whom he purchased his first shipment of fifty thousand square feet in sheets as manufactured, which he immediately had sale for; and his second shipment, from the same firm, was a remarkably large one, containing over three hundred thousand square feet. By buying direct from the manufacturers he was able to compete with the New York importers, and manufacturers, and his sales extended from New Orleans to Seattle, Washington, and from Denver, Colorado, east to New York City. Mr. Reid was the first glass-dealer in the West to adopt this plan, and about two years later Chicago followed. Opportunities come to most men, but the majority fail to see them. The successful man sees and embraces. Thus it was with Mr. Reid. By keen foresight he embraced the opportunities that were within his reach, and by so doing accumulated a fortune, being a practical illustration of the old adage,

> "There is a tide in the affairs of men,
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

In 1882 his business had so increased that he had specially built for him a building at 73 and 75 Larned Street, West, where he remained till 1890, when he bought his present property at 124, 126, and 128 Larned Street, West, and erected a building in accordance with the increasing demands of his trade, moving into his new premises in September, 1890. In 1892 he was burnt out, and he immediately had erected the present fine structure, which he has occupied since 1893. Mr. Reid has supplied a great many prominent jobbers in Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, with plate-glass, making large shipments to them daily, not only direct, but to all parts of the South and West. In 1888 he established a branch warehouse at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where his trade is extensive, supplying as he does all the large furniture manufacturers of that city—the largest furniture-manufacturing city in the world—and meeting with such success that he has constructed a large building of his own to carry on his business. He has also a large branch at Buffalo, New York, with a sixty-foot frontage on Washington Street, to supply his Eastern trade, which extends over Western New York and Pennsylvania and parts of New England. Mr. Reid is one of the largest stockholders in the Chambers Glass Company at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles from Pittsburg, which firm owns and operates the largest and most improved plant for the manufacturing of window-glass in the United States. The works are all fireproof, being constructed of brick and iron. All the glass is manufactured by the "tank process," the old process of pots being done away with. He is also a stockholder in the Land Improvement Company, and the New Kensington Improvement Company at New Kensington.

Wm Reid

He is a director in the National Glass Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This company was organized by the manufacturers and jobbers of the United States, its object being to make prices for the American market. He has been a director in several banks of Detroit, but on account of the magnitude of his own business has very wisely withdrawn from such responsibility. He is a stockholder in the Brown and Haywood Glass Company firm of Minneapolis, also of the Edison Electric Company of Detroit. He is also member of the Detroit, Michigan, Yacht, Athletic, and Grand Pointe Clubs. In politics, Mr. Reid is a Republican, but has never aspired to political honors, his time being devoted to the management of his extensive and successful commercial enterprises. Mr. Reid has been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years. In 1869 he was married to Mary, the eldest daughter of William Powell, Esq., of Detroit. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living—two sons and three daughters. The elder son, William P., is connected with his father's business, and the younger, Louis R., a student at the St. John's Military School at Manlius, New York. A gentleman who has known Mr. Reid from his early manhood, and has watched his upward course with pleasure, feels a gratification in speaking of him as "a man who deserves all he has acquired; for he has risen by his own industry, perseverance, pluck, push, and energy, and by the untiring application of his mental and physical forces. A loving, warm-hearted, and true husband and father, he holds the same high position in his family and social circles as in his wider commercial sphere. In the city that has known him so long, and where his triumphs have been won, he is honored and esteemed as one of her most valued citizens."

HON. VICTOR H. LANE, of Adrian, Lenawee County, ex-circuit judge for the First Judicial Circuit of Michigan, comprised of the counties of Hillsdale and Lenawee, is a native of that State which has given to the country so many of its public men, having been born in Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio. His parents, Henry and Clotilda C. (Sawyer) Lane, were both natives of New York State. With true American instinct his parents saw that he received that fundamental base for future success, a good education; and so, after attending common school until about fourteen years of age he was sent to the high school at Hudson, Michigan, where he was prepared for college, and in 1870 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from its Literary Department with the class of '74. He then took a course in the Law Department of the university, and was graduated with the class of '78, and began the practice of law with his uncle, J. C. Sawyer, at Hudson. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Hillsdale, and in the fall of the same year to Adrian, where he has since resided. Here he continued the practice of his profession until January 1, 1888, when he ascended the bench as a result of the election the preceding year. In political faith the judge is an ardent Republican, and in religious faith his affiliations are with the Presbyterian body. On September 28, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Knowlton, daughter of Ernest J. and Roxana Knowlton, of Ann Arbor, and sister of Professor J. C. Knowlton, formerly dean of the Law Department of the University of Michigan. To them have been born four children—Esther Mildred, Charlotte Geraldine, Victor H., and Henry K. One of Michigan's prominent men, long and closely intimate with the judge, when asked for an opinion, expressed himself as follows: "Judge V. H. Lane is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, pleasing address, and courteous manners, a man of more than ordinary ability and attainments, and especially distinguished for the high moral tone of his character. By his fellow-citizens he is highly esteemed as a neighbor and friend. In his profession and as judge he is remarkable for his incorruptible integrity and fearless discharge of duty. Of him it may be truthfully said, that his judicial decisions are just, yet tempered with mercy. In financial matters his word and his bond are equally good." On October 1, 1897, Judge Lane resigned from the bench to assume a position as professor of Law in the Law Department of the Michigan University.

HON. JAMES M. WILKINSON, banker, of Marquette, was born at Novi, Oakland County, Michigan, November 9, 1838, and died in January, 1898. His father was a native of Jefferson, New York, and removed to Michigan in 1825, settling upon a tract of land in Oakland County, which he had purchased from the Government, and there resided until his death, February 3, 1872. His wife, Elizabeth Yerkes, was a descendant of a German family which settled in America many years prior to the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were born six children: the eldest, Harmon, dying at the age of nineteen years; Hon. Albert H., a lawyer in Detroit, Michigan; and our subject, the third; then followed Melissa (the wife of Homer A. Flint, register of the Probate Court of Wayne County, Michigan); William L., deceased; and Charles M., a lawyer, practicing at Minneapolis, Minnesota. The early life of our subject was spent where many of our most able citizens began theirs—upon a farm. His education was begun in the common schools of Novi. In 1857 he went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he entered the Union Seminary to take a preparatory course in order to fit him for the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, entering the Literary Department of that institution in 1860. After remaining in that department two years he went into the Law Department, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1864. After leaving Ann Arbor he cast about for some place to locate and begin the practice of law. At last, concluding that the Lake Superior region opened its arms to all persons of worth and ability to cope with its many hardships, he decided to settle in Marquette, and since that time it had been his residence. He built up a good practice, not only in Marquette, but throughout the Upper Peninsula, and had during that time many important land and mining suits, in which in most cases he was successful. He continued his law practice until January 1, 1873, when he accepted the position of cashier of the Citizens Bank, also becoming a stockholder in that institution. After occupying the position of cashier for some time, the directors recognized Mr. Wilkinson's worth by electing him president. He continued in this position until 1878, when he and the late Ambrose Campbell formed a copartnership to do a general banking business, under the name of Campbell & Wilkinson, as successors to the Citizens Bank, which partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Campbell, December 13, 1889, after which Mr. Wilkinson continued in the same business alone. A year before the death of Mr. Campbell, he and Mr. Wilkinson began the erection of a brown stone block, which was finished in 1889, one part being used for the bank, another for stores, and the upper part and basement being occupied for offices. It is on the corner of Washington and Front Streets. In May, 1869, Mr. Wilkinson was appointed by President Grant to the office of receiver of public moneys at the United States Land Office, located at Marquette, which he held until the seating of a Democratic President in 1885, at which time he resigned. When the State Legislature pronounced the need of a branch State prison in the Upper Peninsula, and passed a law legalizing its construction, Governor Luce was given the appointment of a board to select a suitable site and erect and furnish the necessary buildings, and he showed his good judgment by appointing Mr. Wilkinson as one of that board, and afterwards making him one of the Board of Control. He was president of the Board of Fire and Water Commissioners of Marquette, and treasurer of the Marquette Water Power and Electric Lighting Board, and held several other offices of more or less importance in the city affairs. Mr. Wilkinson was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was a man that took great interest in Church matters. His readiness to contribute toward the maintenance of everything appertaining to the Church and its societies was well known. He was not a member of any secret society. In politics he was a Republican, believing in the protection of American industries from the importations of foreign manufactured goods. Mr. Wilkinson was the choice of the Upper Peninsula people for State treasurer in 1890, but failed to get the nomination, the Republicans of the Upper Peninsula attributing their defeat to that reason. But in 1894 he was nominated and triumphantly elected. Mr. Wilkinson married Miss Hattie E. Conklin, September 20, 1865. She was the daughter of O. M. Conklin, a well-known resident of Ypsilanti; and since that time Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson shared together the pleasures and pains of life in the Upper Lake region. Three children blessed their union—Edwin C., Bessie G., and Mabel A. Mr. Wilkinson was a man of excellent judgment and keen foresight, two attributes necessary to a successful career. Many a mining venture and land speculation which had been passed over by others had been taken up by him and made profitable, and the result was that he had enough of the comforts of life to very pleasantly and securely end his remaining years. His friends were both numerous and influential; they were found in every part of the country—East, West, North, and South—and joined in one accord in pronouncing Mr. Wilkinson a man of the highest principles and integrity, and when gained as a friend was as true and lasting as time itself. Mr. Wilkinson's bank was a private bank, he being the sole owner, and the Marquette *Mining Journal*, speaking of his action when he realized that he was on his deathbed, said:

> "No greater proof of the entire confidence of the people among whom he has lived so long in the integrity of Mr. Wilkinson could be given than was afforded by the way the announcement of his action in putting his banking business in liquidation, Saturday (with the explanation of his reason for doing this), was received. The only expressions heard were those of profound regret that a life which had been so full of usefulness was nearing its close; that a man whom all respect, and whom those who knew him most intimately love, stands at the portals of the grave. There was no manifestation of fear that the depositors in his bank would suffer any loss, and even those whom the action taken might temporarily inconvenience had no fault to find, from even these only words of sympathy and regret being heard. The news that the bank's business had been placed in the hands of the assignees selected by Mr. Wilkinson to close up its affairs created no excitement or apprehension whatever, so confident were all that his management of the institution had always kept in view his responsibility to his depositors, and that none will be losers through him when the final settlement shall be made."

GILES BRYAN SLOCUM, deceased, has left a name high in honor in the list of the self-dependent and high-minded citizens of Michigan, who, in that formative period in the history of the State, exerted an extended and enduring influence upon the social, commercial, and financial interests of the same. A glance at his personal origin and the means by which he attained such marked success in life shall be the purpose of this memoir. The family name of Slocum runs through two centuries of American life. Many antecedents of the subject of this sketch have honored the same by their worthy miltary, professional, or business careers, and it is not then strange that he should, during his lifetime, exhibit those traits of courage, enterprise, and probity which were inherited from a noble Quaker ancestry. Giles Bryan Slocum was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, on the 11th day of July, 1808. He had, in early life, the advantages afforded by the common schools, and taught school himself. After engaging in farming for a time in his native State, he, in 1831, came West, landing at Detroit. He prospected for a time in the vicinity of the Black River, and spent the winter of 1831–32 on the Maumee, and assisted in laying out Vistula, now the city of Toledo, Ohio. His father dying the following summer, he returned East and bought out the interests of the other heirs to his father's estate. Returning to Michigan in 1833 he spent a year in the stave business in Monroe County, and succeeded in getting three steamers to come up Swan Creek to Newport from Lake Erie to transport the product of his enterprise. In 1834 he paddled a canoe down Grand River from Jackson to Grand Rapids, and also established a general merchandise store at Trenton, in the latter part of that year. In 1837 he sold his old homestead in New York, and invested the proceeds in three miles of Detroit River front and other real estate in the vicinity. For fifteen years thereafter he gave his attention to wool-growing, and became one of the largest producers and buyers in

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Michigan. He also engaged during that time in building docks at Detroit, Windsor, Trenton, and Sandwich. In 1848 he made his first purchase of pine-timber lands, the same being located along the White River, and laid out the present village of Whitehall. About the same time he took a contract to build two bridges across the River Rouge, for which he took several tracts of wild pine-lands in payment, the same being situate in Muskegon County, where he afterwards built mills and established Slocum's Grove. Mr. Slocum took a most active part in the organization of the Republican party at Jackson in 1854, and was ever after an influential factor of the same in the State. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he did much to raise money to put regiments in the field, and was an earnest supporter of the Government throughout that struggle for personal liberty. He was one of the trustees of the Saratoga Monument Association, of which Horatio Seymour was president. Mr. Slocum was married in 1838 to Sophia Maria Brigham Truax, daughter of Colonel Abraham C. Truax, of the village of Trenton. Of three children born of this union, Elliott T. Slocum and Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols survive. The subject of this brief biographical record departed this life at Slocum's Island, January 26, 1884, and his remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit. The molding touch of his long life of active effort has not been effaced from the material status of the present day. During all the financial disasters of 1837, and since, he met all his many pecuniary engagements, and the fortune he accumulated was the result of numerous ventures which were conducted with care and clear business judgment. His honesty was never questioned, and he created in others unbounded faith and trust. He was widely known and sincerely respected and esteemed throughout Michigan and the Northwest.

HON. MICHAEL N. MUGAN, banker and lawyer, of Port Sanilac, Sanilac County, was born in Dereham, Oxford County, Ontario, August 19, 1848. He was the son of Patrick and Mary (O'Conner) Mugan, natives of Ireland, and married in Canada, where they came in 1842, settling on a wild farm in Oxford County, practically penniless. Here they cleared one hundred and fifty acres of land, and brought up twelve children, two of whom received college education, and the others good common-school education. By industry and economy they acquired a competency. Up to the age of fifteen years our subject attended the district schools, when he entered the London Commercial College. From here he graduated in 1867, and coming to Michigan, he obtained a situation in a sawmill, which he retained a short time, when he engaged in teaching school in Sanilac County, and afterwards pursued a course of study for about a year. Returning to Canada in 1870, he entered the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock, remaining one year, supported by money earned as teacher. In 1872 he came back to Michigan and taught school at White Rock, Huron County, for two years. Mr. Mugan had in early life, however, a desire for mercantile business, and in 1876 he abandoned school-work and opened a general store at Forestville, which he continued for about two years, when he found that the business was not congenial to his taste or disposition, and in 1877 he closed out, and took up at once the study of law in the office of Mr. O'Brien J. Atkinson, at Port Huron. He was admitted to practice in 1879, and moved to Port Sanilac, where he opened his law office, having for furniture a kitchen table and chairs and a few borrowed law-books. For a time, as with most young lawyers, business was not prosperous, but it kept slowly increasing until, at the end of the first year, he was enabled to buy a five-hundred-dollar law library and one hundred dollars worth of office furniture, and still keep clear of debt. In 1883 he had been so far successful that he was able to establish the Exchange Bank of Port Sanilac, with a cash capital of ten thousand dollars, which was since increased to twenty thousand dollars, and later to fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Mugan was appointed county superintendent of schools in Huron County, in 1874, and held the office two years, until it was abolished. He was nominated by the Republican party for a second term, the nomination being concurred in by the Democrats, and would have been elected without opposition had the county superintendency law not been abolished. Mr. Mugan became village attorney and village treasurer of Port Sanilac, as well as treasurer of School District No. 4, Sanilac Township, and village attorney of Carsonville. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican party, and elected, judge of probate, by a majority of nine hundred and eighty-six, over Edward C. Babcock, the candidate of the Democratic party, running ahead of his ticket in the county about six hundred. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and has always been an active member of the Republican party. He was married, December 25, 1874, to Miss Mary Ann McKee, daughter of Charles S. and Mary McKee, of White Rock, Huron County, and has a family of bright children, two boys and three girls; namely, James P., Mary Winnefred, Ellen Victoria, Mary, and Francis Joseph.

HOWARD WILLIAMS LONGYEAR, M. D., of Detroit, is illustrating in his life and experience the fact that when native worth and natural ability are wedded to industry and devotion to one's life-work, the highest form of success is secured; and that this holds good with an especial force in a professional career. He long has held a prominent place among the medical men of Michigan, and every year that passes adds to his reputation and the circle of his usefulness. He is one whose course upward has been won by his own efforts, as follows from the record here briefly detailed. Born on the 24th day of July, 1852, at Lansing, Michigan, Dr. Longyear is a worthy representative of a family whose name has long carried prestige and influence, and won high recognition in this commonwealth. His grandfather, John Longyear, was a pioneer settler in the State, and in those days was considered "a man among men." His father was the late distinguished Hon. John Wesley Longyear, who took high rank as a lawyer and jurist during his residence in Michigan, and served the same in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth Congresses of the United States with distinctive ability. Dr. Longyear was given a common-school and academic education at Lansing, and also studied one year with Dr. David O. Farrand at Detroit, and in 1871 entered the University of Michigan, there spending two years in the study of analytical chemistry and medicine. He also studied medicine, and graduated in 1875 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. For three years after graduating he was superintendent and house physician of Harper Hospital at Detroit, the largest general hospital in Michigan, and while in that position treated and had charge of several thousand cases covering a great variety of diseases and accidental injuries. In 1878, desiring to obtain a still broader knowledge of the treatment of disease as exhibited in the hospitals of the Old World, Dr. Longyear visited Europe, and spent one year in study and observation in the large Government hospitals at Berlin and Vienna, and came into personal association and acquaintance with the best physicians and surgeons of the Continent. Returning to America in 1880, he was married, September 7th of that year, to Miss Abbie Scott, daughter of Ira Scott, of Chicago, and immediately settled in Detroit in the general practice of his profession, where a large patronage at once came to him. Two years later the Farrand Training-school for the education of skilled nurses was established in connection with Harper Hospital, through the energetic efforts of the late Dr. David O. Farrand and others. Dr. Longyear recognized from the first that the highest skill of the physician must often prove futile unless supplemented by the care of the trained nurse, and was an earnest coadjutor with others in founding that school, the usefulness of which has increased from year to year, and he has almost continuously since its establishment been one of its regular lecturers. In 1890 he again visited Europe, and spent some months in study and practice, a part of the time with Dr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, England, one of the most eminent gynæcologists in Europe, and returned to Detroit in December, 1890. Dr. Longyear has been gynæcologist to Harper Hospital, Detroit, since 1881; president of the staff of the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home of Detroit since 1890; and clinical professor of gynæcology and abdominal surgery in the Detroit College of Medicine since 1892. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was chairman of the section in gynæcology, 1891; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, of which he was vice-president in 1892; of the Detroit Gynæcological Society, of which he was president in 1888; of the Detroit Medical and Library Association; and served three years as member of the Board of Health of the city of Detroit, by virtue of appointment of Ex-Governor Rich. Dr. Longyear is an acknowledged specialist in gynæcology and abdominal surgery, and has achieved a wide reputation as such. He has also devised a number of instruments which have proved valuable in various lines of surgical work. His writings on varied medical subjects, if collected, would make a volume. He has long been a leading contributor to the *American Gynæcological Journal*, and has read many instructive papers before the different medical societies in which he is interested. He has been prominently identified with the charitable institutions of Detroit, and has given freely of his time, services, and money in aid of these deserving charities. Not only is Dr. Longyear an eminent physician and specialist, but he is a born business man, and has found time in the midst of an engrossing practice to engage in several business enterprises and to conduct them to a highly successful termination. His professional and business careers are characterized by clear insight of the subject under consideration, promptness of decision, self-reliance, and a generous confidence in his fellow-men. He has an ideal home, where he is surrounded by the best literature belonging to his profession, as well as a fine library of general literature and many rare works of art. Socially, Dr. Longyear's position is of the highest character. He has traveled extensively, not only in Europe, but throughout the United States and the West Indies His views of life are optimistic; life to him is worth living, not only of itself, but for the opportunities it affords for doing good. Politically he gives allegiance to the Republican party; and in religious affiliation is a constant attendant at the Presbyterian Church. He has the respect and confidence of his brother members in the profession he honors, as well as that of a large circle of social friends, who admire him for his scientific ability, his professional integrity, and his many good qualities of mind and heart. A brother of Dr. Longyear is Hon. John M. Longyear, of Marquette, who has acquired wide reputation in the development of the Gogebic iron region.

JARED S. LAPHAM, deceased, pioneer banker and business man, of Northville, Michigan. He was universally esteemed as a citizen. Coming to this State when it was but slightly developed, through his great energy and strength of purpose, he won both favor and fortune from out of the wilderness. Of Quaker ancestry, he ever adhered to and followed through life its characteristic tenets. The subject of this sketch was born in Farmington, Ontario County, New York, February 4, 1822, he being the youngest of ten children born to Isaac S. and Mary Lapham. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, but near the beginning of this century settled on a large tract of unimproved land in the county and State above named. As a boy, Jared S. Lapham attended school during the winter seasons, and when sixteen years old entered the Canandaigua Academy, and after spending four terms there he went to the Macedon Center Academy for two years. Thus, well equipped as regards his scholastic education, he, in 1844, in company with his brother Ambrose, established himself in mercantile business, under the firm name of J. S. Lapham & Co., at Northville, which continued for twenty-five years with ever-increasing extent and success. During these years they were also buyers of wool, and did the largest business in that line in Washtenaw, Livingston, and Oakland Counties. Their store having for some years served also as the financial depository for the surrounding country, the firm, in 1869, established an organized bank at North-

Jared S. Lapham

ville. In the same year they became members of the Detroit Board of Trade, of which they quickly became important factors. Mr. Lapham served as a director and took a prominent part in the construction of the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Railroad, of which he was treasurer. The large business which he assisted in building up, and under his personal control for nearly a half century, has, since his death, which occurred January 18, 1893, been under the management of his only son, William G. Lapham, who, since 1884, has had sole charge of the Detroit office. An attractive modern fireproof banking building has been erected by him at Northville since his father's decease. He promises to be no less popular and successful in the conduct of the large business in which he has had an active interest for twenty years or more. Jared S. Lapham, in 1850, was married to Martha G., daughter of the late Dr. David Gregory. Four children were born to them, two of whom, William G. and Mary E., are living. Personally, Mr. Lapham was a man of fine intellectual powers, strong resolution, and purest integrity. To strict methods of business, probity, and economy, he received the larger measure of success. In political faith he was a Republican, while in religious matters he subscribed to the doctrines of his Quaker ancestors.

FREDERICK W. HAYES, banker and financier, president of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, comes from that good old stock that we call American; for his ancestors were among the Pilgrim Fathers who migrated from Scotland and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, of which town his grandfather, Daniel Hayes, was a native. F. W. Hayes was one of a family of three, one son and two daughters, born to Josiah Dixon and Elura Mary (Wood) Hayes. Josiah Dixon Hayes, born January 16, 1825, in Jefferson County, New York, was a man of many parts, active in a variety of important interests extending over a wide territory. He founded the "European Express Freight Line." Under his supervision was inaugurated the shipping of fresh beef in refrigerator cars, which has since grown to such immense magnitude. As member of the Board of Trade he rendered most valuable services. In 1872 he became a banker by buying stock in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Detroit, of which he was elected vice-president, and his son, Frederick W., became cashier, having previously had five years training and experience in the Second National Bank of Detroit. F. W. Hayes, in 1872, was united in marriage to Miss Preston, the eldest daughter of David Preston, banker, of Detroit. She died September, 1892, leaving one son and two daughters. In 1884, Mr. Hayes helped to organize the private bank of David Preston & Co. into a State bank, of which he became vice-president. In 1887, Mr. Preston died, and the bank was organized as a National bank, with Mr. Hayes as vice-president. In 1893, Mr. Hayes was elected president of the bank. Growing up from boyhood in banking in Detroit, there is probably no other Detroit banker so well known as he. As president of the Michigan Bankers' Association, member of the American Bankers' Association Executive Council, and also as one of the Detroit Clearing House Committee, he has rendered able and valuable services in advancing banking interests. He is also a director of the Union Trust Company of Detroit. In politics, a Republican, though not a politician, he has never consented to hold political office. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination.

WILLIAM G. HOWARD, lawyer, of Kalamazoo, was born May 18, 1846, on a farm in the township of Milton, Cass County, Michigan. He resided upon the farm with his parents during his boyhood. On the thirtieth day of June, 1856, he lost his left hand by having it cut off with a mowing-machine, occasioned by the horses attached to the machine running away. This accident doubtless changed the whole course of his life. It being inconvenient to farm with one hand, he was given an education, graduating from Kalamazoo College in 1867. He read law with Balch, Smiley & Balch, of Kalamazoo, from October, 1867, to October, 1869, attending one term at the Law School of the University of Michigan during the time. He was admitted to the bar in Kalamazoo County, October, 1869. In February, 1870, he commenced the practice of law at Dowagiac, Michigan, in partnership with Hon. James Sullivan under the firm name of Sullivan & Howard. In November, 1870, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cass County on the Democratic ticket, the county then having a Republican majority of about six hundred. He was married, June 28, 1870, to Lizzie E. Cooper, of White Pigeon, Michigan. He has two children, both boys. They are both graduates of the University of Chicago. The older, Harry C. Howard, is now in partnership with his father, and the other, John A., is a commercial traveler. Mr. Howard continued to practice his profession at Dowagiac until January, 1873, when he removed to Kalamazoo, and became a member of the law firm of Balch, Howard & Balch. He was a candidate for prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket for Kalamazoo County in 1874, and 1876. The county being strongly Republican, he was defeated each time. In April, 1878, he became a member of the law firm of Brown, Howard & Roos. After one year, Mr. Brown retired from the firm, and removed to Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Howard and Elbert S. Roos continued to practice law under the firm name of Howard & Roos until January, 1897, when his son, Harry C. Howard, was admitted to the firm, and the firm name has since been Howard, Roos & Howard. Mr. Howard has been city attorney of Kalamazoo several times, and has served two terms upon the Board of Education of Kalamazoo. In the spring of 1893, Mr. Howard was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for nomination of Supreme Court judge, but was defeated by the Hon. Geo. H. Durand, of Flint. Mr. Howard was elected mayor of Kalamazoo in the spring of 1899, and served one year in that capacity.

HON. WILLIAM ALDRICH TATEUM, lawyer, Grand Rapids, was born in Westboro, Worcester County, Massachusetts, August 31, 1858, elder of two sons born to Thomas E. and Sara A. (Aldrich) Tateum. Thomas E. Tateum was a native of Maine, and a valued and respected citizen of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he resided with his family for many years prior to his death in 1887. Although our subject was born in the "East," of good old "Quaker" stock, he is possessed of the spirit of energy and progress which is at once the characteristic and glory of the "West," and which has so largely contributed to the upbuilding and prosperity of our own State of Michigan. Having received his early education in the common schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, and having graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, Mr. Tateum selected the profession of the law, and entered the offices of Messrs. Buck & Eggleston at Hartford, Connecticut, one of the leading law firms of that State; Hon. John R. Buck, the senior member, having represented the district two terms in Congress; Hon. A. F. Eggleston, junior member, being an ex-judge and State's attorney. Mr. Tateum completed his preparation for the bar by taking a special course at Boston University Law School, and was then admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and commenced practice at Worcester, where he remained until he came to Michigan in 1887, locating at Grand Rapids, his present home, where Mr. Tateum stands high among the younger members of the bar, and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics, Mr. Tateum has always been a Republican, and has been active on the stump and in the councils of his party. Twice he has been nominated for office, each time running largely ahead of his ticket. In 1891 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Grand Rapids, and in 1892 was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature from the Democratic city of Grand Rapids. When the Legislature convened he was nominated for speaker, receiving forty-four of sixty-four votes cast on the first ballot in the Republican caucus, although there were no less than five other candidates. He was made the unanimous nominee of the party, and at the opening session of the House was elected speaker, receiving sixty-four votes, Ex-Speaker Philip Wachtel, nominee of the Democratic caucus, receiving twenty-eight votes. This was an unusual honor to be conferred upon a new member, being almost the first time in the history of the State, and a rare occurrence in any State. October 22, 1887, Mr. Tateum was united in marriage to Mary Adele, daughter of the late Robert W. and Sarah A. Morris, at Grand Rapids. Mr. Morris was a native of New Jersey, settling in Michigan at an early date, and was one of the pioneer lumbermen, being a member of the firm of Ryerson & Morris, of Muskegon and Chicago, one of the oldest, as well as most successful, lumber manufacturers of this State. Perhaps no better tribute to Mr. Tateum's character and abilities could be paid than that contained in the editorial of the Detroit *Tribune*, published at the close of the session of the Legislature of which he was speaker: "One of the pleasing incidents of the closing session of the House was the expression of the appreciation of the members for the speaker. There has never been any question of the eminent ability of Speaker Tateum. His selection was due to his own qualification for the responsible position which he has occupied during the session. It gives the *Tribune* real pleasure to say that Speaker Tateum has admirably filled that position. He has demonstrated that he possesses to a degree the qualities that go to make a model presiding officer. He has a judicial temperament, a quick mind, a commanding presence, and a splendid voice. When in the speaker's chair, Mr. Tateum has repeatedly demonstrated his rare capacity for controlling such a body of men as the Legislature, without friction. His decisions have, as a rule, met with the hearty acquiescence of the House, and his impartiality has won general commendation. To Speaker Tateum's firm stand on the short session question is largely due the early adjournment of the Legislature, which was hastened by the business-like method of expediting legislation which he initiated at the outset. The House made no mistake in selecting Mr. Tateum as speaker. He has made a record of which any presiding officer might be proud."

MICHAEL JOSEPH MURPHY, manufacturer, of Detroit, has given no small share of industry, ability, and native energy of character to the business interests of this Commonwealth, and is an excellent representative of the younger element which, in this later day, contributes much to the acknowledged commercial activity of the same. The merited success he has won can only be traced to individual effort, and in him may be found the typical "self-made man." He has, virtually single-handed, created and promoted one of the largest industrial establishments of his adopted city and State, and has earned a deserved reputation, not only for business success, but for business integrity as well. Mr. Murphy's name suggests his ancestry, both of his parents being natives of Limerick, Ireland, where for generations the family could trace its antecedents. His father emigrated to America in 1832, and became a pioneer settler in Lambton County, Canada. From 1844 to 1849 he lived in Iowa County, Wisconsin; then, returning to Canada, he married and engaged in farming near Sarnia, where our subject was born on February 22, 1852. The son was privileged to receive the excellent educational advantages which his native place afforded, and in 1868 came to Detroit to attend Goldsmith's Commercial College, and after completing his course there, was engaged by the management of that institution as an assistant instructor in the book-keeping department, where he remained one year. His next position was that of book-keeper for C. H. Dunks, a manufacturer of bed-springs. A year later he became a book-keeper in the Second National Bank of Detroit, where he remained until 1872, when he bought the business of his old employer, C. H. Dunks. Mr. Murphy threw his heart and his energies into his new business, which increased so rapidly as to quickly necessitate a removal to larger quarters. In 1878, in still larger quarters, he added the manufacture of chairs. This branch soon grew to be of such magnitude as to cause Mr. Murphy to abandon all other manufacture, and give his attention entirely to the production of chairs. His concern now is one of the

M J Murphy.

largest of its kind in the United States, and occupies the immense building erected especially for them; and their products may be found all over the United States. In 1884 a stock company with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars was formed under the name of M. J. Murphy and Company, with Mr. M. J. Murphy as president and treasurer. Later the firm became Murphy, Wasey & Co., with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars; Mr. M. J. Murphy, president, and James F. Murphy, secretary and treasurer.

HON. JOHN AVERY, M. D., of Greenville, Montcalm County, member of Congress, representing the Eleventh Congressional District of Michigan, was born in Watertown, New York, February 29, 1824, eldest son of John and Susan (Mitchell) Avery, with whom he came to Michigan in 1836. His boyhood education was obtained in the district schools of Chautauqua County, New York, and Clinton County, Michigan, and at an academy at Grass Lake, Michigan. Until the age of twenty-one he worked on his father's farm during the summers, and either attended or taught school during the winters. In 1847 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Whaley, of Grass Lake, and in 1848 with Dr. Watson, of Duplain. In 1850, after having attended due course of lectures, he was graduated M. D. at the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, and commenced the practice of his profession in Owosso, Michigan. In 1853 he located in Ionia, and in 1856 in Otisco. The doctor comes of good old fighting stock, his father having served in the War of 1812, and his grandfather in the War of the Revolution, and so it was but natural that he himself should, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, enter the Union army. He entered the army in 1862 as assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first Michigan Infantry. The year following he was promoted to surgeon. He served throughout the war, having been present at the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Bentonville, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out of the service as brigade surgeon in June, 1865, and returned to his home at Otisco, and resumed practice. In 1867 he took up his residence in Greenville, which has ever since continued to be his home. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health, and in 1886 was elected president of the board. In 1892 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1894. In politics, the doctor is a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church, of which he is a member. He has also been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1853. Eminent in his profession as a physician and surgeon, he has also been prominent in local affairs; for we find that he has been supervisor of Otisco Township, alderman, and member of the School Board of Greenville, and senior warden of his Church, and, since 1880, supervisor of the First Ward of Greenville. The doctor was united in marriage to Miss Jane H. Ewell, of Romeo, on May 10, 1851. Their family consists of two sons and one daughter, as follows: Frank P., born August 24, 1853, who graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and is a first lieutenant of the Third Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Bryant E., born December 14, 1856, who, in connection with his father, conducts a drugstore at Greenville; and Ada A., born July 15, 1860, now Mrs. Burrell, of Grand Rapids.

CHARLES A. WARREN, cashier of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit. One of Michigan's prominent men, a friend and associate of Mr. Warren's of many years' standing, when asked for an expression of his personal opinion, wrote the following résumé: "Away back in 1864, Charles A. Warren entered the service of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, being employed in the storehouse. Quick, active, attentive, and polite to all, he was soon transferred to a more important position in the superintendent's office, and not long afterward was again promoted, this time to the ticket department. It was not very long before he was given charge of the city ticket office of the line, and it is very safe to assert that there has not been an agent on the whole line of the northern stem of the Vanderbilt system that has won wider popularity or that can reckon his friends in greater numbers. It is in this connection that he is best known. Every Detroiter who ever used the Michigan Central knows him, hundreds of people out in the State have met and liked him, and that class of great travelers—the theatrical folk—always look forward to a deal with him as a treat, and many of them would pass right through either Chicago or Buffalo to do their business with him. Probably no man in the passenger department of any railroad is more widely or favorably known than Mr. Warren. Just twenty-seven years he worked for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and in every position he gave that satisfaction to his employers and his patrons that he did when he first went into the company's storehouse. All this time he went ahead with his work honestly, carefully, and with vast attentiveness. He was offered the position of cashier of the Dime Savings Bank, which he accepted, resigning his railroad position in 1891. Early in his career he became interested in Masonry, and was raised to the degree of Master Mason in Oriental Lodge, Detroit, June, 1867. A year later saw him a Royal Arch Mason in Peninsular Chapter, and just one year after this he was enrolled as a Knight Templar in that famous old Commandery of Knights Templar, Detroit, No. 1. In his Lodge he has served two terms as Senior Deacon, and in the Commandery as Sword Bearer seven years, Generalissimo two years, and was Eminent Commander of the Commandery in 1892 during its famous pilgrimage to Denver on the event of the Triennial Conclave. He was married in 1869, and has been most happy in his home life and associations. Since 1891 he has been daily at his desk in the Dime Savings Bank, and in every way has given the directors and officers of the bank that satisfaction that comes from great care and close application. To the depositors he is always the same genial, kindly man he has ever been in his relations with men. His democratic ways please them all. There is no wire cage or locked door between him and the people who do business with the bank, and the people like it. To sum up in brief the prominent characteristics of his life, it need only be said that he is that type of man whom all men like and most women admire. The general public know him and delight to use a most familiar name for him. He is too near them to be regarded as the stiff 'C. A. Warren,' or again as 'Charles A. Warren;' but nine-tenths of his acquaintances—and their name is legion—call him 'Charlie Warren,' and they like to do it. It is a familiarity that does them credit, and makes them think they know the man they like all the better for the title of fondness." The Dime Savings Bank has been so successful under Mr. Warren's cashiership that, in 1900, having outgrown its quarters, it removed to the magnificent offices in the Hammond building vacated by the State Savings Bank, which had erected a banking building of its own. The Detroit *Evening News*, of June 9, 1900, wrote as follows:

> "The removal of the Dime Savings Bank to the Hammond building, next Monday, will be the first change of location the bank has made since its organization in 1884. It began business on May 1st of that year, and four years afterward, on May 1, 1888, its total deposits were $757,840.99. At the end of the next four-year period, May 1, 1892, its deposits were $1,106,669.19. On May 1, 1896, they were $1,818,497.73, and May 1, 1900, they footed up the handsome total of $2,438,599.25. These figures give an idea of the bank's steady and solid growth during the past twelve years. It now has sixteen thousand active savings accounts, and about eight hundred accounts in the commercial department. Savings deposits are accepted in almost any sum, and commercial accounts from one hundred dollars upward.
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> "In 1892 the bank opened a branch at 1174 Jefferson Avenue, corner of Iron Street, where a building was purchased and remodeled, and in 1893 another branch was opened at 1491 Woodward Avenue, corner of Milwaukee, where a handsame building was subsequently erected. Both of these branches are flourisning.
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> "The bank's new quarters in the Hammond building, formerly occupied by the State Savings Bank, have been redecorated in dull gold and old blue, after the Byzantine style of ornamentation, making a new color effect, and yellow silk drapery will be used on the doorways leading to the various departments. The total resources of the bank, as shown by its last statement, are $2,714,820.24. The officers are: President, William Livingstone; vice-presidents, George H. Barbour and J. L. Hudson; cashier, Charles A. Warren; assistant cashier, C. S. Fleming; directors, William Livingstone, J. L. Hudson, Bethune Duffield, A. C. Stellwagen, George H. Barbour, James B. McKay, M. H. Godfrey, and Charles A. Warren."

HON. WILLIAM S. LINTON, postmaster of Saginaw, an ex-mayor of the same thriving city, and ex-member of Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Michigan, was born at St. Clair, Michigan, February 4, 1856, and is a lineal descendant of John Linton (a friend and associate of William Penn), who, with his wife Rebecca, landed in Philadelphia, November 8, 1692. In his boyhood the parents of William S. removed to East Saginaw, Michigan. He attended the public schools of that place, and attained such education as he needed, with which to make the battle of life. He became a clerk in a general store, which occupation gave him ideas of mercantile affairs generally. He then was put in charge of his father's business at Farwell, where the latter operated an extensive sawmill; but fire—that terrible scourge to all lumbermen—destroyed in a few hours the accumulation of years of patient industry. William S. Linton's next step upward was to enter the employ of Thomas Nester, one of the prominent mill-owners of Michigan, and to become engaged in shipping lumber and shingles from Alger, Bay County, where Mr. Nester owned and operated a valuable plant. This was the opportunity the young man wanted, and it was an opportunity he improved to the extent of his ability. It gave the color to his future life as well. His worth, his activity, his honesty of purpose, were all recognized, and this recognition led to his promotion to the position of general superintendent of the extensive interests of his employer; and he continued to occupy that post until 1878, when he returned to Saginaw, and entered into partnership under the title of Aaron Linton & Sons, lumber manufacturers. During young Linton's sojourn at Alger, he was twice elected to the position of supervisor for Bay County, and held other township offices. On his return to his old home in Saginaw, he gave his best efforts to the business in which he was interested, and yet he found time to serve his fellow-men in the city's Common Council. In 1883 he was elected alderman of the Seventh Ward, being at that time the youngest alderman on the list, but was nevertheless placed on the most important committees. He served the city's interest in that capacity faithfully and well for two terms. He was noted in the Council for his sterling common sense, and, though a man of few words, always conveyed his meaning in a terse, direct way that his colleagues understood and appreciated. Then came another and an unusual honor to one so young. He was chosen as representative to the Legislature of his native State, being the only successful candidate upon the Republican ticket in this city at that election. He performed good service there, as he had done wherever placed or called to act; and during that rather exciting session of the Legislature, Mr. Linton's record was a most honorable one, and reflected credit on the great interests he represented. While he occupied the legislative seat, he filled the position in such a manner that it gained for himself the respect and consideration of his brother members. He introduced a number of bills that were passed and became a portion of Michigan's laws, among them the bill providing for the incorporation and regulation of Building and Loan Associations, afterwards becoming himself, for three years, president of the largest Building and Loan Association in Michigan, and also, during the same period, president of the State League of Building and Loan Associations. In 1887, while in the full tide of success, another fire attacked the mill of which he was one of the owners, and this time, too, in a few hours nothing remained but a smoking pile of rubbish to mark the site where once had been heard the busy hum of industry. But the same indefatigable, unconquerable spirit which had animated the father so many times when misfortune descended upon him, was revived in the sons, and though many generous proposals were made to the firm by people who admire pluck, yet their offers were kindly declined, and another property near by was purchased,

W S Linton

another mill was erected, and, once again, "Will" Linton, as he is generally termed, was treasurer and one of the managers of a successful enterprise. Many of the civic societies of the city claim him in their membership. He has filled the most important of their chairs, and is honored as he deserves honor. Mr. Linton is a prominent Mason; and in the Knights of the Maccabees was twice elected Great Commander. He has been a supreme officer in the Independent Order of Foresters; and to-day is at the head of the Prudent Patricians of Pompeii, an Order fast becoming one of America's leading fraternal societies. In 1890 he was a candidate, on the Republican State ticket, for lieutenant-governor; was elected mayor of Saginaw for two years, 1892–1894; following which he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from a district composed of the important counties of Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola, and Clinton. On taking his seat in Congress, to which he was twice elected by handsome majorities, he quickly won recognition on the floor of the House. He made a good mayor and congressman; and he makes a good postmaster, being the first to establish all-night service to the public in any Michigan post-office. Mr. Linton was married, April 11, 1878, to Ida M. Lowry, and has in the family, besides himself and good wife, two sons—Raymond A. and Laurence L.—and a daughter, Elsie S.; the eldest son now being a West Point cadet, a member of the class of 1902.

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., president of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1829, son of Andrew Aldrich and Amey Aldrich Angell. The Angells and the Aldriches were both old Rhode Island families; Thomas Angell, the founder of the Angell family in the United States, having come to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. James B. Angell attended district schools, then boarding school in his native town and at Seekonk, Massachusetts, and at the University Grammar School at Providence. In September, 1845, he entered Brown University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1849, obtaining the highest honors in his class. He then, for two years, engaged in teaching. In 1851 he went to Europe where he spent two years in study and travel. From 1853 to 1860 he was professor of modern languages at Brown University. From 1860 to 1866 he was editor of the *Providence Journal.* From 1866 to 1871 he was president of the University of Vermont. In 1871 he became president of the University of Michigan. From June, 1880, to October, 1881, he was United States minister to China, and chairman of commission to negotiate treaties with China. In 1887–88 he was member of commission under President Cleveland to negotiate treaty with Great Britain on the fisheries question. It was in 1868 that his Alma Mater conferred on him her highest degree, that of LL. D. President Angell's political faith is according to the tenets of the Republican party. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational denomination. On November 26, 1855, he was united in marriage to Sarah S., daughter of Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., professor for many years in Brown University, and afterward president of that institution. A Christian character, a ripe scholarship, a knowledge of the world of men, renders President Angell an ideal man for the important position he occupies. Under his presidency the University of Michigan has become one of the greatest universities of the country. As a contributor of numerous articles to the *North American Review, Bibliotheca Sacra, The Forum,* and other magazines and reviews, he has become widely known throughout the literary world.

HON. ISAAC MARSTON, of Bay City, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and son of Thomas and Amelia Marston, was born in Poyntz Pass, County Armagh, Ireland, January 2, 1840. His father was born in England, of English parents. His mother was a native of the North of Ireland. The father owned a small estate in fee simple, but being of extravagant habits, at his death, which occurred when Isaac was about two years old, his property was so involved in debt that his widow had very little means left to supply her two children; but being a woman of strong resolution and will, she maintained her family and sent her children to school until Isaac was twelve years of age, when she apprenticed him to a merchant. Being naturally of a quick, energetic disposition, the three years spent in mercantile life was rather monotonous, so he planned a visit to America, where he had an uncle living. At the age of sixteen, young Marston was to be found in a place called Southfield, Oakland County, Michigan. As time passed he gave up all idea of returning to Ireland, and, after working on different farms in the summers, and attending school in the winters, at the age of nineteen he determined to study law. With the same persistence and determination he had always shown as a great trait of his character, he, in spite of opposition and ridicule, was enrolled in the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1859. He had only thirty dollars to begin his career as a student, but being appointed in the capacity of assistant in the library, and through the assistance of Judge Cooley, who provided him with work to pay expenses, he graduated in 1861. It is safe to say that very few students had so little money, or worked harder. Judge Cooley remarked that "he entered college one of the poorest students, and came out one of the best." After he left Ann Arbor he began the practice of law in the small village of Alma, Gratiot County, where he met with indifferent success, as there was very little law business in the place; and to add to his discouragements, his office was burned with its contents. He then went to Ithaca, in the same county. During his stay here he married a young lady from Southfield, Miss Emily Sullivan, who was born in Oakland County, Michigan, in 1843. Her father was born at Newberg, Orange County, New York, and came with his father to Michigan about 1833, the family being descendants of General Sullivan, of the Revolutionary War. This union was an exceptionally happy one, and of all happy homes in this fair country perhaps there were very few happier. In 1862 he removed to Bay City, where the prospects, if possible, were duller yet, for it was three months before he received his first case. This, however, revealed the character of the man to those to whom it was of the utmost importance to him, for so well did he attend to the business intrusted to him that it proved the nucleus of a large practice. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Herschel H. Hatch. In 1874 the law firm of Marston, Hatch & Cooley was formed by the admission of E. A. Cooley, a son of Judge Cooley, Mr. Marston's early friend. The public began to realize Mr. Marston's ability, and he was successively elected justice of the peace, county prosecuting attorney, and city attorney. Conscientiously he discharged his duties in all these offices without fear or favor. The practice of his firm also became large, and the ability and skill evinced in the management of important cases gave the firm a State reputation. In 1873 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in the following year, Governor Bagley, to fill a vacancy, appointed him attorney-general of the State. In January, 1876, to fill vacancy, he was nominated and elected to the Supreme Bench, taking his seat in April following. Among his associate justices were two of his preceptors of the university. Diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties, his opinions were clear and forcible, as he aimed at strength rather than polish. In politics, a Republican, he rose above his party if occasion demanded. This was shown by his action in 1870, when the Congressional nominee of the Convention was, to his mind, not the man for the place, and Judge Marston succeeded in securing his defeat. This bolt from the party led many to predict his political ostracism. But he seemed more popular than ever, for he was re-elected to the Supreme Court by the largest majority of any name on the ticket. After serving on the bench for about six years he resigned to resume the practice of law, which was more to his liking than the quiet life he necessarily led. In 1882 he moved from Bay City with his family, consisting of his wife and three sons (his only daughter being married to Mr. James B. Shearer, of Bay City) to Detroit, where he began the active practice of law. While there his business was large and lucrative; but, after nine years of severe toil, his health becoming much impaired, by advice of his physician he removed to a farm which he had owned a number of years, near Bay City, to rest and recuperate. After only three weeks from the time of leaving Detroit he was seized with an attack of pneumonia, and died on the 1st day of November, 1891. His life is an example of what energy and sound principle can accomplish. His funeral was the largest ever known in Bay City; the Supreme Court adjourned and attended in a body; a special train was run from Detroit, and friends came from Lansing and all over the country to pay their last tribute of respect to the man who was loved so well. One of his former partners pays him the following noble eulogy: "Personally, Judge Marston was one of the most lovable men whom I have ever known. His life was marked by the utmost purity and integrity. His manner was genial, and he was warm-hearted, generous, and forgiving. He was a man of great courage, and while he never sought a conflict, he never flinched when in one. In religion, politics, and everyday life, he always showed the greatest possible considerations for the opinions of those who differed from him. As a lawyer, I regarded him as the best equipped practitioner in the State, seldom making a mistake as to the best course to be followed, and never being surprised by the citation of cases which he had not already examined. As an advocate he was somewhat hampered by the weakness of his voice, growing out of his physical infirmities. In his friendships he was very constant and loyal. I have never known any one who had been his friend who did not remain so till the end. As a business man outside of his own profession he was quite remarkable, and while lacking the disposition for acquiring wealth, he has saved many a client from ruin by mere business sagacity." Another of his former partners, of later years, describes his personality in the following language: "He was active in his movements, slight in body, and rather above medium height, and preserved to the end an almost boyish appearance and carriage. His affable manner and his attractive personal qualities, as well as his integrity and ability, made him many warm friends, and towards all these he felt the warmest affection and the most sincere interest. He was naturally kind-hearted and sympathetic, but his geniality of disposition never prevented him from showing a just severity towards meanness or lack of integrity in any form, and his courage to attack evil and wrong never failed him. He cared little for social advancement and distinction, and always sought and enjoyed the society of his family and of his nearest friends. His professional and business standing was very high, and no man ever had the slightest doubt of his devotion to his duty or his exact and scrupulous honesty; but with all his remarkable success at the bar and among men, he remained modest and retiring, free from ostentation and boastfulness." Mr. Marston's parents were members of the Church of England, and he was brought up in that faith, but his wife being a Presbyterian, he attended Church with her, and afterwards became a member. A man of liberal mind and warm heart, he had ardent friends in all Churches, regardless of creed; for his friends included Protestant and Catholic alike.

RICHARD HENRY FYFE, merchant and banker, president of the Citizen's Savings Bank of Detroit, is one of Michigan's stanch and sturdy citizens—one who has carved out for himself substantial and honorable rewards in the social, mercantile, and financial prosperity of its metropolis, Detroit. His life's record has abundant claim to be introduced here in that it will lend the impetus of encouragement by example to any ambitious young reader who is dependent alone upon his stock of energy, honesty, and brains, having no hope or promise of external fortune to aid him in molding a commendable career. The splendid possibilities of American life are well exemplified in the biographic review which follows. Born at Oak Orchard Creek, Orleans County, New York, on the 5th day of January, 1839, the subject of this sketch was the only son and the youngest of six children of Claudius Lycius and Abigail (Gilbert) Fyfe, who

R. H. Fyfe

migrated to Michigan in 1837, returning to Knowlesville, New York, during the following year, but eventually making a permanent home at Hillsdale in this State. In Mr. Fyfe's ancestry there is revealed many attributes of character which assured the success which he has attained. On his father's side he came of that virile Scotch stock which has given to the modern world many of its sturdiest pioneers and prominent men of affairs. The paternal ancestor of the American branch of the family was John Fiffe, who, preceding the War of the Revolution, came to this country from the county of Fife in Scotland. His wife, Elizabeth Strong, represented one of the most distinguished of the early New England families, and many of their descendants have gained eminence in civil and military life. In his boyhood days Richard H. had but limited advantages to prepare himself to meet life's struggles and adversities, through unfortunate business investments of his father. He attended the village school at Litchfield, but at an early age was apprenticed as a clerk in a drugstore at Kalamazoo. He spent much leisure time in study, and early began a systematic course of reading, which he has continued until he has become a well-informed man in a wide range of subjects. In 1857, Mr. Fyfe came to Detroit, and entered into the shoe business in the employ of T. K. Adams, with whom he remained for six years, when he entered the employ of Rucker & Morgan. By 1865 he had saved sufficient money to purchase for himself the business which had previously passed to a successor of Mr. Adams, his old employer. His capital was limited, but with industry and intelligent management, well applied, he continued to grow until he became the largest merchant in his line of business in the city of Detroit. In addition to the business with which he is chiefly identified by the general public, he has achieved success in financial circles, and is the president of the Citizen's Savings Bank of Detroit. He also served the city as president of the Public Lighting Commission, and for many years was a trustee of the Michigan College of Medicine. On October 27, 1868, Mr. Fyfe was united in marriage with Miss Abby Lucretia Albee Rice, the estimable and accomplished daughter of A. W. Rice, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Fyfe was one of the trustees of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Both he and his wife are now attendants of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party; but he is not an active politician. He is a man of fine address, in whom geniality and dignity are pleasantly blended.

HON. OSCAR ADAMS, of Cheboygan, circuit judge of the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit of Michigan, was born at Harperfield, Delaware County, New York, April 16, 1827. He spent his early years on his father's farm, and was educated in the district schools of New York, an academy at North New Berlin, and Cary Collegiate Institute at Caryville. He commenced the study of law at Batavia, then at Buffalo, and later at Professor Fowler's Law School at Ballston Spa. He was admitted to the bar in the Court of Appeals of New York, at Albany, in December, 1850. After practicing a few years in New York, he removed, in 1855, to Flint, Michigan, where he continued to reside, except for two years during the war, until 1882, when he removed to Cheboygan. He was appointed by President Lincoln, a paymaster in the army, which position he held until the close of the war. In 1869 he was elected as a representative in the State Legislature, and held that office for 1871 and 1872. In April, 1893, he was elected circuit judge.

HENRY WADE ROGERS, A. M., LL. D., was born in Oneida County, New York, October 10, 1853. His childhood and youth were spent in the city of Buffalo. Having been deprived in his early life of the guidance of his father, he was adopted into the family of his uncle, the late Hon. Henry W. Rogers, who for many years was one of the leaders of the bar of Buffalo, and a prominent member of the Democratic party. He entered Hamilton College in 1869, where he completed the freshman year. At the beginning of his sophomore year he was compelled by a serious illness to discontinue his studies, and the next year he entered the sophomore class of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with honor in 1874 with the degree of A. B., and in 1877 he obtained the degree of A. M. from the same institution. For two years after graduation he taught in the Heathcote School, of Buffalo, and immediately thereafter began the study of law in the Law School of the University of Michigan, not remaining, however, to graduate, having been admitted to the bar in June, 1877. He studied for a time in the office of Judge Cooley, who was then chief justice of Michigan and dean of the Law School. While with Judge Cooley he rendered that jurist assistance in the preparation of his work on "Torts" and a new edition of the "Constitutional Limitations." Shortly after his admission to the bar he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he became a partner of the late Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, one of the most prominent citizens of the State, and an eminent member of the bar, a Virginian by birth. Before his removal to Minnesota he had married a daughter of Rev. John Ogden Winner, A. M., a well-known Methodist clergyman of the Newark Conference. The climate of Minnesota proving not agreeable to her health, he removed to New Jersey, and shortly after was called from the latter State back to Michigan, to become the successor of Governor Felch as a professor in the Law School, which position he held for seven years, and for five years has been dean of the school. During the period of his connection with the school it has steadily increased in numbers, until it has become the largest Law School on the Western Continent. In the year 1884–85 the students numbered 262; the next year, 286; the year following, 338; then 341, 400, 533; and the year 1890–91 shows nearly 600 students in the school. At the time he was elected a professor in the Law School he was offered the editorship of one of the leading law journals of the country, but declined it. He has been a frequent contributor to legal periodicals; has written a work on "Expert Testimony," a second edition of which has just been published. He has also published the "Illinois Citations." For a number of years his name appeared on the cover of the *American Law Register* (Philadelphia) as one of the editors, along with the names of Judges Cooley, Mitchell, Hammond, and Wood; but the connection of all these gentlemen with the *Register* was nominal rather than real. Mr. Rogers has also been a contributor to the old *Princeton Review*, the *Forum*, and the *North American Review*. His article in the *Princeton Review* in January, 1881, on "The Legal Prohibition of the Liquor-traffic," as well as one on "Harboring Conspiracy," which was the leading article in the *North American Review* for June, 1884, attracted widespread attention at the time of their appearance. The work recently published by the Putnams, of New York, on "Constitutional History as Seen in American Law," contains an introduction of some twenty-five pages written by Professor Rogers. Mr. Rogers is a member of the American Bar Association, and is a member of its Committee on Legal Education. He is also a member of the Medico-Legal Society, of New York. In June, 1890, he received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. In September of the same year he was elected president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, which *Harper's Weekly* has recently referred to as probably the foremost university belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the catalogue of which shows the presence of some 2,000 students in its various departments, its Law, Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Schools being located in the city of Chicago, Evanston being only twelve miles from that city and its most fashionable and attractive suburb. Mr. Rogers has been prominent in Michigan Methodism, and has been selected by the Detroit Conference as a representative in the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism to be held in New York City in 1891. He has recently resigned his position as dean of the Law School, and the Board of Regents, in accepting his resignation, passed the following resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That we deeply regret the departure of Professor Rogers from the Law Department of the university. His ability, scholarship, and energy have been of invaluable service to us. We congratulate the university to which he goes as president, and predict for him a brilliant future in the broader field of usefulness thus opened to him."

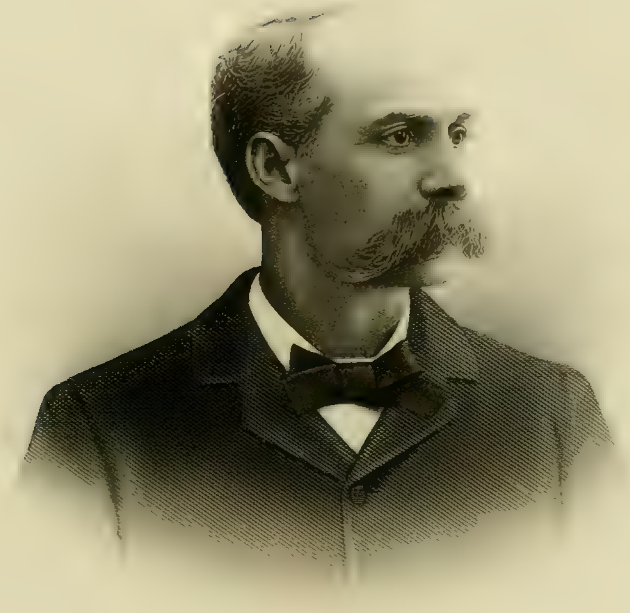
And President Angell, in his report to the Board of Regents, in October, 1890, says:

> "To our great regret we are called to lose the services of Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., Tappan professor of law, professor of Roman law, and dean of the Law Department, who has been chosen to fill the important post of president of the Northwestern University. We appreciate the honor which is conferred upon this university by this honor bestowed upon one of her sons, who has rendered so valuable service in the discharge of his official duties as teacher and as executive officer of our great school of law. To his enterprise and ability the rapid growth of that school in recent years is in no small measure due. Our best wishes follow him to his new and important field of labor."

Mr. Rogers still maintains a connection with the Law School of the university as a lecturer on "Criminal Law and the Law of the Domestic Relations." On November 14, 1891, metropolitan papers contained the following:

> "*Chicago, November* 13.—No such demonstration showing the love and admiration for a president has been known in the history of the Northwestern University to compare with that held at the Grand Pacific to-night in honor of the first anniversary of Dr. Henry Wade Rogers's presidency. Nearly one thousand students thronged the halls and parlors of the hotel, their number and undergraduate enthusiasm quite swamping the two hundred prominent citizens and distinguished educators, who also joined in doing honor to the young man who, in one year, has had most to do with bringing the Northwestern near the front rank of the really great American institutions of learning. The event's real significance was a celebration of the recent unprecedented progress of the university. Prominent among the guests were President and Mrs. William H. Harper, of the Chicago University; President and Mrs. Roberts, of the Lake Forest University; Judge Walter Q. Gresham, Potter Palmer, George M. Pullman, N. K. Fairbank, Philip D. Armour, Joseph Medill, Marshall Field, and many others widely known."

GEORGE V. VOORHEES, M. D., of Coldwater, was born in Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, September 3, 1845, and is the son of Francis and Hope (Nickerson) Voorhees. His father was a practical hatter, being one of the early pioneers in that industry, and presumably one of the first manufacturers of silk hats in this State. The name Voorhees originated from Van Voorhees, meaning "From before Hess," from the Netherlands, city of Hess. Dr. Voorhees had the advantages of early acquiring the rudiments of a practical education, attending the high school, and afterwards the Adrian College, when he entered into the study of medicine, pursuing a course at the Medical Department, University of Michigan. From there he continued his studies at Bellevue Hospital College, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1870. Returning to his native town Adrian, he practiced for two years. But being ambitious and desirous of further advancement in his profession, he took a post-graduate course, enthusiastically pursuing the study of branches of medical science in different hospitals, under the instructions of eminent men. After completing his studies he located at South Bend, Indiana, continuing his practice for three or four years. Deciding to remove to Michigan, he located at Coldwater, Branch County, where his ability as a practitioner was speedily recognized. He soon attained prominence as a skillful physician and surgeon, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He was appointed United States examining surgeon, and was an active member of the Board of Education, and consulting physician for the State public school. By the advice of several members of the profession, who considered he was occupying too small a field for one of his abilities, and in order to give his family better educational facilities, he removed to Detroit in 1893. Dr. Vorhees is an efficient worker, and one of the best known physicians throughout the State, being connected with many of the leading societies. In 1892 he was elected vice-president of the State Medical Society; in 1893 was chairman of the section of practice of the Michigan State Medical Society, and in 1892 to 1896 a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, the largest and oldest organization of its kind in



G. V. Voorhees, M.D.,

the country. He was a member of the Auxiliary Committee of the Pan-American Congress, which assembled at Washington, September, 1893. He is also a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, and for years corresponding member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, and of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. In 1893, Dr. Voorhees would have received the appointment as health officer of Detroit, had it been within the power of the profession to grant it, as he had the indorsement and support of the Detroit College of Medicine, Harper Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Grace Hospital, and, in fact, the entire profession, with but a few exceptions. Dr. Voorhees remained in Detroit, although he did not practice his profession until the winter of 1894, when he took up his residence in Lansing for the purpose of securing a medical law from the Legislature, he being chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the State Medical Society, which chairmanship he held until 1898. In 1896 he resumed practice in Coldwater. He votes the Republican ticket, and has always been a prominent worker for his party. He was married in 1870 to Harriet L. Crounse, of Albany County, New York, who died in 1880. In December, 1883, he was united in marriage to Jennie Straight, of Coldwater, Michigan, a talented artist, and a pupil of Frank Fowler, of New York City. A friend of the doctor's, who has known him for many years, speaks as follows: "Dr. Voorhees has won such success in the practice of his profession in the State that he may well be given a place among the men who have helped to give Michigan the high standing she has to-day in the medical world. A faithful, earnest physician, whose profession is his first and chief thought, he is a man of affable and courteous manners, and is very popular with the people, and enjoys their respect and confidence to a high degree. With mind keen and active, he has ever kept abreast with the times, maintaining a thorough knowledge of his profession, including all the latest discoveries and developments."

DWIGHT N. LOWELL, lawyer, of Romeo, Macomb County, was born near that place, January 15, 1843. He is descended from Percival Lowell (originally Lowle) who came to Newburyport, Massachusetts, from Bristol, England, in 1639, with his two sons and a daughter. Percival Lowell, the registered root of the American Lowells, drew his descent from William Lowell, A. D. 1260, whose ancestor came from Normandy, with William the Conqueror, and was present at the battle of Hastings, and afterwards settled in Somersetshire. His father, Nelson Lowell, was born March 31, 1810, near Elizabethtown, Essex County, New York, and was a descendant of the seventh generation of Percival Lowell. His mother, Laura Ewell, born at Middlebury, New York, is a descendant of the fourth generation of John Ewell, a Scotchman, who came to this country in 1751, and settled near Scituate, Massachusetts. Mr. Lowell attended the common district schools until eleven years of age, after which he attended the Dickinson Institute at Romeo for eight years and the Jackson high school for one year, which prepared him for entering the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, which he did in September, 1863. In June, 1867, he graduated from the Literary Department of the university. While in his senior year, Mr. Lowell was elected class poet, a position of distinction and honor. After graduating from the university, Mr. Lowell entered the office of E. F. Mead, of Romeo, and there began the study of law, and on June 15, 1869, was admitted to practice by the Macomb County Circuit Court. On November 1, 1869, he left the office of E. F. Mead, and opened one in Romeo, where he has since continued to practice, with the exception of six months. In June, 1881, he accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of the surveyor-general at Yankton, Dakota. Not liking this position, however, study being more to his taste, on November of that year he returned to Romeo, and resumed practice. In politics, Mr. Lowell is a Republican. In January, 1869, he was appointed clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Michigan, which position he held during the session of 1869 and special session of 1870. In 1872, Mr. Lowell was elected Circuit Court commissioner for Macomb County, and continued in that capacity two years. In 1882, Mr. Lowell was president of the village of Romeo; also in 1899 and 1900. He has also been the director of the public schools of Romeo since 1882. In 1882 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Macomb County, by Judge Stevens, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Hanscom to Marquette, and for sixteen years consecutively he was village attorney of Romeo. In 1864, Mr. Lowell joined the Romeo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1869 was chosen its Master. He is also a member of Romeo Chapter, of which he was at one time High Priest; and of the Romeo Council, Royal and Select Masters; and the Romeo Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was Junior Warden for a number of years, and is now its E. C. On September 20, 1882, Mr. Lowell was united in marriage to Miss Nellie J., daughter of Lucius E. and Mary M. Horton, of Romeo, her death occurring in October, 1884. October 24, 1899, he was united in marriage to Marion Stone, daughter of Jonathan and Marion Merrick Stone. He was the Republican nominee for Circuit Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit in 1899, but failed of election. He is at present a director and attorney of the Romeo Savings Bank.

HENRY R. PATTENGILL was born in Mount Vision, Otsego County, New York, January 4, 1852. A few months after this the family moved to Akron, Erie County, New York, where the father, Rev. L. C. Pattengill, served as pastor of the First Baptist Church for the six years following. The family next moved to Wilson, Niagara County, New York, where they remained seven years, and then removed to Litchfield, Hillsdale County, Michigan. Mr. Pattengill's early education was obtained in the district and village schools, and later at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the Literary Department in 1874. For ten years after graduation, Mr. Pattengill was superintendent of schools in St. Louis, Michigan, and Ithaca, Michigan. During most of this time he was president of the Gratiot County Teachers' Association, and a member of the Board of School Inspectors, and later of the County Board of Examiners. In 1885, Mr. Pattengill became associate editor of the *Michigan School Moderator*, and one year later sole owner and proprietor, which position he has held since that time. Mr. Pattengill is also author of a "Civil Government of Michigan," and a "Manual of Orthography," a set of "Michigan Historical and Geographical Cards," and several other books for teachers. From 1885 to 1889, Mr. Pattengill was assistant professor of English in the State Agricultural College. His duty to the teachers and his duty to the board conflicted in the case of one of the frequent troubles at the institution. Mr. Pattengill chose to side with the teachers, and his professorship at the college ceased. In politics he has always been a Republican, and when occasion required it, an outspoken one. He was chosen, at the election of 1892, as superintendent of public instruction, receiving 223,233 votes to 200,825 cast for Ferris S. Fitch, Democratic candidate; 21,860 cast for Wilbur H. Clute, Populist candidate; and 20,851 cast for R. S. Avann, Prohibition candidate. Many important and beneficial changes were made in the school law of the State during Mr. Pattengill's administration, and school sentiment was strenghtened by means of educational rallies and councils all over the State. After retiring from the superintendency, Mr. Pattengill established the *Timely Topics*, a weekly current event paper which with the *Moderator* he continues to publish. Most of Mr. Pattengill's time is now taken by lectures and institute work in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan.

JOHN BRIGHAM MOLONY, of Detroit, was born at Belvidere, Illinois, August 20, 1849. He received his primary education at the public schools of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and at the grammar school of Philo M. Patterson, in Detroit; completing it at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec (Lower Canada). His first public position was that of deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Detroit (Lyman Cochran, judge), and his second, that of chief clerk (John Logan Chipman, judge). Next, he was elected clerk of Wayne Circuit, and at the expiration of his term he was appointed city comptroller by Mayor John Pridgeon, which last position he resigned on the election of Hazen S. Pingree as mayor. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, collector of internal revenue for the Eastern District of Michigan. Withdrawing from this office before the expiration of the time limited by his commission, he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. Among some of his larger operations in this direction, we mention the purchasing, subdividing, and selling of a large tract of unimproved land in and near the northwest boundary of the city, thereby bringing to it a thriving and active population; also the purchase and subdivision of one hundred acres adjacent to the suburban village of Dearborn, thus affording the citizen of Detroit the luxury of a quiet country home convenient to his business. That these enterprises have proven successful, demonstrates his foresight and sagacity in a business and commercial way. In 1893, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Molony collector of customs for the District of Detroit. That Mr. Molony has performed the duties imposed and rendered the service required, in the administration of these several offices, to the satisfaction of the public, as well as to those appointing or electing him, is evidenced in the frequency with which he has been intrusted with the great responsibilities involved; and, therefore, further elaboration as to the manner in which he has discharged his official duty would seem fulsome. On the paternal side, Mr. Molony can claim to be a lineal descendant from John, James, and Peter Molony, of Rockingham and Hillsborough Counties, New Hampshire. His father, William Plummer Molony, was born in Northfield, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, in 1818. The counties referred to were numerously settled by discharged soldiers belonging to the Sixtieth and Eightieth Regiments of Royal Americans, after the French surrender of Canada to the British in 1760. These soldiers were mainly Irish and Scotch, hence we find Scotch and Irish names abound in the counties named; particularly is this so in Northfield, and in the towns of Weare and Canterbury, whose territory was originally embraced in the former. John Molony was a member of Captain Joseph Wait's Company of Rangers as late as October 13, 1761, and members of it composed a portion of Major Rogers's force (known as the Royal American Rangers of New England) which took possession of Detroit in November, 1760. In 1775 charges were made to the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire "that John Molony was not in sympathy with the American cause," whereupon a committee was appointed by the General Court or Assembly to investigate as to him, and also as to Dr. Cairdington, against whom similar charges had been preferred. Both were acquitted by the committee, and their patriotism established. In September, 1779, John Molony and one other resident of Weare petitioned the Council "to take immediate steps for the arrest and punishment of certain Tories [naming them] who were conspiring against the American cause." The Council, in response, ordered their arrest and sent them to prison. Subsequently they were sent to Nova Scotia. In 1776 we find Peter Molony, of Northfield, a member of Captain Edward Everett's company, and that he served three years in the Continental army. In 1780 the name of James Molony appears on the rolls of Captain Edward Blanchard's company, in which he served during the war. Inasmuch as there are none others of the name on the Revolutionary rolls, or among the provincial papers of New Hampshire, than those above referred to, and as the father of the subject of this sketch was a native of Rockingham County, in the absence of more positive proof to the contrary we can but conclude that William P., the father, and John B. are descendants of John and his sons Peter and James Molony, soldiers in the American army during the War of the Revolution. The mother of John Brigham Molony was Catherine, the daughter of Philip Strong Brigham, M. D., and was born at Greenville, Greene County, New York. Dr. Philip Strong Brigham was born at Cossington, Leicestershire, England. He was a student at the famous school at Rugby, and subse-

Jno. B Molony

quently graduated at Cambridge University. After completing his college course he entered the English army with the rank of captain, and served with his regiment for some time in India. Subsequently he resigned from the army, and, coming to America, studied medicine, graduating from the Medical Department of Columbia College. He practiced his profession first in Greenville, where he married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Stoddard Smith, a prominent and wealthy member of the New York bar, who, through indorsements for friends, suffered great pecuniary loss. Mr. Smith was the father of Pierpoint Smith, an early resident of Washtenaw and Livingston Counties, Michigan. Dr. Brigham and the late Samuel W. Dexter, of Dexter, Michigan, with whom he came to Michigan first in 1824, were close personal friends. After riding on horseback through the lower portion of the (then) Territory, they returned East, and in the year following removed, with their families, to Michigan, locating at what is now Dexter. The doctor remained a short time at the latter place, and then took up his residence at Ann Arbor, where he practiced his profession until his death. Dr. Brigham had eight daughters and one son. The latter died at the age of nine years. His daughters were: Jane, who never married; Mary King, who married Samuel Sinclare; Catherine, who married William P. Molony; Louisa, who married P. W. Perry, of California; and Clara. All who knew Dr. Brigham bear witness to his genial, dignified courtesy, evidencing culture and a grand intellectuality. With his professional brethren he was held in high esteem for his skill and medical attainments. Springing from such an ancestry, it is not to be wondered that John B. Molony should have developed that rare talent for the conduct of public as well as private business which won for him the confidence of those who so often intrusted its transaction to him.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL. D., was born in Dutchess County, New York, December 31, 1824, and died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on February 19, 1891, the oldest member of the university Faculty—a man known the world over as the author of several formal works and more than two hundred pamphlets on scientific subjects. One who had known him for a number of years speaks of him as follows: "Alexander Winchell, like most men who are truly great, was a modest man. I never knew him to put himself forward or as a self-seeker. He was as far from that as it was possible to be. He was a most methodical man—I think the most so of any man I have ever known. No man could be more industrious than he. He was constantly at work, and could almost always be found with pen in hand. But he seemed ever ready to stop in the midst of his busy life to respond to any call of duty in connection with matters which concerned the Church, the university, or the town. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ann Arbor as well as of the University Musical Society, and president of the Geological Society of America, at the time of his death. As a public speaker he was clear, eloquent, and impressive. As a scholar he knew something about almost every branch of learning. He was familiar with more branches of knowledge than any man I know. He was an artist, a musician, a philologist, a metaphysician, a mathematician, an astronomer, a geologist, a botanist, a zoologist, and I know not what all. He was a kind of encyclopedia of universal knowledge. He was a man of the kindest feelings and of absolute purity of mind. No man was more respected in the community in which he lived, and those who knew him the most esteemed him the highest." Professor Winchell was descended from Robert Winchell, who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1634, and was one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. Winchell Mountain and the village of Winchell, in Dutchess County, New York, are named from the family, who settled there about the year 1760. Alexander Winchell was the eldest son of Horace Winchell, and brother of Martin E., who graduated in medicine at Yale; Newton H., professor of geology in the University of Minnesota and State geologist; Samuel R., teacher and author, member of the Interstate Publishing Company, of Boston; and Charles M., of the United States Survey of the Lakes and of the Mississippi, and in charge of engineering in Dakota. The immediate subject of our sketch was reared on a farm, with all its advantages to develop brain and muscle; but for its occupations he had a marked dislike, being by nature fitted for a more intellectual sphere. At the early age of fifteen and sixteen he taught school, his own education so far having been obtained at the district school and through the tuition of his father. Here he devoted himself to acquiring a higher education, through the medium of books alone, and took up algebra, geometry, Latin, Greek, and botany. On September 6, 1842, he entered Amenia Seminary to prepare for college, and in due course was matriculated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where, after three years, he graduated in August, 1847. He spent the following year at Pennington Male Seminary, in New Jersey, as teacher of natural science. From there, until 1850, he was teacher of natural sciences in Amenia Seminary. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Julia Frances Lines, of Utica, New York, who held the position of teacher of music, and to whom he was married on December 5, 1849. The year following he removed to Alabama, and successively had charge of the Newbern Academy, the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, and the Masonic University. In 1853 he was nominated for the chair of physics and civil engineering in the University of Michigan, and in January following entered upon his duties there. A year later, at his request, he was transferred to the chair of geology, zoology, and botany, then established at the university. This he retained until January, 1873, when he accepted the chancellorship of Syracuse University, from which he resigned a year later. He spent the summer of 1874 with his family in Europe. From 1875 to 1878 he devoted his time to both the Syracuse and the Vanderbilt Universities. In 1879 he was recalled to the University of Michigan, and assumed the chair of geology and palæontology, which he held until his decease. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Professor Winchell by Wesleyan University in 1867. He was corresponding or honorary member of most of the scientific academies and societies of the United States, and of many in Europe. Since 1850 he was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Geological Society of America. He was a man of splendid physique and great mental power. His entire life was earnestly devoted to the acquisition and the dissemination of knowledge on the many scientific subjects to which he so ardently devoted himself. His researches were many and deep, and his writings transmitted to others the benefits of his life's work, and through them, "though dead, he yet speaketh." For thirty years or more he was the chief exponent of the natural sciences at the State University, and his expositions of their educational, philosophical, and Scriptural bearings have always been of a high moral tone, and have been no feeble agent in attracting to the university the students who have graduated there during his incumbency of that chair. The State University has had few, if any, more learned and eloquent teachers, and the State itself no more widely-known and honored name.

FREDERICK MARVIN, Detroit, was born in the classic village of Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, made famous by that prince of novelists for whom the town was named—J. Fenimore Cooper—on November 7, 1854, a son of Harvey and Elizabeth A. (Seaman) Marvin, the latter of whom it was his misfortune to lose when only ten months old, and his father being a man of but moderate means put his baby in charge of an honest woman, the wife of a carpenter, to be cared for and raised, and with these good people he remained until he was ten years old, in a little village near Cooperstown. At this period his father again married, and made a home for his boy; but in less than two years, however, the father died also, and so Frederick, before he was twelve years of age, was thrown absolutely upon his own resources for earning a livelihood. His next year was spent on a neighboring farm, where he earned his living by doing chores. At the age of thirteen he came West, and went to live with a man at Howell, Livingston County, Michigan, his sole possessions being one dollar and eighty-five cents in money and a scanty wardrobe. Here, also, he had to earn his own living, and his first dollar was earned in the printing-office of his uncle Joseph Titus, the publisher of the *Livingston County Democrat*. This he continued for several months, his munificent salary being three dollars per week, out of which he had to board and clothe himself. He next found employment in a grocery-store, where he worked for only a few months when he was taken down with fever. This sickness perhaps proved a blessing in disguise, for the door to future success and prosperity was opened to him in the fact of Mr. Alexander McPherson, a banker of Howell, who had observed the boy and learned to like him, offering him a position in his bank, which was gladly accepted, at a salary of eighty dollars per annum and his board. Mr. McPherson proved himself a father to the fatherless boy; for he took him to his own home to live, and the boy in return nobly did his duty, and supplemented his work at the bank by doing chores at the home—milking the cows, sawing the firewood, and any other thing whereby he could make himself useful. All of these things were duly noted and appreciated by his employer, for it evinced the character of the boy; and his employer became his friend, for he had proved himself worthy. Here he remained for about three years, when, largely through Mr. McPherson's influence, he obtained a position in the Second National Bank of Detroit, being then seventeen years of age. There he remained for about three years, when he was offered a position as teller in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Detroit. He here worked as teller, book-keeper, and correspondent clerk until he was appointed assistant cashier, and, on the resignation of Mr. F. W. Hayes (later president of the Preston National Bank), he was appointed cashier, which position he held for four years until he resigned in March, 1886, when he organized the Third National Bank of Detroit, and became its cashier. On June 6, 1886, the bank was opened for business, and from its start proved a success; for with its deposits of three millions of dollars it became one of the largest of the Detroit banks. One writer on the subject said: "The success of the Third National Bank is due almost entirely to the ceaseless hard work of Mr. Marvin; but he is too modest a man to claim all the glory for himself, as, at the time the bank was organized, he surrounded himself with a class of business men of which any young man might feel proud." He was also vice-president of the Michigan Lubricator Company, vice-president of the Clover Condensed Milk Company of Northville, and secretary and treasurer of the Manitoba Fish Company, and a member of the Detroit, the Rushmere, and other clubs, as well as president of the Detroit Club; also one of the directors of the Detroit Board of Trade. He owned considerable property in Wisconsin, and was one of a syndicate owning vast tracts of land in Texas. He was also sought for in politics, and at the Democratic State Convention held at Grand Rapids in 1890 came within eight votes of receiving the nomination for State treasurer. So firmly convinced was his political party that he was the right man for the position that, at their next State convention in 1892, he received the unanimous nomination. The Detroit *Free Press* in commenting thereon spoke as follows: "When the Democracy of Michigan, at the State Convention in Grand Rapids last month, unanimously nominated Frederick Marvin as their candidate for State treasurer, they named a man eminently fitted for the position in every respect, and no man in Michigan will gainsay the statement. A polite, affable gentleman, a trained and shrewd financier, he will, if elected, bring to that responsible office all the qualifications necessary for a careful and successful administration of the money affairs of the State. Mr. Marvin bears the strongest commendation from all who know him." In commenting upon his nomination a

Frederick Marvin

prominent journalist had this to say of him: "Mr. Marvin is an unflinching Democrat, a tireless worker, and a man of unusual capacity as a sound and safe financier. He is popular with all classes and would make an admirable candidate." Even a political opponent was constrained to say: "Frederick Marvin is a good financier, and will make as good a cashier for Michigan as he does for his associates and patrons in the Third National Bank. There should be no politics in voting for Frederick Marvin. Although he is the Democratic nominee, he will make a good treasurer for all the people." And yet such is the fortune of politics that he, together with other good men of his party, went down before the overwhelming avalanche. It was not a question of fitness for the office, but of that unaccountable vote of the masses. His eminent qualifications and peculiar fitness for the office was unquestioned, and the indorsement given him by the many Republicans of high standing in the financial and commercial community who voted for him was highly flattering, as such votes were cast purely on the merit of the man. He ran far ahead of his ticket; so far ahead, indeed, that the question was not settled until returns were in from small outlying districts. Mr. Marvin was married, October 24, 1877, to Miss Emma A. Harmon, only daughter of the Hon. Henry H. Harmon, ex-judge, and one of the prominent lawyers of Howell. To them was born a daughter, Thyra L., June 6, 1880.

HON. J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, of Detroit, member of Congress from the First District of Michigan, a son of Judge Henry and Martha Mary (Logan) Chipman, was born in Detroit, June 5, 1830, and died in that city August 17, 1893. Mr. Chipman came from historic families on both the paternal and the maternal sides. His father, who was born in Tinmouth, Vermont, July 25, 1784, graduated at Middlebury College in 1803, and was admitted to the bar in Vermont, became a resident of the West Indies for four years, returning to the United States, settled at Charleston, South Carolina, and later at Walterborough, where he met the lady who became his wife. In 1823 he visited Detroit, then an outpost of civilization in the Northwest, and in the following year removed his family and settled there, and was soon after appointed chief justice of the court of Wayne County. In 1827 he was appointed a judge of the Territorial Supreme Court. In 1841 he was made judge of the District Criminal Court. He was a member and trustee of the Episcopal Church. In 1866 he received the degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater. His wife, a most estimable lady, highly educated, refined, and intellectual, was the daughter of John Logan, a wealthy planter of South Carolina. The paternal grandfather of J. Logan Chipman was Judge Nathaniel Chipman, who was an officer in the army during the Revolutionary War, and afterwards United States senator from Vermont, of which State he was chief justice for many years. He was one of the earliest writers upon law in the United States. His wife was a Miss Sarah Hill, of Vermont. J. Logan Chipman was one of a family of nine children. He was educated in the schools of Detroit and the University of Michigan. At sixteen years of age he was an explorer of the Lake Superior region for the Montreal Mining Company. In 1851 he located at Sault Ste. Marie. In 1852 he returned to Detroit. In 1853 he was assistant clerk of the State House of Representatives. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year aided in the payment of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and participated in making the "Treaty of Detroit" with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. In 1856 he was elected city attorney of Detroit. In 1863 he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1865 he was appointed attorney of the Police Board of Detroit. In 1866 he ran for Congress, as a Democrat, but was defeated. He retained the office of attorney of police until May 1, 1879, when he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Detroit, to which position he was re-elected at the expiration of six years. In 1879 he became connected editorially with the Chicago *Times* and the Detroit *Free Press*. In 1886 he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress, as a Democrat, and served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Invalid Pensions, and Labor Troubles in Pennsylvania. In 1888 he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture. In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, and served on the Committees on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, of which he was chairman, and his old Committee on Foreign Affairs. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress; but did not live to take his seat in that Congress. The Detroit *Journal* wrote of him as follows:

> "Judge Chipman was endowed with many natural gifts. He had achieved success as a newspaper writer; he possessed an intuitive appreciation of the law; he was an effective and eloquent advocate; on the Bench a judge with acute, if not erudite, perception of the merits of the cases before him; a ready and versatile speaker in political campaigns; a vigorous debater, who commanded attention in that most difficult and crowded of arenas, the floor of the House; a wide reader, with ready control of his resources; and, finally, one who, perhaps, was capable of far greater usefulness and influence than he found occasion to exercise in the community."

His death by pneumonia was the result of a cold. His body lay in state in the City Hall, where it was viewed by thousands, and his funeral was one of the largest ever held in the city of Detroit. Speaker Charles F. Crisp, who was a warm friend of the dead congressman, said:

> "Judge Chipman was a man of large and varied experience and of great ability. I think I voice the sentiments of each of his associates here when I say he will be greatly missed. He possessed the confidence and respect of the House in a marked degree, and on all important questions arising here his counsel and advice were always sought and greatly relied on. In his death his country, his party, and his State sustain a great loss."

Congressman Benton McMillan, of Tennessee, perhaps Judge Chipman's closest personal friend in the House, said:

> "I served in Congress with Judge Chipman ever since his first election to the House. I knew him intimately. He was a man of very fine intellect, coupled with a warmth of heart and geniality of manner that caused those who knew him to both admire and love him. He was as gentle as a woman,

but as bold as a lion. He combined strength and gentleness in a very marked degree. He had not merely a strong native intellect, but had, by thought and reading, added a fine literary finish. He wrote with great beauty and spoke with great vigor. He was honest in his convictions, and fearless in their enunciation. He was warm in his friendship, and had the strongest possible attachments for those whom he honored with his friendship. He could boast, as Richelieu did, 'I have no enemies save the enemies of the State.' A gentleman, a statesman, and a patriot is gone; and I know no man whose going would leave a wider circle of sorrowing friends."

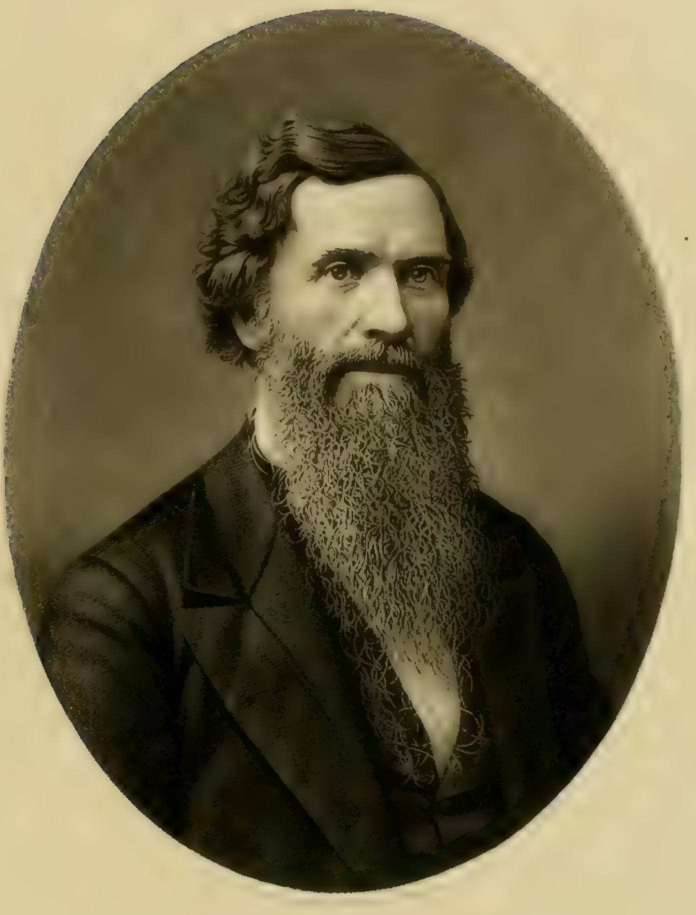
Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, said:

"I knew Judge Chipman well from his first entrance into Congress, and soon learned to admire his learning and his vigorous grasp of public questions. He spoke often enough to make the House know and appreciate his strength and his honesty. I mourn his loss as that of a friend and a patriotic representative of the people."

Congressman Justin R. Whiting, who was one of the intimate friends of the dead congressman, and hence among the greatest admirers of his many estimable qualities, said:

"I regard Judge Chipman as one of the most generous and considerate men I ever knew. On more than one important matter of legislation we have disagreed, and in support of our respective positions each man did the best he could toward securing a victory. In the matter of a deeper lake channel we were at direct variance; yet, despite the controversies thus made necessary, he never, by word, look, or act, showed any unkindly feeling toward me. He was too big a man for that. He recognized the right of every man to have his honest opinions, and to contend for them whenever occasion arose. He was a formidable opponent, but a just and generous one. He had the rare quality of completely eliminating differences on public questions when forming his estimates and friendships in private life. Judge Chipman was a recognized strength in the National House of Representatives. He was sure of a hearing whenever he presented his views upon any matter of importance to the country, for he was not only thoroughly informed upon any subject which he undertook to discuss, but he was forcible in the presentation of facts, and a reasoner in whose logic it was difficult to find a weak spot. He never descended to the methods of the pettifogger, but could boldly give and take with the strongest men on the floor of the House."

ISAAC DOUGLAS, M. D., D. D. S., of Romeo, Macomb County, was born in Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, May 25, 1830. He is a descendant, of the seventh generation, of William Douglas, who came from Scotland in 1640 and settled at New London, Connecticut. The Douglas family has been one of distinction from their first days in this country. One, Caleb, was a Baptist minister of some note, and a number of others have been deacons and officers in various Churches. Among other distinguished members of this family may also be mentioned Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, ex-United States senator; Professor Douglas, of the Faculty of the University of Michigan; Henry B. Paine, United States senator, of Cleveland, Ohio, and many others, some of whom have been clergymen of more or less prominence. The father of Isaac, Nathan, was a farmer of Troy, Michigan, and the only scholastic advantages that Isaac had after nine years of age were received at district schools during the winter, the terms being only three or four months in length, he working on the farm during the rest of the year. Dr. Douglas's desire was to study medicine; but his brother, C. S. Douglas, being a dentist, he determined to study dentistry instead. At that time dental colleges were exceedingly few, there being only two or three in the world. Dr. Douglas, therefore, began the study of dentistry with his brother in June, 1850, and finished the course January 1, 1852, and immediately entered his brother's employ. Dr. C. S. Douglas being taken sick in February following, Isaac continued practice in his brother's name until his death in the following June. He then continued the practice in his own name, and a notable fact is that he began his practice in Romeo, and has never had any other place of business, and has practiced continually since then. Finding that a knowledge of medicine would be of great use to him in his profession, the doctor studied it five years. After studying three years, however, the doctor was obliged to give it up for two years on account of illness; but upon his recovery he studied two years more, and received the degree of Medical Doctor. After that he practiced both dentistry and medicine, but finally determined to give up medicine and devote his entire time and attention to dentistry. But by that time, however, he had become so endeared to his medical patients that they would hardly allow him to do so, and they continued to call on him occasionally in his capacity as a medical pratitioner. During his practice of medicine, Dr. Douglas had great success in treating cases which had come to him from other physicians. After practicing dentistry seventeen years, the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, as a reward for his proficiency in dentistry and in recognition of the assistance given by him to the profession in his contributions to its literature. In the "Transactions of the American Dental Association, Fourteenth Annual Session," appears an essay by Dr. Douglas, in which he reports his use of electricity for the resuscitation of persons who had swooned from the use of chloroform, he being the first to use electricity for that purpose and to so report, although some other physician has more recently received the credit of suggesting it. But his suggestion was made many years after Dr. Douglas had used it, it having been used November 20, 1857. In the spring of 1852, following the winter in which the use of chloform was first adopted in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Dr. Douglas commenced its use, having received instructions from Dr. Cole, of Memphis, and for a number of years was the only resident of Romeo who administered chloroform, other physicians depending upon him for that purpose. Dr. Douglas has had six students in his care, two of whom have since graduated from medical colleges and a third from a dental college, the others having studied with him before the establishment of a dental college in this State. The doctor has been for many years a member of the Michigan Homœopathic Society, and was a charter member of the Michigan Dental Association, organized in 1855, and has never missed a meeting of that Association, except in consequence of sickness. He has also held every office in the Association, except those of secretary and treasurer, both of which he has declined. He has always been a Republican in political faith, but has had no time nor desire to devote himself to "active" politics other



Isaac Douglas, D.D.S.

than in casting his vote, and has always refused to accept any political office. He became a member of the Baptist Church in Troy in February, 1844, and at the age of sixteen years was first appointed on a Church committee, and almost continuously since that time has occupied some position of trust or honor in the Church, and has always been actively identified with Church and Sunday-school work, having superintended mission schools for seventeen summers; and has given liberally toward the support of the Church. He was also a deacon in the Baptist Church for seven years. In 1872 he severed his connection with the Baptist society, and in 1876 joined the Congregational Church, and is now one of the deacons of that denomination. Dr. Douglas was married, October 21, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Clarke. Mrs. Douglas came with her parents from Bedford, England, in 1834, and after a very eventful voyage, in which they were on the sea twenty-one weeks, and were shipwrecked off New York harbor, barely escaping with their lives, they landed in this country.

HON. JOSEPH H. STEERE, A. B., of Sault Ste. Marie, is a splendid example of what the son of an American farmer can accomplish when he leaves the home-roof to make a name and a position for himself. Judge Steere was born in Addison, Lenawee County, Michigan, May 19, 1852. His father, Isaac Steere, of Quaker ancestry, came from Virginia, in which State his forefathers settled in the Colonial days before the Revolution, coming from Ireland. In those days it required the heroism of the martyrs to be a Quaker in any of the Colonies except Pennsylvania. His mother, Elizabeth (Comstock) Steere, came from the State of New York, and belonged to one of the old families of that State, her ancestors having settled there in pre-revolutionary days. His parents came with their respective families to Michigan in 1833, when the State was still a Territory, and the journey from the East was a long and toilsome one. They settled in the vicinity of Adrian, and there his father pursued his business as a miller. His parents were married in Adrian, afterwards removing to Addison in the same county before the birth of Judge Steere. The family consisted of four children besides the parents, Judge Steere having three sisters, two older and one younger than himself. His education was begun in the common schools of his native town. From the common school he went to the Raisin Valley Seminary, a Quaker institution of learning near Adrian. Completing the course in the Raisin Valley Seminary, he attended the high school in Adrian, graduating in 1872. He then entered the literary course of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1876 with the degree of A. B. While in the university he began the study of law. After graduating, he read law in the office of Geddes & Millar, of Adrian, Michigan, and taught school in one of the country districts for one term, and then tried his hand at journalism for a time, while seeking for a location to begin the practice of law, which he had chosen as his profession. Not finding a satisfactory opening near the home of his youth, he determined to go to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and in 1878 opened an office in the city of Sault Ste. Marie, and was at once accorded a leading place at the bar of that community. His learning and worth were soon appreciated by his fellow-citizens, and he was elected a member of the School Board of Sault Ste. Marie, in which position his experience as a teacher, with his knowledge of the needs of the public schools, largely contributed to place them on a high plane of efficiency. In November, 1879, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Chippewa, which position he filled with such eminent success that, in April, 1881, he was elected circuit judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Michigan, comprising the counties of Alger, Chippewa, Luce, and Schoolcraft. Judge Steere is a traveler, and has found in this hemisphere enough to occupy all his spare time. He does not follow the guide-books or travel a beaten path for the sake of being able to say he has made the "grand tour;" but his travels have enlarged his views and increased his knowledge, so that his judgments are broad and cosmopolitan, and not bounded by the covers of his books or the physical horizon of his vision. His travels have included the United States, from the Great Lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the winter of 1895 he visited the Island of Cuba, and spent some time in informing himself as to the condition and future possibilities of that island; and as he is a keen and observant traveler, his knowledge of the resources and possibilities of his native country are more than usually valuable and complete. In 1890 he made a trip that is entirely off the beaten routes, and is not often undertaken by those who travel, and is a mark of the determination and perseverance of Judge Steere. Starting from his home at Sault Ste. Marie, he made a canoe voyage to Hudson's Bay and return, a trip requiring six weeks in its execution, and more than common nerve to pass through a practically unknown country, among tribes of Indians, many of whom are known to be hostile; a journey of hundreds of miles in a canoe, away from the most common comforts and conveniences of even the frontiers of our own country. Judge Steere is a Mason, being a member of Sault Ste. Marie Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and a thirty-second degree member of the Consistory. He is a member of Saladin Temple of Moslem Shrine of Grand Rapids. In politics, the judge is a Republican, being unusually well prepared at all times to defend the acts of the party that represents the public policy which he supports. Judge Steere is a bachelor, having been so busy practicing in the courts of law that he has never found time to practice in the court of Hymen. In person, Judge Steere is one of those who maintain the happy medium between obesity and leanness, being five feet eleven inches high, and weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds, firmly set on his feet, with no superfluous flesh, but a lithe and sinewy frame. He has a clear, light complexion of the blond type, with a light blue eye and light brown hair, having no hirsute adornment on his face except a sandy mustache, and is one of those gentlemen with whom no one would recklessly engage in either a physical or intellectual encounter, and whom his friends know as one who can be depended on to "do and dare" in defense of the right or the honor of a friend, present or absent. Personally, socially, and professionally, Judge Steere is highly esteemed among his friends and associates, and among his fellow-citizens he stands deservedly high, their appreciation of him as a man and a citizen finding at all times a spontaneous and generous expression. When he finds time to mingle in social pleasures, he is the self-helpful, unobtrusive guest, and those with whom he mingles find that a social hour in the society of Judge Steere is always an hour of enjoyment and profit.

HORACE H. POPE, Allegan. Mr. Pope was born at Hamilton, Madison County, New York, January 15, 1838. His father, Jedediah Pope, was a native of the same town. His mother, Sophia Gardiner, was a native of Vermont, of New England parentage. His lineage is traced directly to the Pilgrim Fathers. His first American ancestor of the name was Thomas Pope, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, whose name appears in the historical records of Plymouth Colony as early as 1632. Members of the family were distinguished for courage, patriotism, and integrity of character, from the early period through the generations down to the present time. They took up arms in the Revolutionary struggle for independence, and have been conspicuous for military service in all of the wars for the defense or preservation of the Nation since it was formed. Horace H. Pope's great-grandfather, Gresham Pope, born August 22, 1743, served as captain in the American army, under Arnold and Gates, during the Revolution. After the war he resided at Burlington, New York, until his death. His son, Arnold Pope, grandfather of our subject, was born March 5, 1777, and served in the War of 1812 as sergeant-major. His residence during life was Hamilton, Madison County, New York. Horace H. came to Allegan County, Michigan, at the age of sixteen, with his parents, who settled in the wilderness, cleared and cultivated a farm, which is now the county farm. He worked in the clearing and in the fields, planting and reaping and doing whatever was necessary in the life of a farmer. His primary education had been received in the State of New York, where he had studied more advanced branches in the select school at Earlville, in the same State. He was a student of Pine Grove Seminary, at Allegan, when it first opened. By application and industry he secured a liberal academic education before entering upon his professional study, and the preliminary education was rendered more practical by teaching, in which he engaged three years, from 1856 to 1859. In 1860 he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, and the following year entered the office of Gilbert Moyers, at Allegan. Soon afterwards both his preceptor and himself decided to enlist in the volunteer army, and together they recruited a company, which was mustered as Company A, Third Michigan Cavalry. In August, 1861, the regiment rendezvoused at Grand Rapids, and soon afterwards went to the front with Mr. Pope as second lieutenant. For meritorious service on the field of battle at Pittsburg Landing he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and placed in command of Company I, of the same regiment. During the second battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, while serving on the staff of General Rosecrans, his horse was shot under him, and he was taken prisoner. On his being returned to his regiment he was promoted to the captaincy of Company I, for gallant conduct on this battle-field. The impairment of his health in rebel prisons, where he was confined for some time after being taken prisoner, unfitted him for field service; so that much of his time after his exchange, until the close of the war, he was on duty as judge advocate of court martial and military commission. In this capacity he prosecuted military and civil offenders on behalf of the United States. As judge advocate he really began the practice of law, and the experience was not without its value later on in the conduct of criminal as well as civil cases. For a short time after returning from the army he was employed in managing a farm which he had purchased during the war; but it was only for a part of one year. In the autumn of 1865 he re-entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, and was graduated with the class of 1866. About the same time he was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor, and immediately thereafter settled at Allegan, where he has remained continuously. The character of his law practice has been general, extending into all the courts of record, State and Federal. Among the important cases in which he was successful in the higher courts are the following: Vosburg *vs.* Lay, 45 Michigan, 455; Isaac Bear *et al. vs.* Aaron Heasley *et al.*, 98 Michigan, 279. He was also one of the attorneys for General Arthur F. Marsh, in the trial of the indictment found against him in connection with General W. L. White and Colonel Harold A. Smith, who were charged with fraud and embezzlement in the office of quartermaster-general of the State of Michigan, the case being still pending in the Supreme Court. During more than half of the period of his professional practice, Mr. Pope has been associated in partnership with other lawyers. He was with James Stuck four years, and with Judge H. Hart twelve years, until the latter was elected to the Circuit bench. In 1898 he formed a partnership with Orien S. Cross, under the firm name of Pope & Cross, which partnership still continues. Although the law has been his chief vocation, and he has constantly taken care of a large practice, he has found time to engage in business enterprises of various kinds, and been successful in all of them. The financial instinct is keen in him, and he has been guided by it to investments that have proved profitable. He is universally regarded as one of the soundest financiers and most substantial men in Allegan County. He is at this time a stockholder and director of the Waverly Stone Company and the Chicago and Holland Transportation Company. He is also a stockholder in numerous other private corporations. He was one of the founders of Wequetonsing, the famous summer resort association, and was its secretary and treasurer for twelve years. This place was the summer home of his family for fifteen years. He is the owner of four farms, and necessarily pays some attention to agriculture. He is enterprising

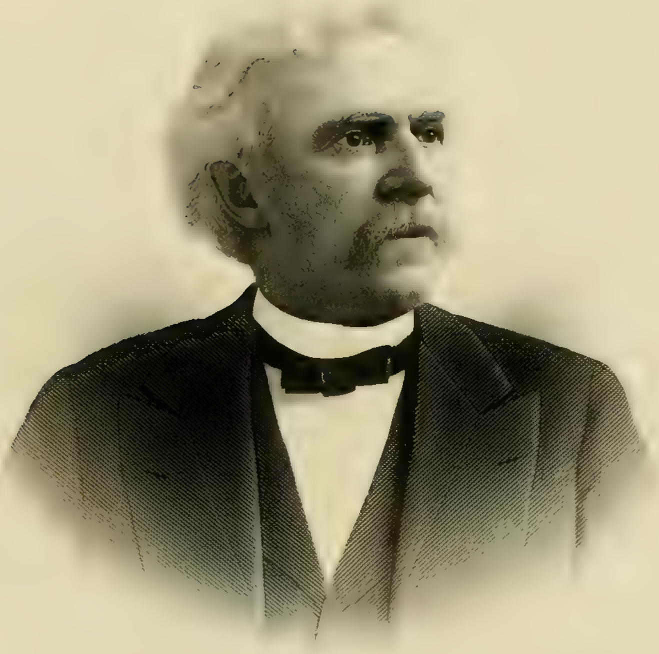
Horace H. Pope

as a promoter or supporter of all legitimate efforts put forth to improve the local conditions, physical, moral, and intellectual. He has never held political office except that of president of the village of Allegan, which he accepted in the spring of 1896 at the earnest solicitation of a majority of his fellow-citizens. He has always preferred the practice of law and private life to the hurly-burly of politics and contests for public office. He has political convictions, which are best represented in the principles and policies of the Republican party. For eight years he was a director of the public schools of Allegan, and for two years was president of the Board of Education. He is a progressive man in action and aspiration—always found among the leaders in matters appertaining to education or social advancement. No other evidence of his foresight and sagacity is required than that of his personal success. He has been the architect and builder of his own fortune, acting upon his own motion without assistance from others. He has been equally successful in his profession and in business. His character and deportment command the respect of the community. Mr. Pope was married, first, October 15, 1862, to Miss Harriet Crosby, of Richland, Kalamazoo County. She was a lady of more than average intelligence and culture, taking a lively interest in higher education and temperance. She was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and attended three International Conventions of the Order as one of the two delegates representing the State of Michigan. Two children were born of this marriage; namely, Florence H., who was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1893, and is now the wife of Irving M. Wolverton, formerly chief engineer of the Columbus Bridge Company, of Columbus, Ohio, and now chief engineer and manager of the Mt. Vernon Bridge Works, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; and Carlotta E., a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1895, and received a Master's degree in 1900. His first wife died July 25, 1889. He was subsequently married to Miss Lola LaForce, daughter of Josiah R. LaForce, his present wife.

From "Bench and Bar of Michigan."

GENERAL WILLIAM WARD DUFFIELD, of Detroit, a man who has rendered most conspicuous services to his country, both in war and in peace, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1824, a son of that celebrated clergyman, the Rev. George Duffield, and a brother of General Henry M. Duffield and Dr. Samuel P. Duffield, also of Detroit. The Detroit *Free Press* writes of him as follows: "General William Ward Duffield is of a distinguished family—a gallant veteran who shed his blood in two wars, a man of experience, cultivation, and strong personal qualities. He has been a lifelong Democrat. General Duffield is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in the city of Carlisle, and a graduate of Columbia College. His father was the celebrated clergyman, Rev. George Duffield, and his grandfather was registrar and comptroller of the State of Pennsylvania for many years. His services to his country began in the American conquest of Mexico, during which he was acting adjutant of the Second Tennessee Infantry, and a member of the staff of the celebrated General Gideon J. Pillow. He was twice severely wounded during the Mexican War, at the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he ardently espoused the Union cause, and entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, and saw active service at the first Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was named as colonel of the famous Ninth Michigan Infantry. He joined General Sherman at Louisville, Kentucky, and under his orders occupied and fortified the pass through Muldraugh Hill, West Point. In April of 1862 he was appointed by General Don Carlos Buell commander of the Twenty-third Brigade in the Army of the Cumberland, and was afterward made brigadier-general and president of the Examining Board, named under the act of Congress to test the efficiency of volunteer officers. While in command of the Twenty-third Brigade he overtook the Confederate forces under the famous raider, Colonel John Morgan, at Lebanon. Morgan had taken possession of houses on the outskirts of the town, where he was vigorously attacked by General Duffield, and was driven from building to building until his forces were compelled to flee in a most demoralized condition. From May to September of 1862, General Duffield was in command, by assignment of General Buell, of all forces within the State of Kentucky. He was relieved of this duty on the 10th of September, and then rejoined the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland under General George H. Thomas, and served with that corps until the battle of Murfreesboro, in which he was not only twice severely wounded, but was also captured by the enemy. President Lincoln nominated General Duffield to the Senate as brigadier-general of volunteers just prior to the battle of Murfreesboro. He would have been confirmed by the Senate unanimously, but on the very day that his nomination was taken up in executive session the report of the battle of Murfreesboro reached Washington, and he was reported mortally wounded. The Senate confirmed another nominee, and, as General Duffield was unable to take the field again within the time required by act of Congress, he never attained his full rank. General Duffield has had a long civil career that is in keeping with his gallant military record. Soon after the close of the Mexican War he became a civil engineer. He was resident engineer of the Hudson River Railroad in 1851, and then chief engineer of the Oakland & Ottawa Railroad of Michigan, and located the line from Pontiac to Grand Haven. He was afterward chief engineer of the Central Military Tract Railroad of Illinois, now a portion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and built that line; and then served as division engineer of the Grand Trunk Railroad until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. After retiring from the army in 1863, he was appointed chief engineer of the Hudson River Railroad. In 1869 he became engaged in surveying in Colorado, and afterward was chief engineer of the Kentucky Union Railroad, and located that line from Paris to Hazard. He was afterward engaged in surveying Government land in Dakota. He has been for several years engaged in surveying in Kentucky, with headquarters at Pineville; but has never ceased to regard Michigan as his home." In September, 1894, General Duffield was honored by President Cleveland with the appointment as superintendent of the Geodetic Survey; and we again quote from the Detroit *Free Press* of September 26, 1894: "The appointment of General W. W. Duffield, of Detroit, to be superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in place of Professor T. C. Mendenhall, resigned, was announced at the Treasury Department, Washington, September 25th. The position is worth six thousand dollars per annum. Readers of the *Free Press* will not be surprised, as the selection was foreshadowed in these dispatches several days ago. General Duffield's commission was prepared a week ago, and sent to Gray Gables for the President's signature. It was returned to the Department to-day, and at once made public. The selection of General Duffield for this important position was made by the President after careful consideration of the claims and qualifications of more than a score of candidates, several of whom possessed unusual scientific attainments in the line of work of the survey. General Duffield's great experience as an engineer, and especially his national reputation in his profession, which guaranteed that his appointment would be well received, finally decided the President in his favor. It is well known that General Duffield had a warm friend and advocate in Don M. Dickinson, whose assurances regarding his high character and special qualifications for the post have had great weight with the President. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with highly important functions. It is required to survey carefully and prepare and correct annually charts of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, including Alaska; to survey all navigable rivers to the head of tidewater; to make deep-sea soundings and temperature and current observations along the coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream; to conduct magnetic observations and researches regarding the laws of gravity; to determine the height of mountains by geodetic leveling, and to ascertain geographical positions by transcontinental triangulation, etc. The results of the surveys are published in the form of annual reports, which include many professional papers of great value; bulletins, which give information deemed important for immediate publication; notices to mariners, issued monthly; tide tables, issued annually; harbor charts, general charts, and sailing charts. It is understood that General Duffield will come to Washington in a few days to enter actively upon the discharge of his new duties. General Duffield is an earnest and lifelong Democrat, and was elected to the Michigan State Senate of 1881. He was alternate at large for Don M. Dickinson in the Democratic National Convention in 1892. His qualifications for the important position to which he has been nominated are everywhere conceded, and his residence in different portions of the country has given him an extensive circle of warm friends that will be heartily pleased that the gallant veteran has received such handsome recognition." General Duffield's wife was Miss Louise Ladue, and their children are William Ward, Jr., and Louise.

ELIJAH E. MYERS, of Detroit, one of the noted architects of the country, is a man whose fame as an architect extends throughout the length and breadth of the United States, for dotted over this great territory, interspersed among its cities, stand monuments of his creative genius—monuments that will endure forever—in the form of great, beautiful, and substantial buildings—buildings that will outlast the generations—notable among them being the Michigan State Capitol at Lansing, which cost $1,345,000: the size of the building and its construction, and taking into consideration the fact that it was erected and completed within the original appropriation, may be considered one of the wonders of the age; the Texas Capitol building, about the size of the Capitol building at Washington, which was built by a syndicate, and supposed to have cost between seven and eight millions of dollars, the State having appropriated three million acres of land to provide for its construction, the structure being a grand one, built of granite; the Colorado Capitol building, also designed by Mr. Myers, said to have cost about three millions of dollars; the Capitol building of Idaho, for which he was employed to furnish the designs without competition, his reputation as a designer being sufficient; for the Capitol building of Utah, to cost one million dollars, his plans were adopted. Mr. Myers has also designed a large number of court-houses, city halls, and asylum buildings, all of which are said to be models of perfection, and stand to-day as monuments to the skill of Mr. Myers as an architect and careful designer. He stands as one of the most competent architects in the country; the Society of Engineers of Belgium, acknowledging this fact, elected him a member of their Society. Mr. Myers, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1832, comes from two of the Old World's virile stocks; for on his father's side his ancestors were of Prussian birth, and came to this continent at the time of William Penn; and on his mother's side he comes from that hardy race, the Welsh, he being a direct descendant of Lleweln Griffith. American for several generations, we find him a typical and representative American in all that that stands for, as we understand the term to-day, a man who combines and improves on the races from which he sprang—a man of greater activity, of greater mental alertness. He himself is a good example and illustration; for though now past the meridian of life—a life that has been well filled in the world's affairs, occupying a large space in his own sphere—we find him still young in his mental and physical activities, with a mind as quick and an eye as bright as many men twenty years his junior. In his earlier life he was educated for the bar, which, however, was not in accord with his own desires, and he therefore left his studies and learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, his evenings being spent in the study of architecture; and thus his life's business has always been confined to the twin

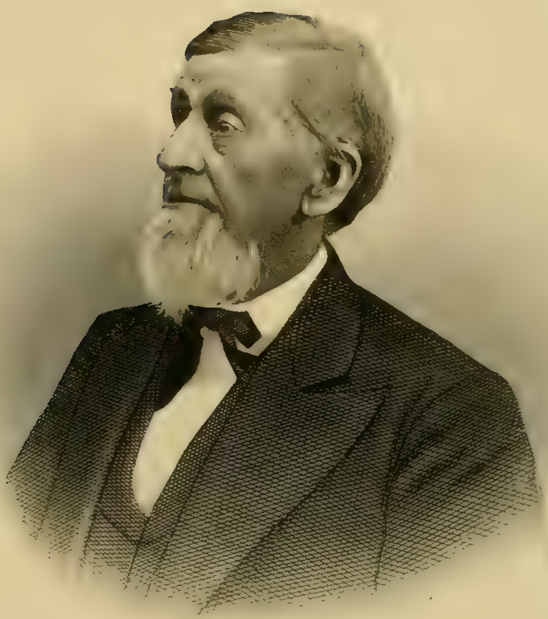


E. E. Myers

sciences of architecture and engineering, in which professions he reached the eminence that has caused him to be frequently called upon as an expert in the examination of plans for public buildings. Mr. Myers was also the expert architect and engineer called by the United States Government to examine the Columbian buildings at the World's Fair at Chicago, to see that they were built according to contract and were safe for the uses required. His report on these buildings was in every way satisfactory to the Government, and thereupon the Government turned over the $5,000,000 it had awarded for the World's Fair.

AARON A. PARKER, of Detroit, ex-president of the Detroit River Savings Bank, and vessel owner, was born in the little town of Hamburg, near Buffalo, New York, March 1, 1844. His parents, Horace and Virginia (Whitaker) Parker, were natives of the same town. During the summer months young Parker assisted his father in his duties on the farm, and during the winter months he attended the district school, until his seventeenth year, when he made one of a company of six farmers to go into the oil country, the others being three old men and two young men; one of them a lawyer. They bought an engine and boiler from W. H. Teft's Engine Works at Buffalo, took them on the cars to a place near Union Mills, and from there had to haul them by teams over the mountains, a distance of thirty-two miles to their lease on Story Farm on Oil Creek. They got there the 1st of May, 1861, got their engine up, and commenced drilling for oil, and on the 7th of July had their well down nearly through the third sand-rock, where oil was usually found, and had no sign of oil. Each of them had a certain part of the work: Mr. Parker and the lawyer ran the engine, and one of the other young men and a professional driller attended to the drilling; one of the old gentlemen did the cooking. They lived in a shanty sixteen by thirty-two feet, made of rough pine boards. On this 7th of July the company were all feeling pretty blue, sitting around and wondering whether it was best to start another well or give it up entirely, when the one who was attending to the drill wanted to be relieved a few minutes, and called Mr. Parker to take his place. He had never turned a drill a minute before, but he had not been on the stool fifteen minutes before he struck oil. The oil commenced to flow in half an hour, and they had all they could do to put fires out to keep the gas from burning them up. They then put tubing in the well, and it flowed about one hundred barrels per day. They had to give half of the oil to the owners of the land; the other half belonged to them as their share. They were offered three dollars per barrel for the oil, but as there was very little oil being produced at that time in the region, they thonght by holding it until winter they could get ten dollars per barrel for it, as it had sold the winter before at that price. They worked night and day putting up tanks to hold the oil until they got up twelve or thirteen, and got them filled; had about three thousand barrels of oil on hand. The oil continued to fall in price instead of advance, on account of a good many new wells being struck, and when it came winter, they pumped the oil out and sold it for twenty-five cents per barrel. Then Mr. Parker and one of the other young men by the name of Henry Clark conceived the notion of making refined oil. At that time it was a secret how to refine oil, and a party from Pittsburg offered to show them the process, they agreeing to give him so many barrels of refined oil after it was made. He came up there with a little retort, and set it up in an old engine house, where there was a well that had become dry, and the engine had been taken out, and the first day he started it up, the retort exploded and burned up the engine house. He came back with a new retort and taught them the process, and they put up a small refinery on the lease, making fifteen barrels of refined oil per day. From this they made a profit of five dollars to six dollars per barrel, and they ran this along until the spring of 1864. In the meantime oil fluctuated from twenty-five cents per barrel to five dollars and six dollars. Mr. Parker bought Clark out in the spring of 1863, and ran the business alone, increasing the capacity of the refinery to fifty barrels per day. He ran this until the spring of 1864, when the other partners interested in the oil lease objected to his having the refinery on the lease, as they wanted to put wells down where the refinery was, and he sold out to them at a much less figure than he otherwise would have done. They then undertook to run the refinery themselves right on the lease, as they had control. This made him very angry to think they should treat him in that way; but he did not have to nurse it very long, for about ten days after they bought it, and had got a nice stock of refined oil on hand, the place caught fire and the whole thing burned up. During these years whatever money he made out of the refinery he put into other wells, until he had an interest in sixteen other wells; some paid, and some did not. One well in particular flowed two hundred barrels per day, and in July, 1864, he sold crude oil from that well as high as fourteen dollars per barrel, and sold his interest in the well for twenty thousand dollars in cash, depositing the money in the Manufacturers and Traders Bank in Buffalo. He was not then twenty-one years old. Mr. Parker had other interests that he did not sell that were paying him so at one time he had a net income of one hundred and sixty dollars per day. He staid in the oil region until 1867, speculating some in oil, and was interested in wells, and he made about sixty thousand dollars out of his operations on Oil Creek. He then made a bad deal by buying a farm that he thought would produce oil, on what was called West Hickory Creek, about twenty miles from Oil Creek. For this farm he put in sixteen thousand dollars, the purchase price being sixty-five thousand dollars. He then got tired of living in shanties and the kind of living he had on Oil Creek, and came to Detroit to visit in the winter of 1866, and while there bought an interest in two vessels at a big price, as 1866 had been a big year on the lakes, and vessels had paid for themselves. Mr. Parker came to Detroit in April, 1867, and went into the forwarding business with his uncle, Mr. Byron Whitaker. They did a vessel brokerage business, handling lumber, staves, etc., at Detroit. For the next two years after that his uncle and himself went in with another gentleman and built a sawmill on the river just above the race-course. The other gentleman pretending to know all about the business, they stocked it up and ran it a couple of years and found that they were losing money. In the meantime they lost two of their vessels, one on Lake Erie and one on Lake Michigan. They had them partially insured; collected the insurance, and dissolved partnership with Mr. Whitaker, he taking the vessel interest and Mr. Parker taking the mill, which he ran until 1875, when he found it was impossible to make it pay, and so sold out for what he could get. He cleaned up all his indebtedness as far as possible, and, when he balanced accounts, found he was four thousand dollars worse off than nothing. He then went to chartering vessels for Whitaker & Company, at forty dollars per month, and worked two months. Those were the only two months that he ever worked for anybody in all his life. He next went into the Connellsville coke business, getting coke from Connellsville and selling it to the stove-works in Detroit. This came about through a gentleman who had been a friend in the oil country, who was a grandson of old Isaac Overholt, of Overholt whisky fame. He had gone into the coke business, and Mr. Parker sold his coke in Detroit. He sold coke along for a couple of years, and then got a rebate on the freights from the railroads amounting to five dollars per car, and some months he sold as high as one hundred cars, so that he was making a nice profit out of the railroads besides his regular profit on the coke, and the first thing he knew he was accumulating some money, but he did not let anybody know it. Mr. Parker was married in October, 1868, to a widow. They lived in a house on which he paid only ten dollars per month rent, and when he found he was getting a little money, he made up his mind to go back into the vessel business, and in the fall of 1876, when vessels were tied up to the docks, and were not considered any good, and were selling for one-quarter less than their value, he bought an old schooner called *Eagle Wing*, and ran her for one year; the next year he bought a vessel called *Columbian*. She had just been to Europe and back—a vessel that cost $17,000 to build the year before, and which he bought for $3,700. He ran these two vessels that year and cleared $6,000. He sold the *Eagle Wing* for $6,000 that winter, and a half interest in the *Columbian* for $7,000. He next bought two vessels in the spring of 1878 for $15,000 each, and paid $5,000 down on each. He made $8,000 with one of them that year, and about $6,000 with the other. He then sold one of them for $16,000, and the other for $12,000, and bought the steam-barge called *Annie Smith*, and from that on until up to this time he has an interest in thirteeen or fourteen vessels, some of them as good steamers and tow barges as there are on the lakes. Captain John Pridgeon helped him buy the schooner *Eagle Wing*, *Columbian*, and steamer *Annie Smith*, and it is through him that he got his start. He was his friend through thick and thin. When he bought the *Eagle Wing*, Captain Pridgeon went to the bank and paid the money, and said to him that if he could use the money he got from her in his business, all he would take would be the interest on his investment, and when he bought the *Annie Smith* he let him have seven thousand dollars without any security. As well as being president of the Detroit River Savings Bank, Mr. Parker is president and manager of Parker Transportation Company, secretary and manager of Pridgeon Transit Company, president and manager of Peninsular Transit Company, secretary and manager of Swain Wrecking Company, treasurer and manager of Buffalo & Duluth Transportation Company, president of White Star Line, and secretary and manager of State Transportation Company. In politics he is a Republican from start to finish. On October 23, 1868, Mr. Parker was married to Mrs. Mary Dennis. His stepson is Harry E. Dennis; and his daughter, Nina L. Parker, was born June 15, 1879.

MANNING RUTAN was born September 25, 1802, in New Providence, Union County, New Jersey, and died at Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, December 9, 1886. His parents were Abraham and Hannah (Shipman) Rutan, the former a mechanic and in moderate circumstances. In 1804, Mr. Rutan died, and the widow, a woman of great energy, fortitude, and strength of character, upon whom fell the responsibility of the support of herself and only surviving child, instilled into his mind many of those admirable traits of character which were so pronounced in him during his later life, and contributed to so large an extent in making him one of the most valued and valuable members of the community in which his life was passed. When fourteen years of age his school-days ended, and he was apprenticed for a period of some years to a country storekeeper, his remuneration being his board and clothing and fifty dollars in cash. In 1825 he formed a partnership with a young friend, and they opened a store at Dover, New Jersey. His tastes inclining him to this life, the business was successful, and at the end of five years, Mr. Rutan received five thousand dollars for his share of the business. He continued trading in various lines and at different locations, and a few years later again engaged in business at Dover, making extensive investments as his capital increased, until, in 1850, he came to Michigan in the interest of a Wisconsin purchase which he had previously made. Noting the fine character of the country in the vicinity of the present city of Greenville, he effected an exchange of his Wisconsin property for seven hundred acres of land in Montcalm County, a portion of which he had surveyed and platted as a village site, and on October 1, 1850, having bought a stock of goods, he commenced business as a permanent resident, erecting a store and dwelling-house for the purpose. Soon finding that his land business demanded all his time, he disposed of his interest in the store, and devoted his attention to the sale of building sites, which, owing to the rapid increase in population, were rapidly sold. Later he repurchased the mercantile business, which he continued successfully for five years, when it was resigned to his only son, Mr. Eugene Rutan, who since, following in his father's footsteps, made it the means of a success-



Manning Rutan
Greenville

ful business career. Mr. Rutan was also extensively engaged in the lumber and sawmill business, and assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Ionia, of which he was a director for many years. He also took part in the organization of the First National Bank of Greenville, incorporated in 1872, which for many years he served as a director. In 1876 he was elected president of this bank, and continued in that office until his death. Mr. Rutan was married in May, 1831, to Miss Melinda Hurd, of Dover, New Jersey. Their son, Eugene Rutan, was born July 3, 1844, and is one of Greenville's most respected and prominent citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Rutan were always active workers in the Congregational Church of Greenville, the church building standing on ground donated by Mr. Rutan for the purpose. The ground on which stands the Baptist church and the Union schoolhouse was also given by him, and he helped to build many of the best churches and schoolhouses in the county. Olivet College owes much to him, as it was the object of his largest gifts. Its Latin chair was endowed by him, and bears his name. Oberlin College, the Chicago Congregational Seminary, and numerous other educational and religious institutions owe him a debt of gratitude for oft-repeated contributions to their support. The following extracts are quoted from the Greenville *Independent* of December 16, 1886: "In all his life and multifarious relations with men, Mr. Rutan was a transparent man of principle. He never spoke or acted out of a self-conscious spirit. He never did anything for effect. Mr. Rutan was particularly remarkable for his benevolence, although a strict economist in all his personal affairs. He gave large sums of money and a great amount of property to various benevolent and religious institutions. But few, however, were permitted to know the extent of his benevolence. He gave without show, and distributed of his means in a quiet and secret manner. During his residence in Greenville his donations amounted to very much more than his remaining estate, and can be reckoned by the hundreds of thousands of dollars. A man of the strictest integrity and soundest of temperance princples, he has moved and lived among us for thirty-six years, the finest example of strict economy and great benevolence, uprightness of character, and every qualification which goes to make up the pure, noble, exalted Christian gentleman, the writer has ever known among laymen. Were all men like 'Father Rutan,' as he was called, this community would be much better in every point of view than it now is. We can hardly hope to see his equal. His labors are now over, and he rests with the God he so fully trusted and whom he was so well prepared to meet."

ADDISON MANDELL, of Detroit, was born in Esperance, Schoharie County, New York, on July 26, 1816, and died in June, 1899. His father, Henry Mandell, was born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, on January 1, 1792, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Williams Trumbull, was born in Mansfield, Tolland County, Connecticut, on November 23, 1790. Addison Mandell was educated at the Albany Academy, and graduated in 1835. While at Albany he made the acquaintance of Theodore Romeyn, Esq., then a young lawyer, who had the year previous removed to Detroit, who solicited him to go to Detroit and enter his law office as a student. Considering the invitation favorably, he left his home for the West on August 8, 1836, and on August 13th he arrived in Detroit, where he ever since resided. On his arrival he at once entered Mr. Romeyn's office, and remained with him for several years. On January 14, 1841, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan as attorney and counselor at law, and on February 5, 1847, as solicitor in chancery; and on November 10, 1841, was also admitted to practice in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Michigan. On January 1, 1843, he became the law partner of Mr. Romeyn, and continued such partnership until May 1, 1848, when Mr. Romeyn was about to remove to the city of New York, and Mr. Mandell then entered into partnership with Hon. Jacob M. Howard in the practice of law, under the copartnership name of Howard & Mandell. Said partnership continued until November 5, 1862, when, on account of the engagements of Mr. Howard as United States senator occupying most of his time, he was unable to give much attention to his professional business, and the partnership was by mutual consent dissolved, although the late partners occupied the same offices until the death of Mr. Howard. Mr. Mandell held many offices pertaining to his profession. On September 4, 1843, he was appointed United States commissioner for the District of Michigan. On October 12, 1843, he was appointed master and examiner in chancery in the United States Court for said district. On March 3, 1851, he was elected city attorney of Detroit. On February 14, 1853, he was appointed by Governor McClelland, under a special act of the Legislature of Michigan, a Circuit Court commissioner for the county of Wayne, to continue until January 1, 1855. On April 15, 1869, he was appointed register of the United States Land Office in Detroit, which office he resigned in April, 1870. About the year 1875 he was appointed by the commissioners of the Court of "Alabama Claims" a commissioner to take testimony in Michigan in cases arising in said court. On April 15, 1870, he was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, which office he held until June 5, 1882, when, on account of failing health, and under the advice of his physicians, he was compelled to resign it; since when, on account of protracted ill-health, he was not able to engage in any regular business occupation. Mr. Mandell was married on October 19, 1858, to Miss Mary F. Chittenden, of Detroit, her native place. Her father was William F. Chittenden, born in England, and the maiden name of her mother was Eliza Van Allen, born in the State of New York. There remain six children living—Francis Chittenden, residing in Hailey, Idaho; Henry A., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Robert T. Gray), Mary Rosalie, Walter C., and Louise (now Mrs. W. D. Stearns). Mr. Mandell and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church. He was a Democrat in politics until the commencement of the Southern Rebellion, when he joined the Republican party, and was ever since attached to it. While in active practice, Mr. Mandell's firm was one of the leading law firms in the State. He was possessed of a careful legal judgment, invaluable to the large interests intrusted to him. A first impression of Mr. Mandell led one to think him somewhat stern; but it was quickly removed by a display of amiable qualities and quiet, courteous ways. At heart he was most kindly and generous. One of his greatest characteristics was his scrupulous honesty, being most punctilious in all obligations that he undertook. He was tenacious in clinging to principles he believed to be right, and his broad reading insured a close investigation of principles before giving his adherence to them. In his social life he was a most companionable man, and his open hospitality surrounded him with a large circle of lifelong friends.

GENERAL LEWIS CASS, Territorial Governor of Michigan, was born in the village of Exeter, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, and died in Detroit, Michigan, June 17, 1866. On both his father's and his mother's side (the Cass and the Gilman) he was descended from Puritan families who were among the first settlers of New England. His father, Jonathan Cass, a mechanic, on the firing of the first shot of the Revolution, laid aside his tools and joined the army of patriots on the day following the battle of Lexington, and served under Washington, Jonathan and his brother Daniel fighting side by side at Bunker Hill. As a reward for service he was promoted to major, and assigned to Wayne's army, then operating in the West. At the close of the war, Jonathan settled on land granted by the Government in recognition and payment for services rendered, on the Muskingum River, in Ohio. Here he died in 1830, having lived to see his son Lewis for many years governor of the Territory of Michigan. Lewis Cass was the eldest of a family composed of three boys and two girls. He received a classical education at Exeter Academy. His desire for learning and his advancement and acquirements were such that, when a mere boy, he took charge of an academy at Wilmington, Delaware, where his father was stationed under General Wayne. At the age of seventeen he crossed the Alleghanies on foot, knapsack on back, to found for himself a home in the then almost untrodden wilderness. This was in 1799. His destination was the village of Marietta, Ohio, where he commenced the study of law and began its practice, and where often, in attending court, his only pathway was the Indian trail through the dense forest. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, at twenty years of age. At twenty-five years of age he was elected to the Legislature, Ohio having just been admitted as a State. In March, 1807, he was appointed marshal of Ohio by President Jefferson. The latter part of 1811, Indians attempted to recover lands ceded to the Government, and attacked the American camps on the Wabash River. Kentucky and Ohio volunteers went to the rescue, and Cass was among the first to reach Dayton, the rendezvous, where, by acclamation, he was elected colonel of the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. The following year, 1812, came on the war with England, and in anticipation, early in June, the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, with Colonel Lewis Cass in command, set out for Detroit, which place they reached on the 5th of July, after a march of two hundred miles through the wilderness. War had been formally declared while on their way thither. Colonel Cass advocated an immediate invasion of Canada, and was the first armed American on the soil, and with his troops fought and won the first battle. The sad incompetency of the American general in command did not admit the following up of the colonel's success, and when General Hull, amid the terrible humiliation, ordered Colonel Cass to give up his sword to a British officer, the colonel, in despair and indignation, broke it. Detroit capitulated, and was surrendered during the absence of Cass. Colonel Cass was paroled, and immediately proceeded to Washington to lay before the Government the facts of the state of affairs. His services received recognition by his appointment as brigadier-general of the United States Army. On release from parole he again returned to the front. Commodore Perry had won his famous naval victory. General Cass served as aide-de-camp to General Harrison, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Thames, where the British General Proctor, with his savage Indian allies headed by Tecumseh, was utterly routed. This victory left Cass military governor of Michigan, and the Territory was restored. In October, 1813, President Madison appointed General Cass civil governor of the Territory of Michigan, and the general settled in Detroit. His wisdom, judgment, and good sense evinced itself in the admirable manner in which he conducted affairs, and kept at peace the many warring elements, comprising a large number of Indians, treacherous and disaffected. For nearly eighteen years he held this office. In 1815 he set on foot negotiations to explore the source of the Mississippi and to establish friendly relations with all Indian tribes, and succeeded in making no less than twenty-one treaties with Indians of the Northwest, thus securing peace to the Indian, and undisturbed progress to the white inhabitants. In July, 1831, he became a member of President Jackson's Cabinet, as Secretary of War, which he continued until 1836, when President Jackson appointed him United States Minister to France, where he rendered signal services to his country, and gained the admiration of statesmen of Continental Europe, more especially by opposing and defeating the consummation of a treaty that would have given England the right of search of our vessels on the high seas. In 1842 he requested his recall, and returned home. In January, 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, and in May, 1848, resigned on account of his nomination for the Presidency of the United States. After the election of his opponent, General Cass was again elected United States senator, to fill out his unexpired term of six years. When Mr. Buchanan became President, General Cass was made head of the Department of State, which position he held until his resignation in December, 1860. General Cass was a man of many parts; of the strictest integrity and brightest honor; of great intellectual power, mental and physical vigor;

Lew Cass.

brave in battle, and brave, calm, and sagacious in council; of persuasive eloquence; a student and a scholar. He devoted considerable time to literary pursuits, and his writings have been voluminous. He lived to see a trackless wilderness develop into five powerful States, with a population of five millions of people. When he died, the State and Nation lost one of their noblest and ablest men. Mrs. Cass, to whom the general was married in 1806, died at their home in Detroit on March 5, 1853. She was, before marriage, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Dr. Spencer, of Virginia, whither he had migrated from New York State. Mrs. Cass was a woman of innate mental refinement, of modest and accomplished manners, of exemplary piety, a devoted wife of the husband to whom she was so fondly attached. Her many virtues endeared her to all.

HON. JAMES VALENTINE CAMPBELL, LL. D., ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in Buffalo, New York, February 25, 1823, and died at his home in Detroit, on March 26, 1890. He was a son of Henry Munroe Campbell, who came to Detroit in 1826, where he became a commission merchant, a bank president, an associate judge of the Circuit Court, and a warden of St. Paul's Church; and died in 1841. The year of his father's death, young Cambbell was graduated at St. Paul's College, Long Island, when he returned to Detroit, and as a student entered the law-office of Douglass & Walker. After a due course of study, he was, in October, 1844, admitted to practice, and formed a law partnership with his preceptors, which continued until Mr. Douglass was elected to the bench. In 1847 he was made a commissioner of the United States Court. In the years 1848, 1854, and 1856, he was school inspector of the Third Ward of Detroit, and one of the public schools bears his name in commemoration of his services. In 1854 he was secretary of the old Detroit and Pontiac Railroad. He was the first secretary of the Detroit Bar Library Association, formed in 1851. In 1857 he was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and remained upon the bench of that court until his decease. In 1845 he was secretary of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In 1859 he was elected to a chair in the Law School of the university, a post which he filled for twenty-five years. In 1866 the university conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was married in 1849, and became the father of five sons and one daughter. In political faith the judge was a Republican, and in religious an Episcopalian. On the bench he was known for his legal learning, accurate judgment, and correct decisions. In the Church he was known for his quiet, unostentatious, useful, and highly valuable services rendered thereto. In private life he was modest and retiring. In his early career he was remarkable for acuteness of intellect, mental and oratorical facility, and for that breadth and exactness of knowledge which broadened and deepened as he advanced in life. Even-tempered, calm, cool, and collected, he personified in himself the ideal gentleman and scholar, the honorable and upright Christian judge. As a literary man, Judge Campbell stood among the foremost in the State. His accurate knowledge of the history of Michigan and the old Northwest Territory made him a leading authority upon those subjects. Many articles from his pen are among the most valuable contributions concerning the men and affairs of the State. He was also a man of vivid imagination, and a poet of no mean order; many of his poems, descriptive more especially of the experiences of Michigan pioneers, give evidence of his powers of description and word-painting. Some of his more important contributions to the press have been "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan," "The Polity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States," "Material for Jurisprudence," "Trial by Jury," and "The Taking of Private Property for Purposes of Public Utility." As an orator he was graceful and logical, appealing rather to the sense than to the passions. He was for many years a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Michigan. A man of reverent spirit and unquestioning faith, his life was a beautiful fulfillment of his Lord's requirement, "To do justly, to love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God."

"Life's labor done,
Serenely to his final rest he passed;
While the soft memories of his virtues yet
Linger, like sunlit hues when that bright orb has set."

DANIEL SCOTTEN, manufacturer and capitalist, Detroit, than whom there are exceedingly few men in the city more worthy of especial notice for what they have accomplished toward building up the city and its manufacturing interests. So large a portion of Mr. Scotten's life was spent in Detroit that many, even of those who knew him well, supposed this city to be the place of his birth. It was not, as he was born in Norfolk, England, on December 11, 1819. But during the years he had been a resident of Detroit, he had been counted justly as among her most progressive citizens. The distinction he won in his business career came through his own ability and fitness for the line of work upon which he embarked, and in this he was also enabled to direct an enterprise that was conducive of a large amount of public good, in addition to which materially aiding Detroit along the road of progress. To the industry founded by Mr. Scotten as much as to any single industry in the city is due the widespread fame of Detroit, which overreaches many places much larger than itself, for the simple reason that it had reached forth into all the corners of the land, and made itself felt among the business interests of the country. The qualities of mind and character that united in making the life of Mr. Scotten a marked success were inherited from ancestors on both sides of the family line. His parents were both of English birth, and under their auspices their children were taught the beauties of self-reliance. The early education obtained by the subject of this sketch was somewhat meager, but he made good use of the opportunities he had. At the age of sixteen years he emigrated to America, and in 1853 located in Detroit, where he entered upon a business career in the manufacture of tobacco, which, during a career covering over forty-five years, proved a boon to thousands of people whose services could not be utilized in any other direction. The name of Daniel Scotten & Co., in addition to occupying a prominent position in the world of commerce, was also a synonym for doing good among the citizens of the city where their extensive works were located. To every person, whether a user of goods of the description manufactured by the firm or not, it is self-evident that reputation is to be acquired solely upon the merits of the product. This fact was early recognized by Mr. Scotten, and, further, that the best and most practical way to attain success was in the manufacture of a specialty; and there was given the renowned "Hiawatha" chewing tobacco, which attained an enviable notoriety throughout the country, and which name was subsequently given to the establishment itself. Year by year Messrs. Scotten & Co. perfected their machinery and plant, retained in their employ all of their most valued and experienced employés, uniformly used none but the best and highest grade of material, and spared no expense or effort to maintain the most effective organization; so that the company and its product were acknowledged throughout the country to be the standard of excellence. Mr. Scotten's life was invariably a busy one, and proved in a marked manner that great success comes more often from a fixed purpose, bravely and faithfully carried out, than from any chance of happy accident. Since he located in Detroit he observed many changes—not alone in a development of the country, but in the tides of commerce, the modes of business, and the relations of one section to another in the matter of finance and trade. He was one of the moving forces of business life, and an idler in no sense of the word. While his chief thought and the greater portion of his time had been given to the business enterprise he had been instrumental in building up, Mr. Scotten found time to aid very materially in developing the city of Detroit. The success attained by his business enabled him to invest very largely in real estate, but his interest did not cease with the mere purchase of the property. Being possessed of a natural taste of the most artistic character, he added a degree of study and observation that is seldom possible to one so closely engaged in business affairs; and the fruits thereof have been scattered all over the city of Detroit. Some of the more prominent buildings erected by Mr. Scotten, in addition to his tobacco factory, were the Hiawatha Hotel, the Cadillac Hotel, and many prominent business blocks and handsome dwelling-houses. In Mr. Scotten, Detroit found one of her truest and most valorous champions, one of her most earnest and sturdy defenders; and for her future he hoped, and planned, and dreamed, when others were silent or opposed when they should have given help. From his earliest residence in the city he had been a friend to any movement, whether moral, educational, or material, that had for its purpose the good of the city or its inhabitants. In a personal sense, Mr. Scotten's main power appeared to lie in the unconquerable spirit of perseverance with which his plans were pursued. He outlined a policy which he knew to be right, and carried it out to completion. He could not be turned from purposes which he had once deliberately formed. To do that which he had undertaken to do, being convinced that it was a needful thing to do, he was lastingly pledged by the resolution of his nature, and pushed toward his object through all obstacles and discouragements—not doing so stubbornly, but with patient persistence and the elastic high temper of mind which could not understand defeat. It is, therefore, inevitable that one so positive in character as Mr. Scotten, so fertile in progressive projects, and so determined in pursuing them, would provoke animosities and raise enemies around himself. It is quite as inevitable, on the other hand, that he would multiply friends. The two consequences go together, and can not well exist apart. Mr. Scotten neither had time nor taste for active politics. He was a Republican, but not an extreme partisan. He was a man of extensive information and practical education. He had traveled extensively, observed intelligently, and was the possessor of one of the largest and most varied private libraries in Detroit, which he read with exceeding great care, and consequently had a large practical income of useful knowledge from his intellectual investments. It was in his beautiful home, on March 3, 1899, after an illness of several weeks' duration, that his death occurred. September 9, 1844, at Princeton, New Jersey, Mr. Scotten was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth H. Perrine, who survives him, together with their daughter Bessie, the wife of Dr. R. Adlington Newman.

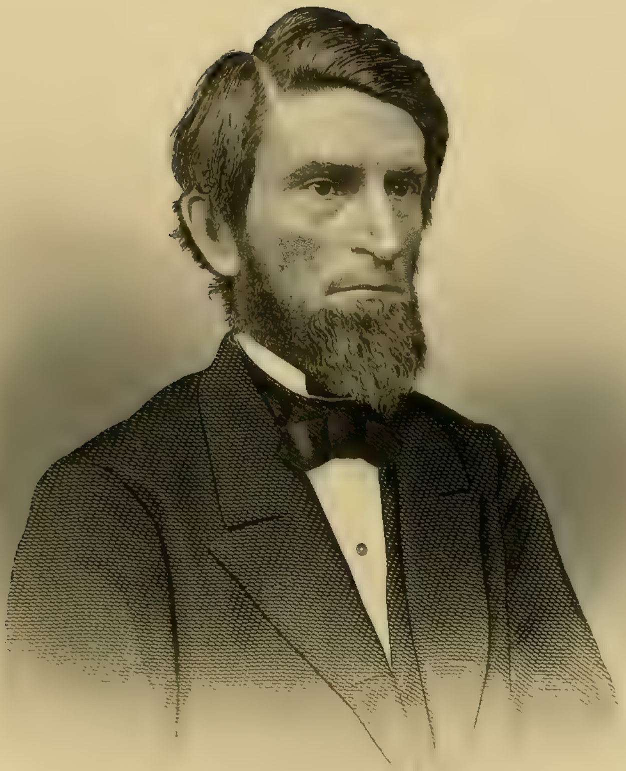
HON. JAMES VAN KLEECK, lawyer, of Bay City, was born in Exeter, Monroe County, Michigan, September 26, 1846. Simeon Van Kleeck, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a native of New York, having been born on the banks of the far-famed Hudson, from where he removed, and settled at what afterwards became Van Kleeck's Hill, a little hamlet in Eastern Ontario, during the Revolutionary War, where his son Robert, the father of James, was born in 1810. Robert married the daughter of James McMannus, of Buffalo, New York, and removed from Ontario in 1832, and settled in Monroe County, Michigan, where he engaged in farming until 1837, when he went back to Canada to take part under McKenzie in the rebellion led by him during 1837–38. After the close of the rebellion he returned to his farm in Monroe County, where he continued farming until his death in 1883; his wife having died there in 1848. His son James received his education here in the district schools until June, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Detroit, and was forwarded August 27, 1862 (immediately afterwards), to Washington where it entered into active service, and September 14, 1862, participated in the battle of South Mountain. Three days later it was again engaged, this time at Antietam (September 17th), and here James Van Kleeck was wounded twice; the second being the most serious, a ball having entered his side

James VanKleeck

(and is still there), from the effects of which he is lame to this day. After being wounded the second time he was left on the field for dead; but the discovery being made that he was still alive, he was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, where he remained for about six months, and then returned home, and was honorably discharged on account of wounds received in action, in December, 1863. During the time from his return home to his discharge, about one year, he was helpless and able to do nothing. In 1867 he began the study of law in the office of Baldwin & Rafter, and remained with them two years, when he entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1871, after studying two years. After graduating from the university, he went to Midland, Midland County, and commenced the active practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Midland County, and was re-elected to the same position, holding it for six years. He next was elected a representative in the State Legislature, and later was appointed a commissioner of immigration. In 1885 he removed to Bay City, and formed a law partnership with George W. Mann, which, however, lasted but a short time, Mr. Van Kleeck being elected prosecuting attorney of Bay County in 1886 for a term of two years, after which he resumed practice, and continued alone until the summer of 1891, when the law firm of Pratt, Van Kleeck & Gilbert was formed. In the fall of 1892, Mr. Van Kleeck was tendered the nomination for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of Michigan. This district had a majority of about two thousand on the Democratic side, and one gentleman in the nominating convention said, "That a man who would take the nomination in the face of two thousand majority was a hero." This is the nomination that Mr. Van Kleeck accepted, and the records show that such was his popularity that he reduced his Democratic opponent's majority down to one hundred and fifty-nine, making a most phenomenal run. Mr. Van Kleeck married, July 2, 1872, Miss Juliette C., daughter of Thomas J. Carpenter, a prominent business man of Midland, Michigan, and to them have been born three children, Edith A., James C., and Delia.

REV. GABRIEL RICHARD, of Detroit, one of the historic characters of Michigan, the son of people of distinction in France, emigrated to America to fill a professor's chair in St. Mary's College; became a zealous missionary among the Indian and half-breed settlements in Illinois and Michigan; set up the first printing-press west of the Alleghanies; was so patriotic in his adopted land that he was made a prisoner of war by the British general at Detroit, after Hull's surrender; was vice-president of and held six professorships in the University of Michigan; was the associate of Lewis Cass; and the only Catholic priest who ever sat in the Congress of the United States. Gabriel Richard was born at Saintes, France, October 15, 1767. He was educated at the College of Angers, and received ecclesiastical orders at the Catholic Theological Seminary at Paris in 1790. In 1792 he left France for America to fill the appointment of professor of mathematics in St. Mary's College at Baltimore, Maryland. Shortly afterward he was sent as a missionary to Kaskaskia, Illinois, to preach the gospel to the Indians. Here, with the greatest solicitude and ceaseless industry, he devoted six years of his life. In 1798 his regular labors as a missionary ceased, and he located at Detroit, where he founded the Church of Ste. Anne, and became the friend, the adviser, the coadjutor, of all Christian people, both Catholic and Protestant, without distinction. In 1809 he visited Boston, and while there purchased a printing-press and type, which was shipped to Detroit, where he commenced the publication of a newspaper and religious books. The laws of the Territory were published, and all the printing that was required was executed under his direction. When the British general made him a prisoner of war, in 1812, his exertions on behalf of his fellow-American prisoners who had been taken captive by the Indian allies of the British were the means of saving many from the torture which usually awaited them. He spoke and wrote seven different languages, and was an erudite scholar. Ste. Anne's Church was destroyed in the great fire of 1805, and it was in 1818 that the corner-stone of the stone church of Ste. Anne's was laid. This church remained until 1887, when it was superseded by the magnificent new Church of Ste. Anne in the more westerly part of the city, the site of the old church having become the business center of Detroit. In 1805 he was appointed chaplain of the First Regiment of Michigan militia. In 1817 the University of Michigan was founded. Rev. John Monteith, a Presbyterian, was its president, and Gabriel Richard was its vice-president. These two men constituted the Faculty of the infant university. The salary of Father Richard, who held six professorships, was the munificent sum of eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents per annum. In 1823 he was elected to represent the Territory of Michigan in the United States Congress, and on December 8th following took his seat in the Eighteenth Congress, with Clay, Webster, and Randolph as colleagues. He immediately took an active part in furthering the interests of the Territory of Michigan, one of his first acts being that of presenting petitions in favor of public roads through what was then a wilderness. To him Michigan is indebted for the great road across the State from Detroit to Chicago, as well as many other minor public roads. As Territorial delegate he was not entitled to a vote, but his watchful care was given to the duties of his position, and the measures he advocated were carried. The wisdom of his foresight has been made evident from the fact that the wilderness has been changed into a great highway teeming with villages, towns, and cities. It was also largely through his efforts that a District Court for Michigan was established. He was also indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of the Indian missions. Through the wilderness of Michigan and Wisconsin he paid missionary visits to the Indians. The bishop's mitre was about to be conferred on him when he gave up his life and went to his eternal reward. It was during the outbreak of that dread scourge, the cholera. He had been successful in his endeavors to assuage the disease in others, and to soothe the afflicted and dying, often being called from his bed to visit the sick in various parts of his parish in their last and painful struggle. He was without fear of the disease while attending those ready to be borne to their long home, and such was his anxiety for his people that he utterly neglected his own health, and finally sank under his exertions and the debilitating effects of the disease, which seized him and assumed an alarming appearance on the 9th, and, though suffering little pain, he continued to grow worse until the 12th, when he was told by Rev. Mr. Badin that his end was near. Before sunrise of the following morning, September 13, 1832, his soul winged its way to Him who gave it. The people, regardless of rank, race, or religious belief, followed his remains to the grave, for he was held in high esteem by all. His body, after two removals, now rests under the steps of the marble altar of the new, magnificent, and beautiful Church of Ste. Anne, and in the same church a memorial window preserves his form and features.

HON. NELSON GORDON ISBELL, of Lansing, was the son of Alvin and Rebecca Isbell, and was born in Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, February 18, 1820. He was the youngest of a family of five children, all of whom were brought up by their parents in habits of the strictest economy and industry. His father was engaged in both milling and farming. In delicate health as a child, it was intended by Nelson's parents to give him a college education, but this was broken off, after he was partly fitted for the course, by the death of his eldest brother. As a young man he was an active Whig, his father being a well-known politician of that school, and an intimate friend of John W. Taylor, for many years a member of Congress and speaker of the House. Mr. Isbell came to Michigan in 1844, at the age of twenty-four years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Howell, Livingston County. At first he was partner of Josiah W. Turner, then a resident of that place. This was during the exciting Clay and Polk Presidential canvass. Mr. Isbell became at once an acknowledged leader among the Whigs of that section. At the spring election of 1845, just three days after he had resided in the State long enough to obtain the right of suffrage, he was elected justice of the peace for the township of Howell, although the Democratic majority was sixty votes. He soon abandoned the business of a merchant, and purchased a farm near the village, bringing his father, mother, and sister to live with him, and taking care of them through their lives. From the time he was elected justice of the peace he constantly held various offices of local importance, such as supervisor, town clerk, school inspector, overseer of highways, etc. Previous to 1850 the State senatorial districts were entitled to four members each, two of whom were elected for terms of two years, the elections being annually. In 1847, Mr. Isbell was elected to the State Senate as a Whig, in a district composed of Washtenaw, Jackson, and Livingston Counties, where there was a Democratic majority of about eight hundred. He was the only Whig and the youngest member of the Senate. Mr. Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, in noticing this fact, advised harmony, saying: "We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and much danger may come to the Nation from a division in the councils of the Whig party in the Michigan Senate." At the expiration of the term he was re-elected for another two years. Although a minority in the Senate, he possessed large influence over the legislation of this State. Under President Taylor, he was offered a lucrative position as receiver of the land office at Sault Ste. Marie, but declined the appointment. He received that of deputy United States marshal, and took the census of Livingston County in 1850. He was active in the formation of the Republican party in 1854, and was a delegate to the mass Convention "under the oaks" at Jackson. Although a Whig politician, it was through his advice, more than that of any other man, that the Convention finally united for governor upon Kinsley S. Bingham, who had already been nominated by the Freesoil party. By this nomination, the Freesoilers, Anti-slavery Democrats, and Whigs were united, were successful in carrying the State election, and have retained possession of the State Government from that time until this. [NOTE.—This was written at the time of his death in 1878.] The Republican Legislature of 1855 made an appropriation for founding a State Reform School, and Mr. Isbell was appointed one of the Board of Control. In that capacity he visited other institutions of the kind, and perfected plans for building and working ours. In 1858, Mr. Isbell was elected to the office of secretary of state, serving in the cabinet of Governor Moses Wisner. When he was nominated the Lansing *Republican* said that Mr. Isbell was "the soul of high honor, incorruptible, active, and perfectly reliable in all public and private relations. His nomination was unsought by himself. His sterling integrity, fixed principles of rectitude, and business accuracy are just the qualities required at the head of the Board of State Auditors." Mr. Isbell publicly declined a renomination in 1860. On April 1, 1861, he became collector of customs at the port of Detroit, under the appointment of President Lincoln. The district at that time comprised most of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. With the death of Lincoln came the succession of Andy Johnson, and Mr. Isbell was removed. His successor, General Henry A. Morrow, being soon after appointed to the army, Mr. Isbell was reappointed, on the recommendation of Secretary McCulloch, and continued to hold the place, with the short interim mentioned, for eight years. It shows the probity of the man in offices of public trust, that when his accounts for this long period were finally adjusted with the Government, the Treasury Department found itself in debt to him for two cents, which he received by draft on the sub-treasury in New York. It was never presented for payment, but was framed as a curiosity. On retiring from the custom-house in 1869, having sold his farm at Howell, Mr. Isbell purchased the Lansing House, and became a resident of that city. At that time he resolved never again to accept an office, and although honors were tendered to him again



A. G. Isbell

and again, he steadily refused to accept any position whatever. Mr. Isbell was always in delicate health, and for this reason never married. He was never a member of any organized society, either secret or local. He was not a member of any religious denomination; but he gave his countenance and support to the Baptist Church, to which his parents belonged, and the Church has been the recipient of liberal gifts from him. His characteristics may be summed up as a shrewd and sagacious politician; an upright financier, honorable in all trusts committed to him; as a farmer, successful, taking pride in choice stock, and laboring most industriously and effectively in that vocation. He was reserved and intimately known by few friends, for whom his regard was unchangeable. His character may be summed up in his own statement shortly before his death, that he "never intentionally wronged any man." He acquired a large property, variously estimated at one hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is left to two nephews and a niece, children of an elder brother, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and his only near relatives. Mr. Isbell died in Lansing, on July 21, 1878. On July 23d his remains were escorted to the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Depot by the Knights Tempar Band, the Governor's Guard, and a large concourse of citizens. From thence they were conveyed to Howell, and deposited in their last resting-place beside those of his parents. This sketch is taken from the Lansing *Republican*, published at the time of Mr. Isbell's decease.

HON. CLEMENT SMITH, of Hastings, Barry County, judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, comprised of the counties of Barry, Calhoun, and Eaton, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 4, 1844, a son of David W. and Leonora Smith. His early scholastic education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by two years at an academy. Having determined to adopt the profession of law, he entered the Law School of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where he remained for one year. After leaving the university, he spent several years as a schoolteacher. In 1870 he located at Nashville, Barry County, in the practice of the law. In 1876 he was elected judge of the Probate Court, and he then removed to Hastings. He was Probate judge for eight years. During 1890 he was prosecuting attorney, by appointment of the Circuit judge, to fill vacancy. In Hastings he formed a law partnership with Philip T. Colgrove, under the firm name of Smith & Colgrove, which soon came to be known as one of the leading law firms of the county. On January 3, 1893, he was appointed Circuit judge by Governor Rich, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Frank A. Hooker's election to the Supreme Court; and in the April election following was elected Circuit judge for the full term; and again re-elected in April, 1899. In educational matters he has always taken a warm interest, and was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Hastings from 1886 until he went on the bench in 1893. In business affairs he has enjoyed a uniformity of success, and holds interests in nearly all the manufacturing concerns of his town. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist denomination, and to the Sabbath-school he devotes much of his time and care. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1869, and is a member of Charlotte Commandery; and of the Knights of Pythias since 1873. Prior to 1872 his political faith was that represented by the Democratic party. Since that date, however, he has been a Republican. On May 17, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Wheeler, daughter of Milo T. Wheeler, then county treasurer of Barry County. To them have been born four children. Their first-born died in infancy. Of the others, Shirley W. was born in 1875, Gertrude J. in 1877, and Donald D. in 1883. One of Hastings' prominent bankers when asked for an opinion, replied as follows: "Judge Smith is fair in physical appearance, and number one personal character in social and business standing in this community. He is regarded with esteem, and enjoys the confidence of our citizens."

CLARENCE M. BURTON, Detroit, lawyer and abstractor of land titles, occupies no uncertain or insignificant place in the history of Detroit, Wayne County, or the State of Michigan. In real-estate matters he has undoubtedly been the most active and prominent figure found in the city during the past decade. He has indeed made a remarkable record, and the wealth he has accumulated has been the result of his own industry, courage, and shrewd business sense. Mr. Burton was born in Sierra County, California, on November 18, 1853, his parents being Charles S. and Annie E. (Monroe) Burton, both of whom were born and reared in Seneca County, New York. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Michigan, settling in Hastings, where he began his primary studies. In 1869 he entered the Literary Department of the Michigan University, but did not complete his course of study. In 1872 he entered the Law Department of the same institution, and, having passed a successful examination, was granted a diploma in March of the following year. The day after his graduation he went to Detroit. Not being then of age, and consequently not eligible to practice, he entered the law office of Ward & Palmer for a season of preliminary study. On November 19, 1874, the day following his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court. The business of the firm in whose employ Mr. Burton had passed the preceding eight months consisted largely of loaning money, and to him fell the task of examining land titles. The senior member of the firm, Mr. John Ward, was also interested in the abstract business of E. C. Skinner & Co., which had already attained great proportions. In this office Mr. Burton was employed during leisure moments and at night, and soon made himself indispensable. In 1883 he purchased an interest in the business, from which time he devoted his entire attention to the work of preparing abstracts of titles. The following year he purchased the entire interest of E. C. Skinner, and became sole manager, his associate being his former employer, Mr. John Ward. In 1891, Mr. Ward was induced to dispose of his interest in the firm, and Mr. Burton became sole proprietor, and so faithfully and conscientiously has he devoted himself to this peculiar line of work that his name has been coupled with a large number of the realty transactions of note which have been consummated in Wayne County. A "Burton abstract" is considered by dealers in real estate, either sellers or purchasers, as good as a deed itself. So thoroughly wedded has he been to his chosen profession that Mr. Burton has found no time for travels, no matter how much they might be desired. If he has had no time for travels, he has had less for politics, and could not be induced to dabble with them for any consideration. He invariably votes with the Republicans, but cares very little about any political party. While almost wholly immersed in his professional affairs, he has not overlooked the enrichment of mind and culture of intellect, but has been a close student and a wide reader. He is not only a thorough master of English literature, but his fondness for books has led to the accumulation of a very considerable private library, which has grown up around a small nucleus, with English history as a specialty, besides which it contains many rare, old, and out-of-the-way collections, like the *Reliquiæ Sacre Carolinæ*, for instance. His generosity and public spirit are evidenced by his gifts to the University of Michigan of a great collection of works on the French Revolution, and, later, of the first installment of that costly and monumental publication, "Stevens' Facsimiles of European Archives Relating to American Affairs at the Era of the Revolution." The university, in which he did not complete his course, expressed its sense of his favors by conferring upon him the degree he would have achieved had he gone through with his class. He was invariably a favorite with his classmates, and to him they owe the preparation and publication of a post-graduate record of the members of the class a few years ago. In religious belief, Mr. Burton is decidedly liberal, in fact conveys the impression that he inclines to the atheistic. He is a liberal contributor to various Churches, but can not easily be induced to enter one. He was married on December 25, 1872, to Miss Harriet J. Nye, of Ann Arbor, and they have a good-sized family. When requested to give some of Mr. Burton's personal characteristics, one of his most intimate friends, by reason of the fact that he had known him from early childhood, said: "Mr. Burton is a man of large physique and dignified bearing, of pleasing address, of genial disposition and cordial manners; loyal to his friends, generous to his employés, and courteous to everybody. He has indomitable energy, good judgment, and excellent executive ability. His mind has a natural legal bent, and a fair degree of judicial aptitude, coupled with a fondness for historical research. He attained a good standing while at the bar, and would doubtless have grown to high position in the profession had he remained in it. He seems to have had an early taste for the intricate and knotty questions of realty law, which may have had something to do with diverting his footsteps into their present pathway. He has taken hold of the abstract business with an earnestness that indicates an intention to make it a life-work, and with that purpose in view has laid his plans on a broad and comprehensive scale; every item of work is planned and carried out, not with reference to the immediate profit alone, but with a forecast of future needs and requirements. Everything that bears upon land titles, whether historical, topographical, or biographical, is sure to find in him an interested investigator. Working at his desk from eight in the morning till six at night, or later, if need be, he will then sit up till the small hours come around again, tinkering in his great library upon some literary scheme that has attracted his attention, and that usually has some not very remote bearing upon his business. His researches have taken him to the early archives of Canada and France, whence he has unearthed some very interesting information bearing on the early history of Detroit and Michigan. He is never happier than when delving into some old musty records of the past. Few men have anything like his accurate knowledge of the early history of Detroit in its minute details. It has been said of Gladstone that he could make the dry figures of a budget blossom as the rose; so Mr. Burton can, if he choose, make the arid waste of an abstract of title read like a romance, and garnish it with all manner of antiquated gossip. He combines in an uncommon way the qualities of a business man who pursues literary investigations without injury to his business, and of a student whose business does not interfere with his researches."

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, of Kalamazoo, was born in Paris, Ohio, April 7, 1844; his parents settling in Kalamazoo County the following year. He attended the public schools at Kalamazoo until twelve years old, when he entered the *Telegraph* printing-office. Later he became an apprentice in the office of the Kalamazoo *Gazette*, at the same time devoting himself to the study of bookkeeping, which he completed at Barnard's Academy at Medina, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1859, at the age of fifteen. He then clerked in a store for a short time, and was only seventeen when he enlisted in Company K, Second Michigan Infantry, April 12, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on the 25th of May. After more than three years of hard service he was, on June 6, 1864, mustered out, on account of wounds received in action. Seven times he was shot during the charge at Jackson, Mississippi, both thighs being broken, and it was not until thirty-three days later, when he reached the hospital at Cincinnati, that these terrible wounds received attention. Returning home after recuperation, he served as clerk in the office of the provost marshal until the close of the war. At twenty-one years of age he was editor and proprietor of the Kalamazoo *Gazette*. In 1867 he entered into mercantile business. But he had not yet found his right sphere; he longed to be a lawyer, and put in his spare time in the study of the law, with such good results that, in 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with one of Michigan's foremost lawyers, the Hon. N. A. Balch. The political arena also had attrac-

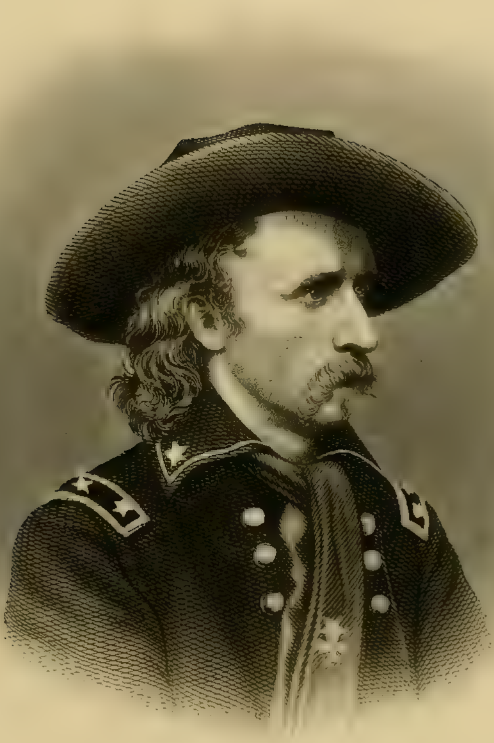
William Shakespeare.

tions for him, and he has received several nominations to office at the hands of his party. In 1881 he was appointed brigadier-general and quartermaster-general of the Michigan State troops. He is a member of Orcutt Post, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Michigan Society of Political Science; and of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. In 1896 he was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan. In May, 1896, he established the Central Bank of Kalamazoo, of which he has been president from its foundation. It was in August, 1867, that he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia A. Duel-Markham. In the fall of 1899 he decided to retire from the active practice of the law. He gave his magnificent law library, of about thirteen hundred volumes, to the Kalamazoo County Law Library. He is now the vice-president of the Kalamazoo County Bar Association. His life has been one of varied activities, and he seems to have made a success of them all.

HON. CHARLES T. GORHAM, of Marshall, whose life and career present an excellent illustration of the possibilities and rewards which the institutions of our country offer to its ambitious sons, was born May 29, 1812, in Danbury, Connecticut. His parents, William and Polly (Weed) Gorham, were of sturdy New England stock, tracing their descent to the early English settlers of the country. Even in those early days the name was of prominence in political affairs, Nathan Gorham having been a delegate to the first United States Constitutional Convention, held in New York. In early life the parents of Charles removed to Oneonta, Otsego County, New York, where they brought up a family consisting of four sons and one daughter, all of whom attained prominence in their various spheres. Charles obtained his early education in the public schools of his locality, and at the age of eighteen his love of learning and his desire to equip himself thoroughly for life's battles led him to prepare for college, intending to complete the course at Hamilton College; but the marked business qualities which he possessed had attracted the attention of a leading and successful merchant of interior New York, who persuaded the young man to abandon his college preparations and accept a position in his mercantile house. Mr. Gorham continued in this position for five years, when, appreciating the advantages offered young, aspiring men by the great West, he decided to seek his fortune there, and removed to Marshall, Michigan, in 1836. There he engaged in trade in company with Mr. C. M. Brewer, the firm doing a large and prosperous business until 1840, when Mr. Gorham disposed of his interest to Mr. Brewer and opened a private bank, which he conducted with great success until 1865, when it was incorporated as the First National Bank of Marshall, with Mr. Gorham as president. Under his sagacious management it has taken rank as one of the soundest and most prosperous financial institutions in Western Michigan. Mr. Gorham still remains at its head, and is the oldest banker in the State west of Detroit. In 1859 he entered public life, accepting a nomination to the State Senate, to which he was triumphantly elected. Here, as elsewhere, he acquitted himself with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, his name being prominently identified with all measures of importance—notably to the organization of the militia system of the State, in which little change has since been made. Mr. Gorham was appointed a major-general of the State troops, and by his personal efforts contributed materially to the efficiency of the organization. He declined a renomination to the Senate in 1861. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln, and in 1868 was a delegate at large to the Cincinnati Convention, which named General Grant for the Presidency. Mr. Gorham's patriotic zeal for his country's welfare, and his unceasing efforts in support of the Government during the War of the Rebellion, gave him a deserved prominence throughout the State and Nation, and in 1870, in recognition of his services to his country and party, the President tendered him the mission to Chili. This honor Mr. Gorham declined; but in the same year, having been, without solicitation, appointed minister to The Hague, he accepted, filling the position with great honor to himself and satisfaction to his Government, as well as that to which he was accredited. As minister, the honor of his country was his first concern and the interest of her citizens his constant care; but with such tact and courtesy were his duties performed that the feelings and rights of others were never infringed upon, and his popularity among the people and press of Holland was remarkable, as evinced by the many complimentary notices given after his resignation in 1875. In appreciation of his services to both countries, the Dutch Government offered him a decoration, but with true American spirit he declined it. During his residence in Europe, Mr. Gorham traveled extensively, becoming familiar with many of its countries, their peoples, manners, and customs. A lover of art, he was especially interested in the works of the great masters, and his collection of original works secured at this time is very fine. Soon after his return to this country he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Secretary Chandler, who naturally and wisely desired to avail himself of the sound judgment, untiring energy, and executive ability of his old friend and compeer. In April, 1877, Mr. Gorham retired from the department, though strongly urged by Hon. Carl Schurz, then at its head, to remain. So much reliance was placed upon his judgment and impartiality that the retiring official was requested to name his successor, which he did, and his selection was duly appointed. Mr. Gorham has always been an ardent friend of that bulwark of the Republic, our common-school system, and, as a member for many years of the Board of Education, has labored untiringly to promote its interests. Until 1848, Mr. Gorham was a member of the Democratic party, but, becoming dissatisfied with its affiliations and management, he withdrew from it, and in 1854 became one of the founders of the Republican party, with which he continues to act. He has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church in Marshall since 1844.

April 10, 1839, Mr. Gorham was married to Miss Charlotte E. Hart, formerly of Durham, Greene County, New York. They have three children—two sons and a daughter. Splendidly endowed, both mentally and physically, Mr. Gorham is a fine type of American manhood, and his success in business and official life are due to the wise and energetic use of nature's generous gifts. The record ot such a career can not but stimulate and encourage the young men of our land to higher aspirations and nobler lives.

GENERAL GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER, of Monroe, was born December 5, 1839, in New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio. After receiving a common education, such as the schools of his native place afforded, he entered, in 1852, a select academy for young men at Monroe, Michigan, conducted by Professor Alfred Stebbins, where he availed himself of the superior advantages offered for taking a more complete educational course. He remained about two years, pursuing his studies with diligence; and the excellent associations in which he here found himself exerted their influence in the formation of his noble character. Returning to Ohio, he engaged in teaching school; but the yearnings of his ambitious nature for a more eventful life did not allow him to remain contented; and we next find him with an appointment to the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He entered that institution on the 1st of July, 1857, and graduated on the 24th of June, 1861, with what was considered one of the best classes that ever left the academy. Immediately upon leaving West Point, he was appointed second lieutenant in Company G, Second United States Cavalry, a regiment formerly commanded by Robert E. Lee. He reported to Lieutenant-General Scott on the 20th of July, the day before the battle of Bull Run, and was at once assigned to duty with his regiment, then under the command of General McDowell. After riding all night through a country filled with people who were, to say the least, not friendly, he reached McDowell's headquarters at daybreak on the morning of the 21st. Preparations for the battle had already begun, and, after delivering the dispatches which he bore from General Scott, and taking a hasty lunch, he joined his company. It is not necessary to recount here the disasters of the engagement which followed. Suffice it to say, Lieutenant Custer's company was among the last to leave the field. It did so in good order, bringing off General Heintzelman, who had been wounded in the battle. The young officer continued to serve with his company, and was engaged in drilling volunteer recruits in and about the defenses of Washington, when, upon the appointment of Phil. Kearney to the position of brigadier-general, that lamented officer appointed him as one of his staff. Custer continued in this position until an order was issued from the War Department prohibiting generals of volunteers from appointing officers of the regular army to staff duty. He then returned to his company, after being warmly complimented by General Kearney upon the prompt and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties assigned him. The General then predicted that Custer would prove one of the most successful officers in the army; nor were these predictions without a speedy realization. With his company, Lieutenant Custer marched forward with that part of the Army of the Potomac which moved upon Manassas after its evacuation by the Confederates. Our cavalry was in advance under General Stoneman, and encountered the Confederate horsemen, for the first time, near Catlett's Station. The commanding officer made a call for volunteers to charge the enemy's advance post; Lieutenant Custer was among the first to step to the front, and, in command of his company, he shortly afterwards made his first charge. The enemy did not wait to receive them, but crossed the bridge over Cedar Run, burning the bridge as soon as they had crossed. A few shots were exchanged on the banks, and one of our men was wounded. This was the first blood shed in the campaign under McClellan. After this, Custer went with the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, and remained with his company until the army settled down before Yorktown, when he was detailed as an assistant engineer of the left wing under Sumner. Acting in this capacity, he planned and erected the earthworks nearest the enemy's lines. He also accompanied the advance under General Hancock in pursuit of the enemy from Yorktown. Shortly afterwards, he captured the first battle-flag ever taken by the Army of the Potomac. From this time forward he was nearly first in every work of daring. When the army reached the Chickahominy, he was the first man to cross the river; he did so in the midst of the whistling bullets from the enemy's pickets, leading Company A, Fourth Michigan Infantry, wading sometimes through deep water. For this brave act, General McClellan promoted him to a captaincy, and made him one of his personal aids. In this capacity he served during most of the Peninsular campaign, and participated in all its battles, including the seven days' fight. He performed the duty of marking out the position occupied by the Union army at the battle of Gaines Mills. He also took part in the campaign which ended in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Upon the retirement of General McCellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, Custer accompanied him, and for a time was out of active service. He was next engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville; and, immediately after the fight, was made a personal aid by General Pleasonton, who was then commanding a division of cavalry. Serving in this capacity, he took an active part in a number of hotly-contested engagements; and, through them all, bore himself with the same fearlessness and gallantry that marked him as the most dashing officer in the service. When Pleasonton was made major-general, his first pleasure was to remember the valuable services of his aide-de-camp. He requested the appointment of four brigadiers under him; and, upon his recommendation, indorsed by Generals Meade and Hooker, young Custer was made a brigadier-general, and was assigned to the command of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, constituting the famous Michigan Brigade. He did noble service at the battle of Gettysburg. He held the right of the line, and was obliged to



G A Custer

face Hampton's cavalry division. After a hotly-contested fight, he utterly routed the Confederates, and prevented them from reaching the trains of the Union army, which they had hoped to capture. Custer had two horses shot under him in this encounter. Hardly had the battle commenced, when he was sent to attack the enemy's train, which was trying to force its way to the Potomac. He destroyed more than four hundred wagons. At Hagerstown, Maryland, during a severe engagement, he had another horse shot under him. At Falling Water, shortly after, he attacked with his small command the entire Confederate rear guard. The Confederate commander, General Pettigrew, was killed, and his command routed, with a loss of thirteen hundred prisoners, two pieces of cannon, and four battle-flags. For some time after this victory, General Custer was constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, and during the winter which followed, in picketing the Rapidan between the two armies. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864; and on the 9th of May of the same year, under General Sheridan, he set out on the famons raid towards Richmond. His brigade led the column, captured Beaver Dam, burned the station with a train loaded with supplies, and released four hundred Union prisoners. At Ashland more supplies were destroyed and more prisoners released. On the Brooks pike, the cavalry encountered General J. E. B. Stuart and his famous cavalry, who gallantly tried to check the advance, but without avail. General Stuart was here killed by one of Custer's men; after his fall, the enemy gave way, and a complete rout followed. Rejoining Grant's army on the Pamunkey, General Custer was prominent in the battle of Cold Harbor, the close of which was marked by Sheridan's second raid; but in these and in several other engagements, Custer had no opportunity for the display of his peculiar talents, save at Beaver Dam, already mentioned. After the battle of Fisher's Hill, in which he did most important service, he was placed in command of a division, and remained in that position until after Lee's surrender. At the ever memorable battle of Cedar Creek, his division was on the right, and not engaged in the rout of the morning, so that when Sheridan arrived on the ground, after his ride of twenty miles, he found at least one command ready for service. His immediate order was, "Go in, Custer!" The brave young general waited for no further word: he went in, and came not out until the enemy was driven several miles beyond the battle-field. Nearly one thousand prisoners were captured, among them a major-general; forty-five pieces of artillery were also taken, with several battle-flags. For this service, Custer was made a brevet major-general of volunteers. Sheridan, as a further mark of approbation, detailed him to carry the news of the victory, and the captured battle-flags, to Washington. From this time forward he continued steadily to advance in the esteem of his superiors and the American people. When the Confederates fell back to Appomattox, Custer had the advance of Sheridan's command; his share of the action is well described in a volume entitled "With Sheridan in His Last Campaign." The book in question says: "When the sun was an hour high in the west, energetic Custer, in advance, spied the depot and four heavy trains of freight cars. He quickly ordered his leading regiments to circle out to the left through the woods, and, as they gained the railroad beyond the station, he led the rest of his division pellmell down the road, and enveloped the train as quick as winking." In short, it can be said of General Custer that he was in every engagement fought by the Army of the Potomac, from the first battle of Bull Run to the surrender of General Lee. His career forms a part of the history of the late Civil War. Wherever the cavalry was engaged, there was General Custer to be found with his glorious command. Not only was he in all the general engagements, but he was a leading spirit in all the numerous cavalry fights which preceded or followed the great battles. It was his cavalry which scoured the country in advance of the army, driving the enemy into some stronghold, whence they gave battle. It was the cavalry which attacked the Confederates' flank and rear during those battles; and it was the cavalry that pursued them on their retreat, capturing their trains of supplies and ammunition, and bringing in thousands of prisoners. In all these scenes, the youthful figure of Custer, the youngest general in the army, was always to be seen in the thickest of the fight, taking the brunt of the danger, and directing his command with that skill and success which only comes of and from genius. Personally, he knew no fear—it was always his choice to lead, not to follow, his men, and never to ask them to incur any danger which he would himself avoid. No officer exercised greater care over his men than did General Custer. In the field he exacted severe duty of them, but they gave it cheerfully, knowing that they could trust him implicitly. Their love for him amounted to intense enthusiasm. It was that hero-worship which Americans so willingly accord to successful men. At the close of the war General Custer was on duty in Texas and Kentucky. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, February 1, 1866, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh United States Cavalry, in July, 1866. In 1867 he was ordered with his regiment to the plains, and participated with General Hancock in his expedition against the Indians. He was, during nearly the whole of the period from this time until his last ill-fated expedition, on frontier duty. In 1873 he was second in command of the Yellowstone expedition, under General Stanley. He subsequently made explorations of the Black Hills, and brought back the first authentic reports of the mineral wealth of that hitherto unexplored region. In the expedition organized under the command of Brigadier-General Terry against the Indians, General Custer commanded the Seventh Cavalry, which was the advance; and it was while engaged in this expedition that he met his death, June 25, 1876. General Custer cared little for politics, and took no part therein, except as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention in 1866, and to the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland. In 1864, General Custer married Miss Elizabeth Bacon, only daughter of Hon. Daniel S. Bacon, of Monroe, Michigan. During every campaign thereafter she accompanied her gallant husband, sharing the dangers and discomforts with him and his command. To omit from General Custer's record an emphatic commendation of him as a man and a genial, warm-hearted friend, would leave untold some of his most strongly-marked characteristics. Under the garb of the soldier, and the sometimes austere exterior, there beat the warmest of hearts, and existed the most affectionate of natures. The circle of friends to whom he revealed these gentler qualities was not large; but, even beyond that, he was loved and admired for what he was, and was respected and esteemed for his achievements. In the field of literature, into which he ventured with the same energy and spirit that characterized his military life, he also won success; and, but for the untimely close of his career, would unquestionably here also have attained distinction. To live in history is the fondest dream of the soldier. What are a few years, more or less, of this life in comparison with enduring fame? The name of Custer is now enrolled with those to be remembered. The peculiarly tragic incidents of his death; the desperate courage which put him and so many of his relations at the head of the assailing troops; the merciless slaughter which closed the scene,—all these may survive in narrative and tradition the removal of the last of the "Redskins" from the face of the earth. The gallant bravery, the spirit, and the patriotism of Custer commended him to public favor; and it is not in the heart of the American people soon to forget those whose blood has been shed in their name.

From "Representative Men of Michigan."

PROFESSOR GEORGE EDWARD FROTHINGHAM, M. D., of Detroit, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 21, 1836, and died April 24, 1900. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and then commenced the study of medicine with that eminent New England surgeon, Professor William Greene, and when sufficiently advanced he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1864. While a student, Professor Frothingham was distinguished for scholarship, and stood at the front among the members of his class, both at the academy and the university. After graduation he began the practice of his profession at North Becket, Massachusetts, and then removed to Hillsdale, Massachusetts. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, taking the position of pro sector of surgery, making a specialty of ophthamology, and in 1870 established the Department of Ophthamology at his *Alma Mater*, and was appointed to the chair of that department by the Board of Regents, and continued in that chair until he left the university in 1889. While at the head of the department, Professor Frothingham built up one of the most important ophthalmic clinics in the country, especially distinguished for the large number of important operations performed. During his connection with the university, Professor Frothingham took an active part in raising the standard of scholarship and increasing the requirements for graduation. He also defended the department against the attacks of those who, in the interest of rival schools, attempted to defame and injure it. Professor Frothingham had always been a close and earnest student in his profession, especially along the line of original research, and contributed many important papers to the medical profession, which have been published in the medical journals and the transactions of the different societies. Previous to limiting himself to ophthalmic practice he had obtained a distinguished reputation in general surgery, performing many important operations, among them successfully operating for traumatic aneurism of the common carotid artery by opening the sac, the patient making a full and perfect recovery. This case is referred to by Professor Gross in "A Century of American Surgery" as one of the most skillful and successful claimed by the American profession. Professor Gross erroneously credited the operation to another surgeon, but in the "Transactions of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1876," page 570, Note 4, this error is corrected, and the credit properly given to Professor Frothingham. Professor Paul F. Eve, M. D., in his "Address on Surgery," reported in the "Transactions" above quoted, page 79, says: "In 1875 a surgeon, Professor Frothingham, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, boldly laid open a traumatic aneurism of the common carotid, turned out the clots with a piece of glass, tied both ends of the wounded vessel, as also the internal and lingual, and saved his patient. This was certainly a very creditable operation." In 1874, Professor Frothingham was elected president of the Washtenaw County Medical Society, also secretary of the Section of the Practice of Medicine in the American Medical Association. In 1888 he was elected chairman of the Section of Ophthalmy in the American Medical Association. In 1889 he was elected president of the Michigan State Medical Society, and he was also a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association and Wayne County Medical Society. Among the more important of the papers which Professor Frothingham has contributed to the profession are "Lectures on Cataract," "Purulent Ophthalmia," "The Indications for the Perforation of the Mastoid Process, and the Best Method of Performing the Operation," read before the Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held at Washington, D. C., 1887; "Surgery as a Science and an Art," being the Annual Address on Surgery read before the Michigan State Medical Society at its session held in Detroit, June 14, 1888; "Some Observations Concerning the Extraction of Cataract Without an Iridectomy, and the Use of the Bandage in the After-Treatment," read before the American Medical Association, 1888; "Contagious Nature of Pthisis," read before the Washtenaw County Medical Association, March 28, 1870; "The Contagious Nature of Typhoid Fever," published in the *University of Michigan Medical Jonrnal*, May, 1870; "Sympathetic Ophthalmia," read before the Michigan State Medical Society in 1876; "Remarks on the Need of More Efficient Protection of the Eye after Cataract Extraction, and an Improved Apparatus for the Purpose," read before the

Yours Very Truly
G. E. Frothingham

American Medical Association, 1891; "The Need of Extensive Organization and Pursuit of a Fixed Policy, as a Means of Promoting Our Professional Interests," his address as president of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1890. After leaving the University of Michigan in 1889, Professor Frothingham located in Detroit, and had a splendid practice in his specialty. In 1860, Professor Frothingham was married to Miss Lucy E. Barbour, and had four children—George E., Jr., William B., Anna M., and Mary. George E. Frothingham, Jr., M. D., studied medicine two years in the University of Michigan, and then attended the Detroit Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1890, taking a high rank as a medical student in both of the schools he attended. He has studied in the principal hospitals in this country and Europe, and became associated with his father in the practice of ophthalmology and otology. He is on the staff of Harper Hospital, and is one of the clinical professors of ophthalmology and otology in the Detroit Medical College. William B. is an optician, and was also associated with his father in the practice of his profession. Dr. Donald Maclean remarks: "Professor Frothingham, as a man, a friend, and a physician, stood in the front rank. I had known him for twenty-five years, and for seventeen years was his colleague and *confrere* in the University of Michigan, and there is no one who held higher social or professional rank, or was more highly esteemed by the medical profession of the State of Michigan. He was above anything small, mean, or penurious, and could always be depended on to support the right. He was open and true to his friends, and consistent with his foes. In his specialty he stood at the head of his profession, having a national reputation. He had been a laborious, painstaking student, and had done much for the technical and moral advancement of the profession. Since he left the university we had been very intimate, and in his private practice he had the confidence and regard of all who met him, and those of a different school who were opposed to him respected and honored him for his probity, uprightness, and sterling integrity, and he was highly regarded by all as a gentleman and an honor to the profession he enobled and the State in which he lived."

HON. BENJAMIN F. GRAVES, of Battle Creek, and later of Detroit, ex-justice of the Supreme Court, son of Samuel and Lois (Richardson) Graves, natives of New England, was born at Gates, near Rochester, New York, October 18, 1817. Samuel Graves was a farmer, and his son's boyhood was passed upon the farm, with only such limited educational facilities as the common schools of his locality afforded. He was a studious lad, fond of reading, and physically unfitted for the hardships incident to a farmer's life; but he manfully did his duty in the sphere in which he had been placed, till a dangerous illness warned him that he was overtaxing nature, and that he could no longer endure the exactions of farm life. His health not permitting him to engage in manual labor, he decided upon a professional life, choosing the law as most to his taste; and when twenty years of age, through the assistance of a relative, entered the office of Curtis & Thomas, a reputable law firm of Albion, New York. He remained here but a few months, availing himself of an opportunity to enter the office of M. F. Delano, of Rochester, an able lawyer of large practice. At the close of 1837 the Hon. Addison Gardiner, then circuit judge and vice-chancellor, and several years later lieutenant-governor and chief justice of the Court of Appeals, resigned his office and formed a law partnership with Mr. Delano, which continued with great distinction until about 1844. Subtracting two brief intervals of absence, Mr. Graves remained with this firm until his admission to the bar in 1841. Among the friends and associates of his student days were many who have since attained eminence—notably the late Sanford E. Church, chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court of the same State. Shortly after his admission to the bar, Mr. Graves was appointed journal clerk of the State Senate, and in this position was brought into contact with Horatio Seymour, Erastus Root, Henry A. Foster, and the other able men who made up the Senate of New York, at that period famous throughout the Nation. Not finding an opening to his mind in his native State, Mr. Graves naturally turned his gaze westward, and in 1843 located at Battle Creek, Michigan, where for fourteen years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession, serving meantime three times as magistrate, and also as master in chancery. The bent of his mind was eminently judicial, and his proper vocation was the Bench, for which he was admirably adapted both by nature and experience. The opportunity came in 1857, when he was elected circuit judge, and re-elected on the expiration of the term. Judge Graves's labors were very arduous, as he was compelled to hold sixteen circuits each year, and in the zealous discharge of his duties he never spared himself; and as a consequence his health became seriously impaired—so much so that, finding absolute rest necessary, he was constrained to resign his office, which he did in 1866. After a season of travel and recreation, he returned to his home fully restored to health, accepted the nomination for justice of the Supreme Court, to which office he was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1868, and in 1876 was re-elected by the unanimous vote of both parties, retiring voluntarily from the Bench on the completion of his second term. The Supreme Court of Michigan during this period was famous for the ability of its members, and Judge Graves took high rank among his associates, his decisions and opinions becoming established precedents for both Bench and bar throughout the country. Judge Graves was formerly a Democrat, but becoming dissatisfied with the attitude of that party upon the slavery question, he left it upon the formation of the Republican party, with which he has since continued. The judge was married in 1847 to Miss Lydia L. Merritt, who died in 1850. In 1851 he married Miss Ann E. Lapham, of Erie County, New York, who died in 1894. He still takes a lively interest in everything pertaining to the legal profession, and new works are being constantly added to his large library. He has retired from the active duties of his profession, but his counsel and advice are still eagerly sought and highly appreciated by the bar. In person the judge is of medium height, his physique giving the idea of activity rather than of robustness; his features are regular, and with a thoughtful, intellectual expression. In manner he is dignified, but genial and courteous, and his well-stored mind and happy faculty of expression make him a delightful companion in the social circle. Judge Graves is a man of the strictest integrity and most blameless character, and his career entitles him to a place among the representative men of the State, to whose dignity and welfare he has so largely contributed.

HON EDWARD SAMUEL LACEY, of Charlotte, Eaton County, comptroller of the currency under President Harrison, was born in Chili, Monroe County, New York, November 26, 1835, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1842, settling in Eaton County. Mr. Lacey comes from a family distinguished by the many valuable services rendered the country by several of its members. The American Lacey family come from the combination of those two grand stocks that have made so much of the history of our present civilization—the North Irish and the Huguenots—two races that seem to be the complement of each other, and which combined produce a new and a grander race. They were originally of Norman origin, having come into Great Britain with William the Conqueror. The family on both sides dates back to the sixteenth century, in this country, the founder on the male line coming from near Belfast, Ireland, and settling at Boston, Massachusetts, where he died in 1704; and on the female, from Andrew Sigourney, who escaped from Rochelle, France, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and settled at Oxford, Massachusetts. The Laceys served in the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812, and also in the War of the Rebellion. They have been soldiers, statesmen, judges, financiers, journalists, and holders of various elective and appointive offices. We find them in 1784 leaving Woodbury, Connecticut, where the family had been settled for some years prior to the Revolution, and emigrating to Vermont, then to New York, and later founding the family name in Michigan. Mr. E. S. Lacey is the son of Edward DeWitt and Martha C. (*née* Pixley) Lacey, of Charlotte, Michigan; and the grandson of Major Samuel and Ruth (*née* Sigourney) Lacey, of Marshall, Michigan; and great grandson of Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacey, of Woodbury, Connecticut. Mr. E. S. Lacey received his education at the common and the select schools, finishing at Olivet College. In 1853, at the age of eighteen, he left home and became a salesman in a store at Kalamazoo. In 1857 he returned to Charlotte, and in 1860 was elected register of deeds for Eaton County. In 1862 he and Hon. Joseph Musgrave formed a copartnership and established a private bank, which, in 1871, was succeeded by the First National Bank of Charlotte, of which Mr. Lacey was the cashier, and on the decease of Mr. Musgrave became president. When the Grand River Valley Railroad Company was organized, Mr. Lacey was made a director, and took prominent part in the construction of the road, and was for many years treasurer of the company. Though interested in many and various business enterprises he has been chiefly known as a financier, and has made the science of banking his chief study. He was the first mayor of Charlotte, after having been one of the committee appointed to prepare a city charter. In 1865 he was elected chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Eaton County, and for several years was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, of which he was chairman in 1882–1884. He was a delegate from his district to the National Republican Convention held in Cincinnati in 1876. In 1874, Governor Bagley appointed him a trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and in that capacity he served for six years. In 1880 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1882, the nomination on each occasion being made by acclamation, and the votes cast in his favor largely in excess of the number cast for the head of the ticket. He declined a third nomination, being determined to devote his entire time to his own business interests. In Congress he served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. His attention, however, was chiefly directed to questions of finance; and in the Forty-eighth Congress he made a speech on the silver question, which brought him into considerable notice among students of that important question. His remarks upon this subject delivered before the American Bankers' Association at Chicago, in 1885, gave him wide prominence among the bankers of the country. In 1886, at the solicitation of friends, he permitted himself to become a candidate for the United States Senate. In 1889 he received the appointment of comptroller of the currency from President Harrison. This position, though so congenial to his tastes and for which he is so eminently fitted, came to him almost entirely unsought on his part, the tender of office being made to him upon the suggestion of prominent citizens of his own and other States, supported by leading financiers of our large moneyed centers, based upon their knowledge of his thorough capacity for the discharge of the important duties pertaining to that office. These good opinions were fully borne out in the general satisfaction expressed. His actions and course in officially dealing with the banks was conservative and ever on the side of protection and security of the stockholders and the public, and was very generally indorsed by experienced bankers. Mr. Lacey is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar, and for many years was Master of the Charlotte Lodge. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational society, and of the Church at Charlotte he was for many years one of the trustees and treasurer. He is a man of pleasant and dignified manners, universally esteemed and respected, affable and courteous, of fine personal appearance, in the enjoyment of perfect physical and mental health, of wide experience and large executive ability. Mr. Lacey's wife, Annetta C., to whom he was

E. S. Lacey

married on January 1, 1861, is a daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Musgrave, Mr. Lacey's partner. Of their children, two daughters and one son are living. Mr. Lacey resigned his position as comptroller of the currency to organize and become the president of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago.

CHARLES LYMAN THOMPSON, M. D., Muskegon. That the sphere of usefulness, the ability to do good and to become a benefit and a blessing to his fellows are paramount in the physician over the followers of all other lines of professional and industrial labor is unquestioned, and to none other is more worthily devoted space in these pages than to the honest and conscientious practitioner of the healing art. It is true that the biographer finds in the records of men who have attained prominence in public life—who, upon the call of their country, have gone out to a career of honor and glory in defense of her flag, or of those whose position places them among the leaders in the financial and business world—more of material for the enhancement of the record than is furnished by the daily round of duty which fills up the life of the physician, yet none, perhaps, are better fitted to point an example to the future generations, who will undoubtedly constitute a majority of the readers of these pages. Dr. Thompson was born in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, January 16, 1850, the second child and eldest son of Edward D. and Lucetta (Smith) Thompson. Edward D. Thompson was a native of Chautauqua, New York, and moved to Ohio in 1845. In 1847 he was united in marriage to Lucetta Smith, a native of Oneida County, New York. He was by occupation a hardware merchant, and continued in this business until his death, which occurred at Whitehall, Michigan, April 20, 1889. He had moved to Michigan with his family in 1866, and located at Muskegon, where he remained until 1869, when he took up his residence in the village of Whitehall. Mrs. Thompson died in 1885. Of their six children, Edward K. is now a practicing physician in McPherson, Kansas; Arthur S. is engaged in mining in North Carolina. Our subject obtained his early education in the academy at Seville, Ohio, and on the removal of the family to Michigan attended the public schools for a time. On leaving school he became a clerk in his father's store, and in 1872 went to Chicago, where he engaged in the grocery business on his own account. Subsequently he was, until 1879, engaged as clerk in various mercantile establishments in Chicago and Whitehall. It had been his mother's ambition that her eldest son should study medicine, and, following her advice and his own inclinations, he entered the office of Dr. L. R. Marvin, at Muskegon, as a student. In 1880 he went to Chicago, and became a member of the class of 1882 in Hahnemann Medical College, graduating February 23d of that year with the degree of M. D. He had contemplated a removal to the West in pursuit of a location, but, being tendered a partnership by his former preceptor, Dr. Marvin, concluded to accept, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Muskegon. May 1, 1886, this partnership terminated, and since that time Dr. Thompson has continued alone. He held the office of city physician one year—1885–86. An ardent Republican, giving to that party's candidates his financial as well as moral support, he has yet found little time for active participation in political work. Dr. Thompson was married October 15, 1892, to Mary E., daughter of Z. B. Greene, Esq., of Darlington, Wisconsin. Twelve years of active practice ought to be ample time for the practical demonstration of any man's ability, as well as to show what manner of man he is, what are his capabilities, his worth as a citizen, his fitness for that particular sphere of labor which he has adopted for his own, and it has not been the writer's fortune ever to have met one who has more clearly carved out for himself a place in the community in which he lives or more emphatically attained the success that is the just reward of a thorough knowledge of his duties and their conscientious and painstaking performance, who has won from all classes of his fellow-citizens a more universal esteem, a higher or more firmly established regard, than has Dr. Thompson. With nothing more than a quite large acquaintance in his favor, he almost immediately gained an extended and lucrative practice, which has increased steadily year by year; and in fulfillment of that honorable ambition, which should be an incentive to every man to stop at no point below that of the foremost rank in his business or profession, he has perseveringly climbed step by step, and, aided by his own keen, analytical mind, his constant reading and pursuit of the latest and best that study of his work affords, his winning personality and affability of manner, he is at once one of the most popular, as he is one of the most successful, practitioners in the city. This is further exemplified in the remarks of one of his esteemed fellow-citizens which follow: "Dr. Thompson stands very high in the community as a gentleman and a physician. He is a good business man, and has social qualities of a high order. He possesses great wit, carefully guarded by a sympathetic temperament, and possesses the rare faculty, not often found in a physician, of being a good nurse among his patients and commanding their admiration and respect for his professional qualities. I consider him one of the most popular physicians in the city." Another Muskegon gentleman speaks of him as follows: "Dr. Thompson is a man of fine physique, a commanding presence, and strong personality; is reserved and quiet in his demeanor, and possesses the faculty of winning and retaining friends. In manner he is frank and genial, and loves a good story; is fond of the society of his friends, but has no liking for ostentatious display. He is a welcome visitor at the social gatherings, which he occasionally attends, as his time and professional engagements permit. There is probably no member of his profession who is more heartily devoted to its duties than Dr. Thompson. By earnest and faithful study he keeps abreast of the times in medical research, and in his practice he is, by his cheerful and convincing manner, unusually helpful to patients, and well merits the successful and growing practice he enjoys. He is one of the younger members of his profession in this city, is broad, progressive, and public-spirited in his views, faithful and earnest in the practice of his profession, and has promise of a place in the foremost rank as a physician at no far distant day."

NATHANIEL H. STEWART belongs to an ancient and time-honored race. He traces his pedigree back to the time of Henry VIII, when the original name, Steward, was changed to that of Stewart. Through camp and court his ancestors have passed, distinguished for bravery and courage; and scarcely a generation but has been marked as giving one illustrious name, at least, to the annals of Scottish history. Akin to the royal family, according to tradition, Sir Charles Stewart utterly refused to Frenchify his name by dropping the "ew" and adding "u," as did Mary, and many of his more humble cousins. But this line of Stewart does not need to claim royal kinship to embellish its record. That was made and maintained by sturdy courage, independence, and love of native land. When Prince Charley landed on Scottish soil in 1745, and rallied his followers about him, one branch of this family, Charles Nelson, espoused his cause at the sacrifice of his own life and loss of estates. A son by the name of Charles Nelson also sought the shores of America in 1780, and settled in the Mohawk Valley. A son of this branch of the family, called "Captain Charlie," married a granddaughter of Major John Little, a hero of the Revolutionary War, and who was placed in command of the fort at Johnstown, New York, named Leah Hutchinson, whose eldest son and child was named Charles Nelson; and this son developed all the strong traits of both branches of his family, and was a man of great intellectual power and force, his early training having been under the tutorage, for the Presbyterian ministry, of old Dr. Hassic, then one of the most celebrated Scotch preachers in the Presbyterian pulpit. But after reaching his majority he devoted his talents to business, in the line of manufacturing wagons and constructing large manufacturing plants and machinery for their operation. He was an original designer and practical master of this art, and considered the best in the land. Charles Nelson Stewart married, for his first wife, Jane Andrus, of the old New England Andrus family, by whom he had four children—Mary, Emily, Caroline, and Charles; and she dying, he married her sister, Pauline W. Andrus, by whom he had four children—George Andrus, Nathaniel H. (the subject of this sketch), Lyman S., and Kate. Nathaniel H. Stewart may be pardoned the pride with which he points to his ancestry; but from his birth he seems to have drunk in the pure American spirit and sentiment engendered by the Constitution and laws of his country, that the people are the real sovereigns; and he believes in the sentiment expressed by Robert Burns, his favorite poet, that

> "The honest man, though e'er so poor,
> Is king o' men for a' that."

Nathaniel H. Stewart was born at Johnstown, Fulton County, New York, July 20, 1847, and until May 4, 1868, spent his time at school, and in his father's shops and mills, at various occupations and trades therein carried on, as a mechanic, and became familiar with the use of all kinds of tools and machinery, from the old-style flour and grist mill to operating any kind of machinery in either iron or wood, as well as working at the bench. His great physical strength, as well as mental and moral courage, made him the idol of his companions; and while endowed with rather a violent temper, yet the exact right would always control, and the sight of suffering or a kind word would melt him to tears. Early in life he determined to study law and carve his own career in his own way through life. Endowed with a spirit of independence and self-respect to such an extent that he sometimes seemed abrupt and harsh, he was well calculated to face the world alone and single-handed; and with thirty dollars in his pocket he left his native town (Johnstown, New York) on the morning of May 4, 1868, and arrived in the then village of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the fifth day of said May, with about seven dollars in his pocket. That sum was sufficient for his immediate wants, and by his own push and energy, in one thing or another, he sustained himself without calling for aid from any source. About June 1st of that year he entered the then law office of ex-United States Senator Charles E. Stuart, Edwards & May, the second member of the firm, Edwards, thereafter becoming his partner, and they occupied the same office formerly occupied by Stuart, Edwards & May. For some time, at first, he slept on the bare floor of what is now his private office, until by copying and odd jobs he was able to pay for a place to sleep; and having an utter horror of running in debt, this, hard though it was, was much preferable to being any one's debtor. On the 1st of March, 1869, his clothes having become pretty well worn out, and as between study and work in and about the office he was unable to get money enough to replenish, he left the office, went to Plainwell, a small town twelve miles north of Kalamazoo, and took charge of an elevator and produce house that had just been established there; and, aside from keeping the books and buying the grain, took a hand with the employés about the warehouse in handling trucks, bags of grain, barrels of lime, salt, etc.; and here again he won the esteem and admiration of all about him by his kind treatment of them and by an exhibition of his great strength in handling and wheeling the trucks and handling the material about the place. At this place he remained just one year, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a month, but so husbanded his resources that he was able to return to the old office that he had left, and pursue his studies in his loved profession until the new firm, that formed in the fall of 1870, of Edwards & Sherwood (May having been elected attorney-general of the State, and Senator Stuart, on account of ill-health, having gone out of the old firm), appreciating his native ability, capacity, and aptitude for the profession, were willing to make a contract with him at a salary of three hundred and twenty-five dollars a year for three years. In March, 1872, he was admitted to the bar on his first examination, and long before his three years had ex-

N. M. Stewart.

pired. Judge Sherwood, the trial lawyer of the firm, never went into the trial of a case, either in State or Federal Court, unless Mr. Stewart was with him and took part in the same; and as the firm of Edwards & Sherwood, as were also their predecessors, Stuart, Edwards & May, were the attorneys of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and as that branch of litigation was extensive and heavy, our Mr. Stewart gave special attention to it in all its branches and detail work, until he became so proficient in it that when he left the old firm of Edwards & Sherwood he was retained right along by that company as one of its attorneys at Kalamazoo. In about a year after Mr. Stewart had left the office of Edwards & Sherwood, and had opened an office by himself, the firm of Edwards & Sherwood dissolved, and at once Mr. Stewart was sought out by Mr. Edwards to join him in the profession, they succeeding to the old business. Mr. Stewart was also retained as the local attorney of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, which position, together with that of the Michigan Central, he still maintains. Mr. Stewart's practice in the line of corporations and patents is large and lucrative, and he is regarded as one of the most successful of lawyers. Through his entire career, from the starting out as a boy, he has kept the resolution then made, to pay as he went, and respect his manhood regardless of consequences. Without a single exception, thus far in his life, Mr. Stewart has never been the debtor of any one, but has always paid cash for everything, even to every-day household expenses, and he attributes his success in life financially very largely to a strict adherence to this rule. He says that from the time he slept on the floor in the office to the present time he has not known what it is to owe for anything; that when he got but little he spent still less; and he feels as though many young men are failures because they will not observe the rules of self-respect, industry, and economy. On the 14th day of December, 1875, he married Emily Frances Gates, a daughter of Chauncey and Jane Gates, an extensive morocco manufacturer, who came to Kalamazoo from Watertown, New York, in the summer of 1868. As a result of this marriage two sons were born—Donald Argyle on August 3, 1882, and Gordon L. on July 12, 1885. His children from birth have been his idols, and every one that has seen this man's life with his family must go away impressed with the conviction that the unity of love between parent and child and child and parent is here practically demonstrated as ideal; for they are children and companions at the same time. No human tie could be closer or dearer. And here, again, is an illustration of his strength of character and devotion to what he loves. Though it would scarcely be fair to call him a politician, as that term has been much abused, and in many instances rendered odious, yet he has during all of his adult life been identified with the Democratic party, and has usually been active in the management of its Conventions and support of its candidates. The principles of Democracy are dear to his heart, and he has given liberally of his time and means to advance them. On different occasions he has, at the call of the State Central Committee, canvassed the State and spoken from platforms in every section. His canvasses have always been popular and influential, as he is a public speaker of more than usual force and capacity. He was chairman and Congressional manager of the campaign of 1882, which resulted in the election of George L. Yaple to Congress over J. C. Burrows, and it is the more noteworthy from the fact that it is the isolated instance of the election of a Democratic congressman in the district since the war. The result was due to his shrewdness and successful manipulation, by which Burrows was beaten by a majority of two hundred and fifty-eight, overcoming a Republican majority of five thousand in the district. All of the Democratic candidates for supreme judges and two regents of the State University were elected at the spring State election of 1883, the entire campaign for which was handled and run by him, he taking the place of the chairman of the State Central Committee by the request of the candidates; and while it was at first considered a forlorn hope, and that nothing could save the ticket from the usual defeat, Mr. Stewart had not been in charge a week before an entire change had been brought about. Hope and courage were enthused by him in every one that came into his presence, and his plans were being executed under his own supervision by day and night, he not retiring at all for five successive nights until the entire plan was in working order; and, as a result, the entire State ticket was elected. It was a clean sweep, and the first the Democrats had had since the war. This great victory, following on, under his management, the election of George L. Yaple to Congress the fall before, placed him at the head of competent party leaders in his State. Mr. Stewart has served on all of the Executive Committees of the party, sometimes as chairman, and as delegate to all of the principal Conventions. In 1894 he was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress by the Convention held at Battle Creek, and made the canvass against Mr. Burrows, running ahead of his ticket, but not enough to carry the district. If his success as a lawyer is measured by the accumulation of property as the result of practice, then, indeed, has he been successful. Independence and self-reliance are well defined among his characteristics. They were evidenced first by his leaving home during his minority, and have been marked ever since. Although his education in school was limited, his self-culture has been quite extended. As a reader of literature, he likes authors who appeal to the heart and to the sympathies, and reads poetry for the soul there is in it rather than for its mechanical perfection. He, therefore, prefers "Bobby" Burns to Pope. He has devoted time enough to the study of rhetoric to be able to state smoothly what he says with force. He speaks with clearness and positiveness. There are no neutral tints in his character, neither is there temporizing in his speech. He formulates his own opinions without waiting for a clue, and maintains them with the courage of conviction and the tenacity of a Scotchman. He is not familiar with the weak and stammering language of apology and excuse. His vocabulary abounds in robust Anglo-Saxon words emyloyed to express positive views without equivocation or ambiguity. He does not hesitate to call a spade by its familiar name. He believes that words are the instruments for expressing thoughts—not concealing them. Therefore he would succeed better as a commander than a diplomatist; better as a Napoleon than a Talleyrand. And yet he is very smooth in diplomacy. With all of his positiveness and force in leadership, he has a vein of gentleness and refinement such as is not infrequently associated with stalwart virility. He is an admirer of the beautiful in art and in nature; loves paintings, and poetry, and flowers. His fondness for poetry, that appeals to the very soul, because of its beauty and merit, is such that he commits them to memory, and for hours at a time entertains his friends by reciting, in a style peculiarly his own, that never fails to please and charm. One of his greatest favorites is Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayam," the greatest of the Persian astronomers and poets, born at Naishapur during the latter part of the eleventh century. This poem, to-day, is considered as one of the greatest masterpieces of intellectual work among the literati of the world, and so strongly did its beauty of expression and merit appeal to the responsive chord of Mr. Stewart, that he committed the entire poem of over a hundred quatrains, and recites it without hesitation *in extenso* among his friends and lovers of the work whenever requested. Withal he is a strong, active, energetic man, pressing a legal contention with shrewdness and persistence, or manipulating the elements in a political contest with masterful skill and keen insight into the motives which are the mainspring of human action. He enjoys popularity because of his courteous manner in social intercourse and his generous traits. Mr. Stewart is very energetic and enterprising in the founding of new industries and pursuits. In the early winter and spring of 1898 he became interested in the beet-sugar question, and with a few friends, took hold of it in his characteristic way that meant success, and as a result of this labor, in the spring of 1899, he organized the Kalamazoo Beet-sugar Company, with a daily capacity of five hundred tons, with a capital paid in full of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, himself being among the heaviest stockholders and an officer of the company. The plant is one of the finest in the State, and gives great promise of success. His friendship is hearty and steadfast, and he has no love for sham or pretense.

From Bench and Bar of Michigan.

GENERAL WILLIAM HUMPHREY, of Adrian, was born June 12, 1828, at Canandaigua, New York, and died at his home in Adrian on January 15, 1899. His father was John Humphrey and his mother Jane Hall. John Humphrey was born in 1798 at Hopetown, Monmouth County, New Jersey. His grandfather on the maternal side was Moses Hall, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, who settled in early life at Geneva, New York, where the general's mother was born. William Humphrey attended the common schools up to about twenty years of age. When he was ten years old he came to Michigan with his parents, who settled on a piece of wild land in the township of Wheatland, Hillsdale County, and here he went to school in a log schoolhouse during the winter time. On reaching twenty years of age he entered the High School at Geneva, New York, where he remained for two years, after which he studied for a year at Spring Arbor College in Jackson County. On leaving college he went to work on his father's and neighboring farms, whenever work was obtainable, and taught school during the winter months. In the fall of 1857 he came to Adrian, and became a clerk in C. B. Ackley's variety store, where he remained for three years and a half. In April, 1861, he enlisted with the Adrian Guards, of which company he was a member, and was assigned to the Second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, being elected captain before leaving Adrian. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on May 25, 1861, and left for Washington on the 6th of June, where they arrived on the 12th. Captain Humphrey was at the first Bull Run, in Tyler's Division, and his regiment lay around Washington during the remainder of the year 1861, building forts and engaging on picket service. In April, 1862, he went with McClellan to the Peninsula in Kearney's Division. The Third Corps remained on the Peninsula, and were engaged in all the battles there, afterward returning with the army to Washington. Captain Humphrey's regiment then joined Pope at Warrenton Junction, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. Returning again to Washington, he took part in the battle of Chantilly, where General Kearney was killed; and then, with the rest of the army, fell back within the works around Washington. The Third Corps, of which Captain Humphrey's regiment was a part, remained in the works at Washington until after the battle of Antietam. Captain Humphrey then joined McClellan's army on its march from Harper's Ferry to Warrenton, and while the army was encamped around Warrenton he was transferred to the Ninth Corps, with which he served until the close of the war. The Ninth Corps remained with the Army of the Potomac until February, 1863, when it was detached and sent to Kentucky with Burnside. Soon after reaching Kentucky, Colonel O. M. Poe resigned, and Captain Humphrey was appointed to his place. The regiment remained on duty in Kentucky until June, when the Ninth Corps was ordered to Vicksburg, the Second Regiment accompanying it. They were stationed at Walnut Hills, watching the movements of Johnston, who was raising a force at Jackson, Mississippi, with the idea of raising the siege by attacking in the rear. On the day of the surrender of Vicksburg, Colonel Humphrey was sent with Sherman to attack and drive Johnston out of Jackson. After routing Johnston, they returned to Vicksburg, and thence proceeded again to Kentucky. In September, Colonel Humphrey took up the march for East Tennessee, via Cumberland Gap, where he operated under Burnside until they were besieged in Knoxville by Longstreet. After the siege of Knoxville was raised he remained there until the following February, 1864. The corps was then

Very Respectfully
Wm Humphrey

transferred to the East, and again joined the Army of the Potomac, and served with Grant during his campaign, went through the Wilderness, etc., and took part in all the battles. At the siege of Petersburg, Colonel Humphrey took part in the attack on the mine, and blew up the fort. It was here that he earned his brevet of brigadier-general for great bravery and meritorious conduct. He was mustered out September 30, 1864, at the termination of his service. The general then came back to Adrian, and went into the book business with his brother, continuing in this business until the fall of 1865, when he purchased a half interest in the Adrian *Watchtower*, the Democratic paper of the county. This he turned into a Republican paper, and changed its name to the Adrian *Times*. On January 1, 1867, General Humphrey gave up the paper, and assumed the position of auditor-general of the State of Michigan, to which post he had been elected the previous fall. He served as auditor-general for four terms. In October, 1875, he was appointed warden of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, which position he also held for four terms. In the fall of 1883 he returned to Adrian, and bought a third interest in the Adrian Brick and Tile Machine Company. In February, 1890, the general was appointed postmaster of Adrian by President Harrison. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, and also belonged to the Adrian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He had been both Post Commander and Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, on October 9, 1867, Elizabeth Sinclair, of Adrian, daughter of D. D. Sinclair, one of the old and prominent citizens, who was presented by the Masonic Organization, of which he was the oldest member, with a square and compass made up of eighty-six gold dollars. The general had one daughter, who became Mrs. B. E. Tobias. He was a man of high character, the very soul of honor in all business transactions, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. His widow and his daughter survive him.

EDWIN W. GIDDINGS, banker, of Romeo, Macomb County, was born at Preston, New London County, Connecticut, June 11, 1815, being a son of Jabez W. and Lydia (Alden) Giddings. Mr. Giddings is decended from that good old New England stock, his ancestors having come from England in the early days of the New World. Mr. Giddings's education was received at the common schools, which he attended until eighteen years of age, living on the farm with his parents until he removed with them to Hartford in 1830, and, after leaving school, engaged for a short time in a manufacturing establishment, in which he had an interest. In October, 1838, he had the opportunity given him of coming west to Michigan, which he took advantage of, arriving in Romeo in November following. Shortly after going to Romeo, Mr. N. Dickinson, of the firm of N. Dickinson & Co., a mercantile establishment of that place, gave him a commission, which sent him to Detroit; and when he returned, he had shown so much ability that he was offered, in January following, an interest in the firm, which he accepted—the name continuing unchanged—the members then being Mr. N. Dickinson, Mr. C. B. Newberry, and himself. This continued several years, until the withdrawal of Mr. Newberry, when the style became Dickinson & Giddings. In 1861, on the death of Mr. Dickinson, the name was again changed, becoming E. W. Giddings, which subsequently became E. W. Giddings & Sons, by the admission of his two sons, which continued until its dissolution by the retirement of Mr. Giddings from mercantile business in 1873, the two sons being now engaged in mercantile business at Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1861 the First National Bank of Romeo was organized, Dr. Gray and Mr. Giddings being the principal owners, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. At the election of officers, Dr. Gray was elected president and Mr. Giddings vice-president, he holding that position until the death of Dr. Gray, whereupon he succeeded to the presidency, which he resigned in 1872. In that same year Mr. Giddings, in company with Mr. R. B. Moore, organized a private bank, and was thus engaged until its dissolution in 1874, when he, with others, organized the Citizens' National Bank of Romeo, of which he was elected the first president. This bank has a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and is considered one of the solid monetary institutions of the State; and to its president is largely due the credit for its successful financial career. In early manhood Mr. Giddings was a Whig; but upon its organization he joined the Republican party, and in it has since retained membership. He has, however, never sought political office, and would never accept it, with the one exception of a membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1873, to which he was appointed by Governor John J. Bagley. The proceedings of this Convention were not, however, ratified by the Legislature. Mr. Giddings joined first the South Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut, and upon his removal to Romeo joined the First Congregational Church there, of which he has since been a member. On October 13, 1840, Mr. Giddings married Miss Martha S. Makepeace at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, who died in Romeo, June 6, 1841, aged twenty-two years. On November 28, 1843, Mr. Giddings was united in marriage to Miss Mercy A. Leach, of Lima, Monroe County, New York. She died November 22, 1866, aged fifty-two years. To them were born six children, two sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. A friend of Mr. Giddings, who has known him intimately and well for many years, contributes the following: "In personal appearance Mr. Giddings resembles the New England Yankee stock from which he comes. He is tall, spare of flesh, and, though now well advanced in years, still shows a vigor and strength uncommon at his age. To the stranger, or to those who may only meet him in business relations, there is an appearance of austerity in his manners; but as one becomes better acquainted with him, and meets him more frequently, the reserve, which is more a constitutional characteristic than otherwise, passes unnoticed, and he is found to be a kind, genial, and upright gentleman of the old school. Upright and scrupulously honest, with correct and well-defined ideas of that which becomes the man in business or out of business, he always renders to others that which he claims for himself, and upon this basis has achieved and held a leading place in the social and business community of Romeo for over thirty years; and during all of his years of residence in Romeo has had the justly-merited esteem and confidence of all classes of citizens.

HON. DON M. DICKINSON, distinguished citizen, eminent lawyer, and noted political leader, of Detroit. For more than a quarter of a century his marked individuality, force of character, and exceptional ability have left their impress upon the affairs of not only his adopted city and State, but have exerted an influence felt and recognized throughout the Union. Of Michigan's five favored sons who, in the past, have held Cabinet portfolios under the National Government at Washington, District of Columbia, he has been the youngest to have that distinction, being Postmaster-General during the first Administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Dickinson belongs to an ancestry long established in America, many of his antecedents earning historic fame as patriots, educators, statesmen, judges, and lawyers, through the many generations leading back to and preceding the Revolutionary War. Born at Port Ontario, Oswego County, New York, January 17, 1846, he is the son of Colonel Asa C. Dickinson and of a daughter of Rev. Jesseriah Holmes, of Pomfret, Connecticut. His father, in 1820, had explored the shores of Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, in a canoe, and was then so impressed with the future of the Peninsular territory that he then determined to make it his future home, which desire was not gratified until 1848, when he removed from New York, and settled on Dickinson's Island, a beautiful spot in the delta of the St. Clair River. Four years later the family came to Detroit, where the subject of this sketch commenced his education; passing through the public schools, and, after some years' private instruction in the classics, he matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom before he was twenty-one years of age. Not being then eligible for admission to the bar, he spent the intervening time in studying the philosophy and logic of law as applied to the practice of the profession, and, on reaching his majority (in 1867), was admitted, to be soon recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the city and State, and eventually to achieve a national reputation as a counselor and an advocate. Mr. Dickinson, aside from an occasional brief diversion in political affairs, has ever been ardently devoted to his profession, and its calling has bounded his ambition. He has steadfastly refused to give his services exclusively to corporations, and has been remarkably free from association with corruptionists and monopolies. However, few lawyers in this country have ever attracted as large a clientele, his cases being as important as they have been numerous, and involving varied interests within the jurisdiction of foreign as well as higher courts of our own country. He has long stood very high at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has a remarkable record for success before that bench, having been counsel before that tribunal and gaining cases of such great and general importance; namely, the Lake Superior and Portage Lake Ship Canal cases, pending in State and Federal courts for more than ten years, and involving property valued at over twenty million dollars; the great telephone case, representing Drawbaugh, and in which Mr. Dickinson's argument is reported in full in 126 United States Reports; the Schott & Forbish case, involving a conflict between the jurisdiction of the Federal and State courts; the Pewabic Mining Company case, involving the validity of the "Corporation Reorganization Act" of Michigan; the Le Roux and Schwab cases; Bates against People's Savings Bank; Hammond & Co. against the National Bank of Illinois, and others. In the courts of this State, Mr. Dickinson has been on one side or the other of the famous litigations for many years. Many times he has rendered valuable services to claimants and persons who were too poor to pay him, won their cases, and donated his services because their causes were just. In the year 1889, Mr. Dickinson took up the cases of the homesteaders, of whom some three hundred, with their friends, had settled on the forfeited land grants of the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad in the Upper Peninsula, who were in danger of eviction from their homes on judgments already rendered, and fought their cases through the Federal Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States and success against distinguished counsel, and saved their homes without rendering any bill for his unselfish services. Mr. Dickinson's rise to eminence in his profession was no more rapid and sure than his advancement in the favor of his political party. His earliest remembered convictions and affiliations have been of the Democratic order, and he has been uninterruptedly loyal to that party, and even faithful to its traditional tenets in the memorable campaign of 1896, when he allied himself with the regular and independent wing of the party which repudiated the factional platform adopted at Chicago. He first took an active part in politics in 1872, as secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. Four years later, in the great campaign which resulted in the election of Samuel J. Tilden, he was made chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the efficient service rendered by him in this capacity led to his recognition as a political leader and organizer, with no superior in the United States. In that contest, Mr. Dickinson formed a warm attachment for Mr. Tilden, which was warmly reciprocated by that Democratic leader, and continued until his death ten years later. In 1880, Mr. Dickinson was delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and was chairman of the Michigan delegation in that body. In 1884 he presided over the State Convention that elected delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis, and was, in that body, unanimously chosen as Michigan's representative upon the National Democratic Committee. From the beginning of President Cleveland's Administration, Mr. Dickinson, by reason of his long and efficient service to the party, his professional eminence,

Don M. Dickinson

and his unsullied personal character, stood high in the favor of the President, and Michigan, through his influence at Washington, obtained recognition in many appointments of high national importance. In October, 1887, a vacancy occurring in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, he tendered the position of Postmaster-General to Mr. Dickinson. While individually averse to accepting this post of duty, preferring to continue his private business, he was finally prevailed upon, conditioned that he would not be expected to remain in office in the event of the President's re-election. This appointment was hailed by all citizens of Michigan, irrespective of party affiliations, as a compliment to the State, and was made the occasion of a public demonstration in which all classes took part in doing honor to Mr. Dickinson, and commending the President for his choice. He was an intelligent, an industrious, and indefatigable officer as head of the Post-office Department, rendering valuable service in that capacity; but it was in that other and greater relation to the President as one of his confidential advisers that Mr. Dickinson gained deserved distinction. In the position of Postmaster-General he defeated the notorious mail-subsidy jobs in Congress, and during the great Western railroad strikes of 1888 he established the precedent that the striking of railway employés did not relieve the companies from the responsibility of carrying out their contracts to transport the mails. He at that time demonstrated that his department had confidence in the integrity of the striking workingmen, and that it could compel corporations to perform their duty. Previous to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, Mr. Dickinson's name was quite widely discussed for Vice-President on the ticket with the President in whose Cabinet he served, this sentiment originating without his knowledge and so without his consent. He was, however, a strong advocate of the nomination of Allen G. Thurman, and telegraphed him that he was better pleased with his selection than he would have been with his own nomination. In the Presidential canvass of 1892, Mr. Dickinson was chairman of the Democratic National Committee, with headquarters in New York City. Upon the completion of his term as Postmaster-General, Mr. Dickinson returned to the city of Detroit to resume the active practice of his profession. His services as a legal adviser and advocate have since been in increased demand, having recently given three months of his time as chief counselor for the United States in behalf of the Behring Sea Claims Commission, appointed by the President in 1896, for the arbitrament of those important international questions therein involved. Mr. Dickinson's marriage, at Grand Rapids, June 15, 1869, to Miss Frances Platt, daughter of Dr. Alonzo Platt, a celebrated physician of Western Michigan, was the most happy and successful venture of his life. She is a lady of superior culture, strength of character, and refining influence, which have well earned the social prestige she has long enjoyed. That Don M. Dickinson has, in his career, followed the paths nature had designed for him is well attested in the success he has won, and the high reputation in which he is held among his fellow-men. A friend and biographer has well said of him: "As a man, he represents the true American, a man of nerve, will power, molding rather than being molded; originating thoughts, creating circumstances by which to propel men, impressing them with his own ideas of successful progress in any undertaking he might engage in. As a lawyer, he is true to his clients, making their cause his own, never abating in effort or interest, whether they be wealthy or poor, high or low; and with his brethren at the bar he is recognized, whether as associate or opponent, as a courteous gentleman and an able and honorable advocate. As a citizen, he is interested in every enterprise to promote the comfort of the people, the adornment of the city, and the welfare of the State and Nation. Patriotism is a part of his religion; he knows the worth of human liberty, and believes the United States are a peculiar heritage of freedom."

HON. CHARLES AUSTIN, of Battle Creek, was born in London, England, April 19, 1834. His father was originally a farmer, but later engaged in the boot and shoe business in London, adding to his other duties those of local preacher in the Wesleyan denomination. He afterwards emigrated to New Zealand, engaging in farming, and also continuing his work in the ministry, until he passed away at the age of eighty-eight. Charles received his early education in one of the schools of the British and Foreign Schools Society, and obtained a practical knowledge of the boot and shoe business in his father's shop. Being ambitious to succeed in life, and believing that the means of success could be more easily attained in the New World, the young man determined to emigrate, and in 1852 left his native land, arriving at New York in February of that year, being not yet eighteen years of age. Not finding an opening there to suit, he went on to Albany, where he obtained a situation as clerk in a shoestore, remaining till fall, when he removed to Little Falls, New York, after some months continuing his journey westward to Utica, and thence, in 1854, to Concord, Michigan. Here he remained until September, 1855, when he removed to Homer, Calhoun County, and two years later to Bedford, in the same county, where he resided until 1872. Up to this time his business had been in boots and shoes exclusively, but in Bedford he engaged in general merchandising, and by perseverance, industry, and strict integrity built up a successful business. During this period Mr. Austin was too busy to seek office, but being elected justice of the peace, served in that capacity. Upon his removal to Battle Creek, in 1872, Mr. Austin opened one of the largest dry-goods houses in the city, and in the larger field continued the success of previous years. In 1875 he was elected alderman from his ward, and in 1876 was elected mayor upon the Republican ticket, and re-elected the following year. So ably and acceptably had he performed the duties of the various positions to which he had been called that, in 1880, his constituents elected him to the State House of Representatives, and in 1882 and 1884 to the State Senate, in which bodies his high character and mental gifts, together with his happy faculty for offhand speaking, gave him immediate prominence. He served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, and was also a member of the Committees on Finance, Insurance, Education, and Asylums for the Insane. In 1869, Mr. Austin revisited his native country, going from there to Australia and New Zealand, spending some fourteen months in travel. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1858, and has held the highest positions in the various bodies of the Order. He is a member of the Independent Congregational Church, and was for many years superintendent of its Sabbath-school, in which work he has taken a great interest. Mr. Austin is a stockholder in and vice-president of the National Bank of Battle Creek, and assumes active responsibilities in its daily management. He was the founder of the large mercantile and commission house of Austin, Godsmark & Durand, and retains an interest in its business as Godsmark, Durand & Co. On the 1st of January, 1855, Mr. Austin was married to Miss Lucy D. Taylor, of Concord, Michigan. They have had five sons, three of whom are living. In person, Mr. Austin is of tall, commanding figure, dark hair and eyes, and regular, well-chiseled features, and but for the touch of gray in hair and beard would not look to be over fifty years of age. His manner is quiet and dignified, though affable, and he impresses a stranger as having a large reserve force, both mental and physical. A bright, well-balanced mind, coupled with strictest integrity, great industry, and an unswerving determination to overcome all obstacles in the way to success, have made Mr. Austin a striking example of the self-made representative man of which the State and country are so deservedly proud.

NEWELL AVERY, of Detroit, one of the pioneers in the great lumbering interests of Michigan, was born in Jefferson, Lincoln County, Maine, on October 12, 1817, and died at his home on March 13, 1877. He came from that grand old Puritan stock—that stock that knew so well how to endure hardship, but that knew no such word as fail. Indomitable perseverance and the overcoming of seemingly insurmountable obstacles were their characteristics, and these traits they transmitted to their children, rendering them by their very qualities the pioneers and forerunners and the founders of civilization in the newer regions of our country. These are largely the men who have developed the magnificent resources of what was known as the Northwest Territory, but is now States teeming with a large population and commercial prosperity. These are the men who converted the dense and almost impregnable forests of Michigan into the fertile fields of waving wheat and corn. And Mr. Avery performed his part in this grand development and transformation, and performed it well. His parents were Enoch and Margaret (Shepherd) Avery, both born in the old Bay State, but removed with their parents to Wiscasset, Lincoln County, Maine, after the Revolutionary War, and on the same land their descendants to the fourth generation still live. Newell Avery inherited the instincts of the lumberman from his father, who, like so many of the Maine men at that time, combined lumbering with their farming. When Newell was but eleven years of age his sturdy father died, leaving a family of ten young children, and amid privation and hard labor his youthful years were passed. His education was but meager, for at fourteen he was working in a sawmill in the woods, helping to support his widowed mother and her large family of little ones. He, most truly, was raised in the hard school of necessity, but it only tended to form his character the stronger. Here the filial love in his devotion to his mother and her needs gave evidence of the tenderness of heart ever found in the truly true and brave; for it has well been said that "the bravest are the tenderest." The command, "Honor thy father and thy mother," was no burden to him to obey, for it was obeyed to its fullest with a loving heart and with a devotion worthy of the highest honor. The fond mother did not live to see the full measure of her son's prosperity, but she did live long enough to enjoy every comfort that his loving thought could suggest. Such boys are sure to rise, for it is nature's inexorable law; and so we find, after that apprenticeship which can only be acquired by commencing at the very bottom and learning all the details, he rises from a wage-earner by buying a small tract of pine, on which he felled the timber and sold it to larger lumbermen. This was his first independent step. As his small capital increased he either rented mills or rented the use of them. Thus his steps, though slow and laborious, were always upward. Two young men, Jonathen Eddy and Simon J. Murphy, ambitious like himself, and who like him had but little capital beyond the bright brains and strong and active brawn and muscle, joined with him; and so the years passed by until 1849, when the firm of Eddy, Murphy & Co. was formed, Mr. Avery being the company. Soon afterwards they commenced operations in Michigan, and Mr. Avery removed with his family to Port Huron in 1853. First confining his operations to St. Clair County, he gradually extended them over a considerable portion of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The great valley of the Saginaw was an especial favorite, and there he bought thousands of acres of the finest pine-lands. The interests of the firm were now assuming immense proportions, and Mr. Avery evinced his good generalship by making certain of their employés partners in the various concerns, he at one time standing at the head of no less than thirteen large lumbering concerns, with twenty-six junior partners, operating simultaneously in various parts of the State. In 1864, Mr. Eddy died, the remaining partners purchased his interest, all work in Maine was closed up, and Mr. Murphy and Mr. Avery both took up their residence in Detroit, under the firm name of Avery & Murphy. In Detroit they purchased large amounts of real estate. Their lumbering business at the same time constantly increasing, and also the value of the lands when cleared, they became immensely wealthy. Although steadily refusing political office, Mr. Avery was an active Republican, he being one of those present at the birth of the party, in Jackson, in 1854, and earnestly worked and freely gave of his means in the interests of that party.

Always a friend to the cause of education, he was an ardent advocate of the public-school system, and gave liberally of his means to Olivett College. Mr. Avery was married in 1840 to Nancy Clapp, daugher of Ware Eddy, a descendant of Colonel Jonathan Eddy, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Avery was born at Eddington, named for her ancestor, built on land granted him by the Government for his military services. Mr. Avery's characteristics were marked; honesty, integrity, and uprightness were the bulwarks of his character; added to these his kindliness of heart and disposition. His wealth was fairly won by his own tireless industry, and his noble wife and family who enjoyed it were eminently deserving of their good fortune.

HON. EDWIN WILLITS, LL. D., of Monroe, and later of Washington, District of Columbia, was born at Otto, Cattaraugus County, New York, April 24, 1830, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, October 24, 1896. He moved with his parents to Michigan in August, 1836, and lived and had his residence in Washtenaw County, Michigan, until September, 1855. He was educated in his younger years in the common schools of the State; was prepared for the University of Michigan at Lodi Plains, under Professor Nutting, and entered the University of Michigan in September, 1851, graduating therefrom in June, 1855. In the meantime he taught school during the winter in the townships of Scio and Webster, in Washtenaw County, and a select school in the township of Lima, in the same county. In 1854 he was assistant principal, for three months, of the Young Men's Academy, in the city of Monroe. In the spring of 1855 he was principal, for six weeks, of the Adrian High School, occupying said positions to fill out the terms of persons resigning. He studied during that time, and passed his examinations upon his return to the university. From September, 1855, to April, 1856, he was principal of the Adrian High School, when he was married to Miss Jane J. Ingersoll, of Marshall, and removed to Monroe, Michigan, where he taught one-half of each school-day in a select school in that city. In the meantime he studied law in the office of Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, from which he was admitted to the bar of Monroe County in December, 1857. He was editor of the Monroe *Commercial* from December, 1856, until the spring of 1860, during which time he entered upon the practice of the law, having abandoned his duties as teacher. In 1857 he assisted in reorganizing the Monroe High School, and became one of its trustees, which trusteeship he held for eighteen years, being director also for sixteen years out of the eighteen. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Monroe County in 1860, holding the position for two years, and for the four years following was connected with the prosecuting attorney's office, his partner, Frank Raleigh, being prosecuting attorney for said time. He was elected also, in 1860, as a member of the State Board of Education for six years, and in 1866 was re-elected for another term of six years. He was attorney of the city of Monroe for two years, and was Circuit Court commissioner for said county, also, for two years. In 1873 he was a member of the Constitutional Commission to revise the Constitution of the State. In 1876 he was elected as representative to Congress from the Second District of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1878 and 1880. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1881. After leaving Congress in 1883, he became principal of the Michigan State Normal School, which position he held for two years, when he became president of the Michigan State Agricultural College, taking his position there in July, 1885. In the latter part of March, 1889, he was appointed assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture, resigning his position as president of the college, and entering upon his duties April 24, 1889, his fifty-ninth birthday. In 1890 he was appointed as the representative of the Department of Agriculture on the Board of Managers of the Government exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Illinois. He was also appointed by President Harrison as the chairman of said board. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from the University of Michigan, and was honored in 1891 with the degree of LL. D. from the Michigan State Agricultural College. He was in the active practice of the law from December, 1857, until his appointment as principal of the Michigan State Normal School in 1883, his legal residence still at Monroe Michigan, though his actual residence at Washington, District of Columbia, where he practiced his profession as a lawyer.

WILLIAM H. STEVENS, capitalist, of Detroit, was born in Geneva, New York, September 14, 1819. His great-grandfather was Colonel Phineas Stevens, of New Hampshire, and of Revolutionary fame, having participated in many battles of that great war. His grandfather located at Geneva, and when the War of 1812 broke out he, with his five sons, enlisted; the youngest, Phineas Stevens, being the father of the subject of this sketch, who, at the close of the war, married in Geneva, and was engaged in lumbering till his death. Thus, young William, at the age of thirteen years, was, by the death of his father, left dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He lost no time in securing employment, going as an apprentice in a machine-shop, to learn locomotive engineering. After serving four years he, at the early age of seventeen years, went on the road, running a locomotive between Geneva and Rochester, New York, serving in that capacity for two years. But the spirit of enterprise and adventure being too strong within him to be resisted, he struck out for the West, and in 1840 served as a fireman of a steamboat bound for Chicago. Arriving there and being unable to secure employment, he went as a drover, and for two years drove cattle and sheep through Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and other Western States. By strict economy he had "saved up," and, through the advice of a "dear friend," bought a portion of land near Chicago, near where the stockyards are situated. In the same year he bought a farm in Wisconsin, and went to farming, raising wheat, which he sold, delivered in Chicago, at sixty-five cents per bushel, and pork at one and a half cents per pound; but not finding this a profitable investment, and not realizing according to his anticipations, he was compelled to depend upon hunting, and selling fur skins, to realize sufficient means wherewith to pay taxes on his property near Chicago. Leaving Wisconsin, he went to the Northwest on foot, for the purpose of prospecting and exploring, and for two years relied solely on his gun and fishing-rod as a means of support. Finally, arriving at Lake Superior, among the copper and iron districts of Michigan, without friends or money, he secured work chopping cordwood and burning charcoal, at fourteen dollars a month. Meeting with Government explorers, they offered him a position as assistant, and by paying close attention to his work he obtained valuable information pertaining to minerals and mining, which he put to good use, and, becoming familiar with exploring, he secured a position as explorer at a salary of fifty dollars a month. With wise foresight he fully realized the great value the land possessed. Mining, being as yet in its infancy, promised immense profits to a well-managed capital. Such was his determination to obtain sufficient means to purchase land, and there being no railway facilities, he started out on snowshoes, walking the entire distance to Chicago. Arriving there, he went on to Philadelphia, and put up at the Girard House. Upon settling for his hotel accommodations he was arrested for offering Michigan money as payment. Obtaining permission to interview Messrs. Clark & Co., bankers, they gave him gold in return for his Michigan money, and secured his release, whereupon he stated to Messrs. Clark & Co. the object of his mission, and the great opportunities for investing in lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He was advised to see their branch house at New York, Messrs. Clark, Lodge & Co. Acting upon this advice, he visited New York, and they referred him to Mr. Clark, the head of the banking concern at Boston. Not being easily discouraged, he went to Boston, interviewed Mr. Clark, and the enterprise being approved of, he secured a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, with the understanding that he would receive as his share twenty-five per cent of the profits. The fact of Mr. Stevens, without friends or security of any kind, and with nothing in his favor, being able to secure a loan of this magnitude, is another proof of the old adage that "where there is a will, there is always a way." Greatly encouraged, he returned to Michigan, accomplishing the tedious and wearisome journey from Chicago to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on snowshoes. There he bought up valuable Government lands, and made his entries at the land office at Sault Ste. Marie. Securing his duplicates, he went to Washington to secure his patents. While in Washington he was sought after on account of his extensive knowledge of the manners and customs of the Chippewa Indians, and was treated with great kindness by General Lewis Cass, who was in charge of the Government treaty with the Chippewas. He was introduced to Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, and others. Presenting a rough exterior, being attired in rough trousers, moccasins, a red flannel shirt, slouch hat, and blanket for his valise, he was desirous of purchasing a new suit of clothes, and presenting a better appearance, but at the request of these prominent men he refrained from so doing, they claiming it would detract from his originality. Thus he continued for twenty years buying up valuable lands from the Government. During that period he purchased one hundred thousand acres, and for fourteen consecutive years made his annual trip to Chicago on snowshoes. A most remarkable instance of confidence in Mr. Stevens was that there was no settlment of profit until 1861, when Messrs. Clark & Co. placed to his credit in the bank three hundred thousand dollars as his share.

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